

Historical Auction 84

APRIL 18, 2016



Lot 104

Profiles
IN HISTORY

Historical Auction 84

MONDAY APRIL 18, 2016 AT 11:00 AM PDT

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Profiles in History
26662 Agoura Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

PRESIDENT/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
JOSEPH M. MADDALENA

HISTORICAL CONSULTANT/EDITOR
MARSHA MALINOWSKI

ACQUISITIONS/CONSIGNMENT RELATIONS
BRIAN R. CHANES

CREATIVE DIRECTOR/GM
LOU BUSTAMANTE

OFFICE MANAGER: SUZANNE SUES

EDITOR: JOE MOE

AUCTION ASSOCIATE: RICK GRANDE

ARCHIVE SPECIALIST: RAYMOND JANIS

PHOTOGRAPHY: CHARLIE NUNN

SOCIAL MEDIA SPECIALIST: JULIE GAUVIN

ASSISTANT EDITOR: ZACHARY POGEMILLER

GRAPHIC ARTIST: MYKAL AUBRY

AUCTION ASSOCIATE: GISELLE JIMENEZ

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PROFILES IN HISTORY
26662 AGOURA ROAD
CALABASAS, CA 91302
CALL: 1-310-859-7701

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PLEASE CONTACT MARSHA MALINOWSKI AT
info@marshamalinowski.com
OR CALL 1-917-836-6065

TELEPHONE
1-310-859-7701

WEBSITE
WWW.PROFILESINHISTORY.COM

FAX
1-310-859-3842

EMAIL ADDRESS
info@profilesinhistory.com

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Joseph M. Maddalena

A lifetime member of the Manuscript Society, Joe Maddalena is widely recognized as the nation's leading authority on historical documents. Maddalena won a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1991 for paying a then-record price at public auction for a handwritten letter of Abraham Lincoln dated January 8, 1863, regarding his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, for \$748,000. Maddalena sits on the boards of various private foundations, and has built a permanent display of historical documents at the Beverly Hills Public Library and another at the Portland Oregon Historical Society to further the public's awareness of U.S. history. His expertise is well known and relied on. In 1997, Maddalena was instrumental in exposing the Lex Cusak \$13 million dollar JFK/Marilyn Monroe forgery hoax, and was interviewed by Peter Jennings of 20/20 as the industry expert. In February 2009, Maddalena worked with the Library of Congress to stage and secure manuscripts for "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Exhibition," the most successful exhibition in its history, celebrating the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. The exhibition ran from February through May 2009, after which it traveled to five U.S. cities. Founded in 1986, Profiles in History has bought and sold some of the most important manuscripts in existence for its clients. Early in his career, Joe had the pleasure to work with and be trained by noted autograph expert Charles Hamilton, and then later by Chuck Sachs of the Scriptorium. Maddalena states, "After three decades of being a full-time dealer of manuscripts and rare books for our worldwide clientele, I have decided to pursue auction as the best way to bring wonderful materials on a regular basis to market as we have done in other fields of collecting."



Marsha E. Malinowski

With over 26 years of experience as Senior Vice President in charge of manuscripts at Sotheby's, Marsha is president of Marsha Malinowski Fine Books and Manuscripts LLC, which offers appraisal, advisory and media services to private clients, corporations, media and institutions. Profiles in History is pleased to announce Marsha is our Senior Consultant in charge of our Books and Manuscripts auctions. Marsha has been involved with some of the most extraordinary sales of manuscripts in auction history. From the sale of Magna Carta for over \$21 million to being in charge of the groundbreaking sale of baseball memorabilia from the collection of Barry Halper, which fetched in excess of \$24 million, Marsha's expertise and range of experience is unparalleled. Single-handedly, Marsha carved out the collecting field of artists' letters. She has brought to the market stunning collections, which have included letters by Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Magritte, Monet, Toulouse-Lautrec and Giacometti, to name just a few. From history to literature — a letter by Catherine of Aragon while imprisoned, to a Sherlock Holmes manuscript story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; from science to music — Einstein's Theory of Relativity manuscript to a cache of Chopin letters, Marsha's depth of knowledge in all fields of manuscript collecting is second to none. Marsha has a B.A. from Wellesley College and her M.A. from Brown University. Both institutions have served her well. Her knowledge of history coupled with her language skills has put her at the top of her field.

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN
PROFILES IN HISTORY & BIDDER**

Please note that all items in this auction are sold in "as is" condition.

The following terms and conditions including the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, constitute the sole terms and conditions under which Profiles in History ("Profiles") will offer for sale and sell the property described in the Catalog. These Conditions of Sale constitute a binding agreement between the Bidder and Profiles with respect to this auction only. By bidding at auction, whether in person, through an agent or representative, by telephone, facsimile, on-line, absentee bid, or by any other form of bid or by any other means, the Bidder acknowledges the thorough reading and understanding of all of these Conditions of Sale, all descriptions of items in the Catalog, and all matters incorporated herein by reference, and agrees to be fully bound thereby.

Bidder and Profiles agree that any agreements between the Bidder and Profiles including but not limited to these Conditions of Sale are entered into in Los Angeles County, California, which is where the agreements are to be performed and the auction to take place, no matter where Bidder is situated and no matter by what means or where Bidder was informed of the auction and regardless of whether catalogs, materials, or other communications were received by Bidder in another location. Both Profiles and the Bidder agree that any disputes under these Conditions of Sale, the subject matter hereof, the entering into, or any aspect of the auction, shall be exclusively governed by California law, and that any and all claims or actions shall be brought and maintained only in Los Angeles County, California in a State or Federal Court to the exclusion of any other venue, locale or jurisdiction. All parties submit to such jurisdiction. Both Bidder and Profiles agree that these provisions are intended to be binding on all parties and that they shall solely control choice-of-law, venue and jurisdiction in the event of any dispute specifically including third party claims and cross-actions brought by either Profiles or Bidder, and that absent such agreement, Profiles would not permit Bidder to bid hereunder. Any violation of the terms of this Paragraph shall entitle the affected party to reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs in addition to all other available remedies, all of which remain reserved. The parties agree that Profiles shall be entitled to present these Conditions of Sale to a court in any jurisdiction other than set forth in this paragraph as conclusive evidence of the parties' agreement, and the parties further agree that the court shall immediately dismiss any action filed in such jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the prevailing party in any claim, dispute or litigation between the parties shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation.

Unless otherwise set forth in the Catalog, all property will be offered by Profiles solely as agent for the seller or consignor of the property ("Consignor") and not on its own behalf.

Profiles is in compliance, to the fullest extent possible, with California procedures regarding the bonding of auctioneers.

1. **Final Bid Price, Purchase Price and Payment:** The term, "Final Bid Price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged and acceptable to Profiles. The term, "Purchase Price" means the sum of (1) the Final Bid Price; (2) a premium payable by the successful Bidder (also referred to throughout these Conditions of Sale as "Buyer") equal to twenty-four percent (24%) of the Final Bid Price [discounted to twenty percent (20%) of the Final Bid Price if paid in full in cash or by valid check]; or twenty-eight percent (28%) if bid on and won through internet bidding; (3) applicable taxes (including California and local sales tax and/or compensating use tax based upon the purchase price unless exempted by law and/or where Buyer presents an original, valid resale certificate with a copy for Profiles' records from the California State Board of Equalization); (4) shipping, handling and insurance coverage if requested by Buyer and agreed upon by Profiles. Profiles may accept current and valid VISA, MasterCard, Discover and American Express credit or debit cards for payment but under the express condition that any property purchased by credit or debit card shall not be refundable, returnable, or exchangeable, and that no credit to Buyer's credit or debit card account will be issued under any circumstances. The last sentence constitutes Profiles' "official policy" regarding returns, refunds, and exchanges where credit or debit cards are used. For payment other than by cash, delivery will not be made unless and until full payment has been actually received by Profiles, i.e., check has fully cleared or credit or debit card funds fully obtained.

Profiles has been authorized by the seller or consignor to retain, as partial remuneration, the premium set forth as number (2) in this paragraph. Unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by Profiles, payment in full is due within seven calendar days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. PROFILES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY PRE-AUTHORIZES PROFILES, TO CHARGE FROM AND COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ALL CREDIT AND/OR DEBIT ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED TO PROFILES BY THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER PRIOR TO BIDDING IN THE EVENT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER DOES NOT MAKE TIMELY PAYMENT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OF SALE. IN SUCH EVENT, THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AUTHORIZES PROFILES TO COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ANY OF SAID ACCOUNTS, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER SHALL NOT CONTEST ANY SUCH CREDIT OR DEBIT ACCOUNT CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT PROFILES WAS NOT SO AUTHORIZED.

2. **Title:** On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer but fully subject to Buyer's compliance with all of the terms of the Conditions of Sale and the Registration Form.

3. **Rights Reserved:** Profiles reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the time of the auction, and/or to postpone the auction of all or any lots or parts thereof, for any reason. Profiles shall not be liable to any Bidder in the event of such withdrawal or postponement under

any circumstances. Profiles reserves the right to refuse to accept bids from anyone.

4. **Auctioneer's Discretion:** Profiles shall determine opening bids and bidding increments. The auctioneer has the right in its absolute discretion to reject any bid in the event of dispute between bidders or if the auctioneer has doubt as to the validity of any bid, to advance the bidding at its absolute discretion and to determine the successful bidder in the event of a dispute between bidders, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of a dispute after the sale, Profiles' record of final sale shall be conclusive. The auctioneer also may reject any bid and withdraw the lot from sale if the auctioneer decides either that any opening bid is below the reserve (see paragraph 5 below) of the lot or article or that an advance is insufficient. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, no lots may be divided for the purpose of sale.

5. **Reserve:** Lots may be subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold. Although the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, Profiles reserves the right to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer and continuing to bid on behalf of the seller up to the reserve amount either through consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Consignors may not bid on their own lots or property. If the consignor is indebted to or has a monetary guarantee from Profiles in certain circumstances, Profiles may have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom apart from Profiles' commissions, and Profiles may bid thereon to protect such interest. In such instance, Profiles is entitled to its standard commission rate when a lot is "bought-in" to protect its interest.

6. **Risk and Responsibility. Agency:** The buyer shall, once deemed the highest bidder on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, bear all risk and responsibility for the lot, and neither Profiles, its agents nor employees, shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage to the property. The buyer will also be required to sign a confirmation of purchase at such time if requested by the auctioneer. All bidders are deemed to be acting as principals unless Profiles acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that the bidder is acting as agent for another party. In the absence of such written acknowledgment, the bidder guarantees payment of the Purchase Price of a successful bid.

7. **Possession and Removal. Charges:** No portion of any lot may be removed from the premises or possession transferred to Buyer unless Buyer has fully complied with these Conditions of Sale and the terms of the Registration Form, and unless and until Profiles has received the Purchase Price funds in full. Notwithstanding the above, all property must be removed from the premises by Buyer at his or her sole expense not later than seven (7) calendar days from the invoice date. If all or any property has not been so removed within that time, in addition to any other remedies available to Profiles all of which are reserved, a handling charge of one percent (1%) of the Purchase Price per month will be assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer, with a minimum of five percent (5%) assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer for any property not removed within sixty (60) days. Profiles shall additionally have the option, in its sole discretion, of transferring any of such property to a public warehouse at the full risk and expense of Buyer. Profiles, in addition, reserves the right to impose a late charge of fifteen percent (15%) per year on the Purchase Price if Buyer does not make full payment in accordance herewith. Profiles and Buyer acknowledge and agree that these charges are reasonably imposed to partially compensate Profiles for losses and expenses associated with any such delays.

8. **Off-Site Bidding:** Bidding by telephone, facsimile-transmission (fax-in), on-line, or absentee bidding (advance written bids submitted by mail) are offered solely as a convenience and permitted subject to advance arrangements, availability, and Profiles' approval which shall be exercised at Profiles' sole discretion. Neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. In order to be considered for off-site bidding in any manner, Bidders must comply with all of these Conditions of Sale and the terms contained on the Registration Form.

9. **Profiles' Remedies:** Failure of the Bidder/Buyer to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale or the terms of the Registration Form, is an event of default. In such event, Profiles may, in addition to any other available remedies specifically including the right to hold the defaulting Bidder/Buyer liable for the Purchase Price or to charge and collect from the defaulting Bidder/Buyer's credit or debit accounts as provided for elsewhere herein: (a) cancel the sale, retaining any payment made by the Buyer as damages (the Bidder/Buyer understands and acknowledges that Profiles will be substantially damaged should such default occur, and that damages under sub-part (a) are necessary to compensate Profiles for such damages); (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately; (c) charge the Bidder/Buyer interest on the Purchase Price at the rate of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) per month or the highest allowable interest rate; (d) take any other action that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or appropriate to preserve and protect Profiles' rights and remedies. Should Profiles resell the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses associated therewith, including but not limited to warehousing, sales-related expenses, reasonable attorney fees and court costs, commissions, incidental damages and any other charges due hereunder which were not collected or collectable.

In the event that such buyer is the successful bidder on more than one lot and pays less than the purchase price for the total lots purchased, Profiles shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. If Profiles does not exercise such discretion, the lots to which the payment shall be applied will be in descending order from the highest purchase price to the lowest.

Any buyer failing to comply with these Conditions of Sale shall be deemed to have granted Profiles a security interest in, and Profiles may retain as collateral such security for such buyer's obligations to Profiles, any property in Profiles' possession owned by such buyer. Profiles shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Com-

mercial Code (U.C.C.) as adopted by the state of California.

10. **Terms of Guarantee:** Profiles does not provide any guarantee or warranty to Bidders or Buyers, whether express or implied, beyond those expressly provided for in these Conditions of Sale and specifically this Section 10. As set forth below and elsewhere in these Conditions of Sale, Profiles guarantees the authorship, origin, period, and culture of each lot in this catalogue in which the catalog's lot description is printed in a Bold or Capitalized type heading, or as revised or amended by announcement before or during the auction. Except for the Bold and Capitalized headings and subject to the exclusions below, Profiles makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied or by operation of law, with respect to any lots offered or any other material in the catalog. In the event Profiles in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, Profiles shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price plus applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record. This Guarantee shall not apply if: (i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the opinion(s) of generally accepted scholar(s) and expert(s) as of the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there were conflicting opinions; and/or (ii) the only means to establish that the Authorship was not as described in the Bold or Capitalized heading at the date of the sale would have been by method or processes neither generally available nor accepted at such time; unreasonably expensive or impractical to utilize; or likely (in Profiles' reasonable opinion) to have caused damage and/or loss of value to the lot; and/or (iii) there has been no material loss in the lot's value from that which was disclosed in the catalog. The term of this Guarantee is five (5) years from the date of this auction. The Guarantee is non-transferrable and non-assignable, and is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record.

To be eligible to make a claim under this Guarantee, the original purchaser of record must: (i) send written notice to Profiles within ninety (90) days after receiving information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy in any respect of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the specific reasons for such question; and (ii) return the lot to Profiles (a) in the same condition as it was when possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record and (ii) with sole title in and to the original purchaser of record free of any liens, encumbrances or third party claims arising after the date that possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record. Profiles, may, in its sole discretion, waive any of the above requirements. Profiles may also require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the sole expense of the original purchaser of record reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Profiles and the original purchaser of record. Profiles shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. Rescission of the sale and refund under this paragraph is exclusive and in lieu of and to the exclusion of any other remedy which may otherwise be available as a matter of law or equity. Neither Profiles nor the consignor shall be liable for any damages or damage claims including but not limited to consequential damages, losses of anticipated or actual profit or interest, punitive or exemplary damages, or any other incurred or claimed damages.

Except as expressly set forth in this Section 10 above and in all other cases, all property and lots are sold "as is" and "where is". By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for intended use, condition of the property (including any condition report), correctness of description, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, importance, exhibition, relevance, attribution, source, provenance, date, authorship, condition, culture, genuineness, value, or period of the property.

Additionally, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to whether the Buyer acquires rights in copyright or other intellectual property (including exhibition or reproduction rights) or whether the property is subject to any limitations such as "droit morale" (moral rights) or other rights affecting works of art. Bidder/Buyer acknowledges and agrees that if the property embodies any copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property, by the purchase of such property, Buyer/Bidder is not acquiring any interest in any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property that may be embodied or reflected in such property, but is acquiring only such physical embodiment and/or reflection. Profiles does not make any representation or warranty as to title. All descriptions, photographs, illustrations, and terminology including but not limited to words describing condition (including any condition reports requested by Bidder), authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition, and relevance, used in the catalog, bill of sale, invoice, or anywhere else, represent a good faith effort made by Profiles to fairly represent the lots and property offered for sale as to origin, date, condition, and other information contained therein; they are statements of opinion only. They are not representations or warranties and Bidder agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall not rely on them in determining whether or not to bid or for what price. Price estimates (which are determined well in advance of the auction and are therefore subject to revision) and condition reports are provided solely as a convenience to Bidders and are not intended nor shall they be relied on by Bidders as statements, representations or warranties of actual value or predictions of final bid prices. Bidders are accorded the opportunity to inspect the lots and to otherwise satisfy themselves as to the nature and sufficiency of each lot prior to bidding, and Profiles urges Bidders to avail themselves accordingly. Lots and property are not returnable to Profiles for any reason except under Buyer's limited Remedies set forth in Section 13 below and under the express terms and conditions of Section 13.

11. **Limitation of Damages:** In the event that Profiles is prevented for any reason from delivering any property to Buyer or Buyer is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of Profiles, the liability, if any, of Profiles, shall be limited to, and shall not exceed, the amount actually paid for the property by Buyer. In no event shall Profiles be liable for incidental, special, indirect, exemplary or consequential damages of any kind, including but not limited to loss of profits, value of investment or opportunity cost.

12. **Unauthorized Statements:** Under no circumstances is any employ-

ee, agent or representative of Profiles authorized by Profiles to modify, amend, waive or contradict any of these Terms and Conditions, any term or condition set forth on the Registration Form, any warranty or limitation or exclusion of warranty, any term or condition in either the Registration Form or these Terms and Conditions regarding payment requirements, including but not limited to due date, manner of payment, and what constitutes payment in full, or any other term or condition contained in any documents issued by Profiles unless such modification, amendment, waiver or contradiction is contained in a writing signed by all parties. Any statements, oral or written, made by employees, agents or representatives of Profiles to Bidder, including statements regarding specific lots, even if such employee, agent or representative represents that such statement is authorized, unless reduced to a writing signed by all parties, are statements of personal opinion only and are not binding on Profiles, and under no circumstances shall be relied on by Bidder as a statement, representation or warranty of Profiles.

13. Buyer's Remedies: This section sets forth the sole and exclusive remedies of Buyer in conformity with Sections 10 ("Warranties") and 11 ("Limitation of Damages") herein, and is expressly in lieu of any other rights or remedies which might be available to Buyer by law. The Buyer hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and any other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the Buyer's benefit. In the event that Buyer proves in writing to Profiles' satisfaction that there was a breach of the consignor's warranty of title concerning a lot purchased by Buyer, Profiles shall make demand upon the consignor to pay to Buyer the Purchase Price (including any premiums, taxes, or other amounts paid or due to Profiles). Should the consignor not pay the Purchase Price to Buyer within thirty days after such demand, Profiles shall disclose the identity of the consignor to Buyer and assign to Buyer all of Profiles' rights against the consignor with respect to such lot or property. Upon such disclosure and assignment, all responsibility and liability, if any, of Profiles with respect to said lot or property shall automatically terminate. Profiles shall be entitled to retain the premiums and other amounts paid to Profiles - this remedy is as to the consignor only. The rights and remedies provided herein are for the original Buyer only and they may not be assigned or relied upon by any transferee or assignee under any circumstances. Lots containing ten or more items are not returnable under any circumstances. The exercise of rights under this Section 13 must be made, if at all, within thirty (30) days of the date of sale.

14. Profiles' Additional Services: For Buyers who do not remove purchased property from Profiles' premises, Profiles, in its sole discretion and solely as a service and accommodation to Buyers, may arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the sole request, expense, and risk of Buyer. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Profiles or other packers and carriers, whether or not recommended by Profiles. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for damage to frames, glass or other breakable items. Where Profiles arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Profiles will include an administration charge.

15. Headings: Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret the substantive sections to which they refer.

16. Entire Agreement: These Conditions of Sale constitute the entire agreement between the parties together with the terms and conditions contained in the Registration Form. They may not be amended, modified or superseded except in a signed writing executed by all parties. No oral or written statement by anyone employed by Profiles or acting as agent or representative of Profiles may amend, modify, waive or supersede the terms herein unless such amendment, waiver or modification is contained in a writing signed by all parties. If any part of these Conditions of Sale are for any reason deemed invalid or enforceable, the remaining portions shall remain fully enforceable without regard to the invalid or unenforceable provisions.

AUCTION GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conditions of Sale: Before you bid, you must read the Conditions of Sale, immediately preceding these pages. They represent a contract between Profiles and you, and they contain important terms and conditions such as jurisdiction, payment terms, warranties and remedies. The Conditions of Sale are controlling over these general guidelines in the event of any conflicts between their respective terms.

Estimate Prices: In addition to descriptive information, each entry in the catalog includes a price range, which reflects opinion as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon various factors including prices recently paid at auction for comparable property, condition, rarity, quality, history, and provenance. Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and subject to revision. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax (see under separate heading). See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on estimated prices.

Reserves: The reserve is the minimum price the seller is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate.

Owned or Guaranteed Property: Profiles in History generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction; occasionally, lots are offered that are the property of Profiles in History.

Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax: The actual purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium of 24% of the hammer price (discounted to 20% when full payment is made in cash or by valid check); or twenty-eight percent (28%) if bid on and won through internet bidding. California sales tax shall automatically be added to the purchase price unless exempted.

Before the Auction: You may attend pre-sale viewing for all of our auctions at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly. You may also request condition reports (see below). Profiles in History's staff are available at viewings and by appointment.

Hours of Business: Profiles in History is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The viewing schedule for the auction is published in the front of the auction catalog.

Condition Reports: If you wish to obtain additional information on a particular lot, or cannot appear at the viewing, Profiles in History may provide, upon request, a condition report. We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranted and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the limited warranty. Condition reports, as other descriptions of property, are not warranted; they are only provided as a service to interested clients. Neither Profiles in History nor the consignor make any express or implied representation or warranty concerning the condition of any lot offered for sale; any information furnished does not modify or negate the limited warranty contained in the Conditions of Sale. See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on condition reports.

Registration: If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 30 or 45 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Profiles in History, you may be asked to supply bank and/or other credit references when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, we suggest that you pre-arrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701 or by fax at (310) 859-3842. You must acknowledge having read your agreement with all of the Conditions of Sale prior to your registration and prior to your bidding on any lot.

The Auction: All auctions are open to registered bidders only. You must register to bid or otherwise participate.

Bidding: Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalog. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the salesroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone, internet or by written bid left with Profiles in History in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by entering bids in response to salesroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. The auctioneer will not specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments: See registration page.

Absentee Bids: If you cannot attend an auction, it is possible to bid by other means. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Profiles in History to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Profiles in History staff will execute your absentee bid as reasonably as possible, taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are submitted by two or more parties, the first bid received by Profiles in History will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalog and also may be obtained at any Profiles in History location. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for absentee bid details.

Telephone Bids: It is also possible to bid by telephone if you cannot attend an auction. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day in advance of the sale with Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. Profiles in History staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the salesroom. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for telephone bid details.

Internet Bids: Profiles in History is pleased to offer live Internet bidding at www.profilesinhistory.com. To ensure proper registration, those Bidders intending to bid via the internet must visit this site and register accordingly at least one full day prior to the actual auction. Please be aware that there is a minimum 3-second delay in the audio and visual feeds, which may confuse some bidders. If you have questions about this feature, please call Profiles in History well in advance of the auction. Winning bidders will be notified by Profiles. Profiles is not and cannot be responsible or liable for any problems, delays, or any other issues or problems resulting out of use of the Internet generally or specifically, including but not limited to transmission, execution or processing of bids.

PLEASE NOTE: On some occasions beyond the control of Profiles, the online bidding software or the Internet itself may not physically keep up with the pace of the auction. In order to help avoid disappointment, Profiles recommends placing a realistic absentee bid now. Occasionally the auctioneer may eliminate or reject an internet live bid, and the auctioneer may also reopen a lot after the close of the internet live bidding (typically but not always because a floor bid or a telephone bid was missed), and your bid may be rejected even if you were shown to be the winning bidder. By bidding online, you acknowledge and agree that Profiles in History may award the lot to another bidder at its sole and final discretion under the circumstances described above or under any other reasonable circumstances. Since internet bids are not shown to Profiles until Profiles opens the lot on the floor, Profiles treats those bids the same as floor or telephone bids. In most cases, however, the floor and/or telephone responds before the internet bid is presented, due to live internet bid software or internet lag time, so for consistency it is Profiles in History's policy that floor bids and telephone bids are always considered first over online bids with floor bids being considered before telephone bids. Also please note that all Profiles lots purchased online carry a 28% Buyer's Premium. Profiles in History strongly urges the bidder to resolve any questions about these policies or their implementation PRIOR TO BIDDING.

Successful Bids: The fall of the auctioneer's hammer indicates the final bid. Profiles in History will record the paddle number of the buyer. If your salesroom or absentee bid is successful, you will be notified after the sale by mailed or emailed invoice.

Unsold Lots: If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor.

AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment: You are expected to pay for your purchases in full within seven calendar days of the sale or five calendar days from the invoice date, whichever is later, and to remove the property you have bought by that date.

Shipping: After payment has been made in full, Profiles in History may, as a service to buyers, arrange to have property packed, insured and shipped at your request and expense. For shipping information, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. In circumstances in which Profiles in History arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, we will also include an administration charge. Packages shipped internationally will have full value declared on shipping form.

Sales Results: Interested clients may obtain sale results for specific lots at least three business days after the auction by calling Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701.

THE SELLER

Auction Estimate: If you are considering selling your property, you can bring items to our Calabasas Hills salesroom by appointment only. If a visit is not practical, you may instead send a clear photograph together with dimensions and any other pertinent information you may have. Profiles in History cannot be responsible or liable in any case for damage or loss to photographs or other information sent.

Consignment Agreement: If you decide to sell your property at auction, the procedures are simple and you should find Profiles in History staff helpful to you throughout the process. After discussions with our staff you will receive a contract (Consignment Agreement) to sign, setting forth terms and fees for services we can provide, such as insurance, shipping and catalog illustrations. For all categories, Profiles in History's standard consignor commission rates are fifteen percent (15%) of the final bid price. Profiles in History generally charges a minimum commission of \$100 for each lot sold. Profiles in History will discuss with you a suggested reserve price and our recommendations for pre-sale estimates for each piece of property you consign for sale. The terms and conditions contained in the actual Consignment Agreement will govern our respective rights and obligations; those terms and conditions are controlling over these general guidelines.

Delivery of Property to Profiles in History: After you have consigned property to us for sale, you can either bring your property to Profiles in History yourself, arrange with your own shipper to deliver it to us or Profiles in History can arrange for it to be shipped through their shipping department. We are always happy to assist you. For more information please contact us at (310) 859-7701. Property usually arrives at Profiles in History at least three months before the sale in order to allow time to research, catalog and photograph the items. Prior to the auction your property is generally stored at Profiles in History's facilities.

Pre-Auction Notification: Several weeks before the scheduled sale, along with thousands of Profiles in History's worldwide subscribers, you should be receiving a copy of the sale catalog in which your property is offered.

After approximately 30 business days following completion of the sale, pending payment by the purchaser, you will be sent payment for your sold property and a settlement statement itemizing the selling commission and other damages.

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Shipping: Please remember that the buyer is responsible for all shipping charges from Profiles in History's offices in Calabasas, CA to the buyer's door. Many of the items in this auction are of unusual size and/or weight, they will require special handling and will incur an additional shipping premium as charged by the carrier. Please see Terms & Conditions of Sale.

All **group lots** (defined as any lot containing more than one item) in this catalog containing either photographs, negatives, transparencies, scripts, posters, lobby cards, storyboards, sketches, autographs and other miscellaneous ephemera, are sold "as is" and are not subject to return. Profiles in History does its best to properly describe these group lots for identification, number count, condition, etc., but there may be duplicates, copies and varying counts from what is stated in the catalog. Buyers are responsible for satisfying themselves concerning all of these matters stated within the catalog entry.

1. Adams, John. Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("John Adams"), 2 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), front and back, Quincy, 26 April 1813. With (unattached) address overleaf addressed in Adams' hand to: *Elbridge Gerry Esquire, Vice President of U.S., Cambridge* - Elbridge Gerry (1744-1814), Vice-President (served 1813-14) under President James Madison (1809-17). With Adams' free frank *J. Adams* penned on the address panel, and *Free* penned in the upper right-hand corner. Exhibits pin holes on the far left margin with moderate toning.

John Adams confides in Vice President Elbridge Gerry on the future of our society and government, on the history of the Revolution and the passing of the remaining Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"You, my Friend, have been hurt, by your Country: So have I. We have sacrificed our Lives our Families our Popularity, our Reputations our Pleasures our Comforts to the Publick; while the Politicians have accumulated Fortunes, Palaces in the City and Pillars in the Country...If I was only thirty, I would not undertake an History of the Revolution in less than twenty years. A few Facts I wish to put upon Paper: and an awful Warning to do it soon has been given me by the Sudden Death of our Friend [Benjamin] Rush. Livingstone and Clymer had preceeded him in the same year; the same Spring. How few remain. Three in Massachusetts I believe are a Majority of the Surviving Signers of a Declaration which has had too much Credit in the World, and the Expençe of the most of its Signers."

Adams pens in full: *Dear Sir Although Governor [Thomas] Gage's [the British commander of the British Army in America, as well as the appointed Governor of Massachusetts, who precipitated the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775)] Prediction to General Jo. Warren [President of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill] has not yet been fully accomplished in this country, yet as his observation was suggested by History, it will be found too just [true], some time or other. Selfishness has disappointed the Hopes of Patriotism and Philanthropy in all ages, not only in England at the Period of her Commonwealth. Edes's Watertown Gazette shall be carefully returned to you or Mr. Austin if he requires it. Had your Motion in Congress been adopted, and a Man of Sense and Letters appointed in each State to collect Memorials of the Rise Progress and Termination of the Revolution: we should now possess a monument of more inestimable value than all the Histories and Orations that have been written. The Few, if they are not more selfish than the Many, are more cunning; and all the Ages of the World, have not produced such glaring proofs of it, as the History of this Country for the last thirty years. I look back with astonishment at the Height and Depth, the Length and Breadth of this Stupendous Fabrick of Artifice. If I had suspicions of the Depravity of our Politicians, I had no Idea of their Genius. That Mr. Jay the President of Congress when your motion was made, admired it is no surprise to me. His head could conceive and his heart feel the importance of it. Your allusion to the controversy with Governor Hutchinson has touch'd me to the quick. I want the Journal of the General Court, which contains his Speeches and the Answers his Replications and your Rejoinders. These were printed all together in a Pamphlet. But I cannot find that Pamphlet nor hear of it. Governor Adams once showed it to me, and Judge Paine mentioned it to me, a year or two ago: but I dared not say a word to him about it, much less to ask the Loan of it. You, my Friend, have been hurt, by your Country: So have I. We have sacrificed our Lives our Families our Popularity, our Reputations our Pleasures our Comforts to the Publick; while the Politicians have accumulated Fortunes, Palaces in the City and Pillars in the Country. It is in my opinion our duty to brave the Imputation of Vanity and Egotism by recording Facts that no other human Beings know. Our Country will be benefited by it, sometime or other. There are a few Anecdotes which I wish to reduce to writing, particularly the Impeachment of the Judges and the Controversy with General Brattle. You talk to me at 77 years of age of writing History. If I was only thirty, I would not undertake an History of the Revolution in less than twenty years. A few Facts I wish to put upon Paper: and an awful Warning to do it soon has been given me by the Sudden Death of our Friend [Benjamin] Rush. Livingstone and Clymer had preceeded him in the same year; the same Spring. How few remain. Three in Massachusetts I believe are a Majority of the Surviving Signers of a Declaration which has had too much Credit in the World, and the Expençe of the most of its Signers. As a Man of Science, Letters, Taste, Sense, Philosophy, Patriotism, Religion, Morality, Merit, Usefulness, taken all together Rush has not left his equal in America, nor that I know in the World. In him is taken away, and in a manner most sudden and totally unexpected a main Prop of my Life. "Why should I grieve when grieving I must bear." I can conceive no reason why Governor Plumer may not be furnished with every Scratch of a Pen relative to the X.Y. & Z Embassy. I know not where to look for any one Paper relative to it. It would give me great Pleasure to see Commodore Williams. His List of Prizes would be very acceptable. I wish he would write his own Life.*

With high Esteem and Strong Affection John Adams.

Watching the growing hostility following the Boston Tea Party in Massachusetts in 1773, where the citizens decided to resist rather than pay for their tea, British General Thomas Gage nonetheless concluded that the Americans would "undoubtedly prove very meek." It is very probable that Adams is referring to Gage's comment when he mentions Gage's "prediction" – a prediction Gage was very wrong about as the birth of America's independence started with the seeds of the Boston Tea Party revolt. Adams' reference to the infamous "XYZ Affair" is especially notable since Elbridge Gerry, the recipient of this letter, was one of the three American diplomats President Adams sent to France in July 1797 to negotiate problems that were threatening to break out into war. The diplomats were approached through informal channels by agents of French Foreign Minister Talleyrand, who demanded bribes and a loan before formal negotiations could begin. The name is derived from the substitution of the letters X, Y and Z for the names of the French diplomats in documents released by the Adams administration. The Americans were offended by the demands and eventually left France without engaging in formal negotiations. Gerry, seeking to avoid all-out war, remained for several months after the two other American diplomats left. His exchanges with Talleyrand laid the groundwork for the eventual end to diplomatic and military hostilities.

Adams letters referencing the Declaration of Independence are of excessive rarity. **\$20,000 - \$30,000**

Quincy April 26 1813

Dear Sir

Although Governor Gages Prediction to General So. Warren has not yet been fully accomplished in this Country, yet as his Observation was suggested by History, it will be found too just, some time or other. Selfishness has disappointed The Hopes of Patriotism and Philanthropy in all Ages, not only in England at the Period of her Commonwealth,

Edes's Waterdown Gazette shall be carefully returned to you or Mr Austin if he requires it

Had your Motion in Congress been adopted, and a Man of Sense and Letters appointed in each State, to collect Memorials of the Rise Progress and Termination of the Revolution: We should now possess a Monument of more inextinguishable Value than all the Histories and Orations that have been written. The Few, if they are not more Selfish than the Many, are more cunning; and all the Ages of the World, have not produced such glaring proofs of it, as the History of this Country for the last thirty Years. I look back with astonishment at the Height and Depth, the Length and Breadth of this stupendous Fabric of Artifice. If I had Suspicions of the Depravity of our Politicians, I had no Idea of their Guineas. That Mr Jay the President of Congress when your motion was made, admitted, is no Surprise to me. His head could conceive and his heart feel the importance of it.

Your Allusion to the Controversy with Governor Hutchinson has touch'd me to the quick. I want the Journal of the General Court, which contains his Speeches and the answers his Replications and your rejoinders. These were printed all together in a Pamphlet. But I cannot find that Pamphlet nor hear of it. Governor Adams once showed it to me, and Judge Caine mentioned it to me, a year or two ago: but I dared not say a Word to him about it, much less to ask the Loan of it.

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As a Man of Science, Letters, Taste, Sense, Philosophy, Patriotism, Religion, Merit, Usefulness, taken altogether Rush has not left his equal in America, nor that I know in the World. In him is taken away, and in a manner most sudden and totally unexpected a main Prop of my Life. "Why should I grieve when grieving I must bear"

I can conceive no reason why Governor Plumer may not be furnished with every Scratch of a Pen relative to the X Y Z Embassy. I know not where to look for any one Paper relative to it.

It would give me great Pleasure to see Commodore Williams's List of Prizes would be very acceptable. I wish he would write his own Life. With high Esteem and strong Affection John Adams Vice President





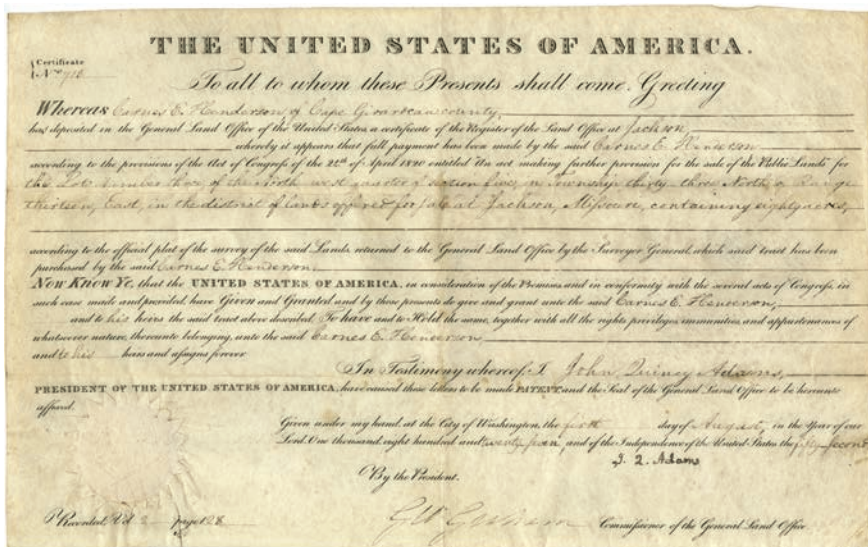
2. Adams, John. Document signed ("John Adams") as President, 1 page (13.1 x 17 in.; 333 x 432 mm.), on vellum, Philadelphia, 4 March 1799, being a partly-printed document appointing Samuel Phillips as Lieutenant in the Navy. Countersigned by Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy. Usual folds and wrinkles associated with vellum documents; scattered staining with areas of faint manuscript text; missing wafer seal.

John Adams appoints Samuel Phillips a Lieutenant in the Navy.

The document reads in part: John Adams President of the United States of America... Know ye. That, reposing special trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valor, Fidelity and Abilities of Samuel Phillips I have nominated and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, do appoint him a Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States... John Adams

On 13 October 1775 the Continental Congress authorized the construction and administration of the first American naval force – the precursor to the U.S. Navy. During the American Revolution, the Continental Navy successfully preyed on British merchant shipping and won several victories over British warships. This first naval force was disbanded after the war. What is now known as the United States Navy was formally established with the creation of the federal Department of the Navy on 30 April 1798.

\$3,000 – \$5,000



3. Adams, John Quincy. Document signed ("J.Q. Adams") as President, 1 page (15.25 x 9.75 in.; 387 x 248 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 1 August 1827, being a partly-printed document granting Carnes E. Henderson lands in Jackson, Missouri. Countersigned by G.W. Graham, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Usual folds with wrinkles associated with vellum documents. Wafer seal intact; in fine condition.

John Quincy Adams signs a land grant for "lands offered for sale at Jackson, Missouri, containing eighty acres."

The document reads in part: The United States of America... Whereas Carnes E. Henderson, of Cape Girardeau county, has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Jackson... according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April 1820 entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands" for the Lot Number three, of the North west quarter of Section five, in Township thirty three North of Range thirteen, East, in the district of lands offered for the sale at Jackson, Missouri, containing eighty acres... J.Q. Adams

\$300 – \$500

Samuel L. Southard Esq. Trenton N. J.

Quincy 6 Dec^r 1830

My dear Sir.

So it was written the day before I left home for Washington, where I now write on the day of the Winter Solstice. My purpose was to acknowledge the receipt of your kind Letter, and to assure you of the day's concern with which I had learnt your recent severe and long continued illness — called away by the bustle of preparations for departure upon a Journey, not yet short in winter, I was unable to return that day to my paper — and to foreclose the chances of final disappointment in the intention of inviting to you, brought it with me — The pleasure which I have enjoyed in the interval of meeting you at Philadelphia, ought not to deprive me of that of reciprocating the friendship of your letter.

Your reasons for declining to be inserted in the ticket of New Jersey for Representatives in the next Congress, are amply sufficient for your justification. Intending to take the Seat which the People of my District have thought proper to assign to me in that body, no person can more sincerely lament than I shall, the necessity under which you have excluded yourself from it. In your case, I should have done the same — We were so long fellow labourers in the service of the public, and my confidence both in your personal and political character, was so deeply rooted, and unbounded, that in another career of public duty, I cannot but often miss the able coadjutor, and faithful friend which I always found in you — The loss will be mine, and I shall share it with our Country — yet I will hope and trust that she is not destined to be always bereft of your Services in her Councils.

For myself, taught in the School of Cicero, I shall say, "defendi rempublicam." — "Eicam adolescens, non disiram genex." The People of the District in which I reside

me, to represent them in the Congress of the United States — To those of them who enquired better I would serve if elected, my answer was that I saw no warrantable ground upon which I could withhold my services if demanded. This was strictly the principle by which I was governed. Had I perceived any sound reason upon which my refusal could stand I should have refused. I could not disguise to myself the prospect that the service would

in principle, it is my deliberate and well considered opinion that the discharge of the Office of President of the United States ought not in our Country to operate either as exclusion or exemption from the subsequent performance of service in either branch of the Legislature... Washington accepted a military commission from his successor — Jefferson while he lived was the Rector of his own University — my father, Madison, and Monroe, served in Convention of fundamental legislation in their respective States — Had every one of them after the termination of their functions in the first executive office of the Union, gone through a term of Service in either house of Congress, the Country might now be reaping a harvest of their Labour...

5. Adams, John Quincy. Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("J.Q. Adams"), 3 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Quincy, 6 December 1830. Written to former Senator Samuel L. Southard (1787-1842) of Trenton, New Jersey, who was then serving as Attorney General for the state of New Jersey. Two years later, he would be elected governor of New Jersey, in which office he would serve just one year before resigning to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate.

Just before departing for Washington to serve in Congress, John Quincy Adams contemplates former Presidents' return to public service following their Presidential terms.

"... it is my deliberate and well considered opinion that the discharge of the Office of President of the United States ought not in our Country to operate either as exclusion or exemption from the subsequent performance of service in either branch of the Legislature... Washington accepted a military commission from his successor — Jefferson while he lived was the Rector of his own University — my father, Madison, and Monroe, served in Convention of fundamental legislation in their respective States — Had every one of them after the termination of their functions in the first executive office of the Union, gone through a term of Service in either house of Congress, the Country might now be reaping a harvest of their Labour..."

Adams writes in full: My dear Sir: So it was written the day before I left home for Washington, where I now write on the day of the Winter Solstice. My purpose was to acknowledge the receipt of your kind Letter, and to assure you of the day's concern with which I had learnt your recent severe and long continued illness — called away by the bustle of preparations for departure upon a Journey, not yet short in winter. I was unable to return that day to my paper — and to foreclose the chances of final disappointment in the intention of inviting to you, brought it with me — The pleasure which I have enjoyed in the interval of meeting you at Philadelphia, ought not to deprive me of that of reciprocating the friendship of your letter. Your reasons for declining to be inserted in the ticket of New Jersey, for Representatives in the next Congress, are amply sufficient for your justification. Intending to take the Seat which the People of my District have thought proper to assign to me in that body, no person can more sincerely lament than I shall, the necessity under which you have excluded yourself from it. In your case, I should have done the same — We were so long fellow labourers in the service of the public, and my confidence both in your personal and political character, was so deeply rooted, and unbounded, that in another career of public duty, I cannot but often miss the able coadjutor, and faithful friend which I always found in you — The loss will be mine, and I shall share it with our Country — yet I will hope and trust that she is not destined to be always bereft of your Services in her Councils. For myself, taught in the School of Cicero, I shall say, "defendi rempublicam adolescens, non disiram genex." The People of the District in which I reside, when they called upon me to represent them in the Congress of the United States, consulted not my inclinations — To those of them who enquired better I would serve if elected, my answer was that I saw no warrantable ground upon which I could withhold my services if demanded. This was strictly the principle by which I was governed. Had I perceived any sound reason upon which my refusal could stand I should have refused. I could not disguise to myself the prospect that the service would

neither be personally agreeable to me, nor without the mortification and its dangers — But there were considerations namely personal, which I deemed it my duty to disregard. A motive far more efficient caused my only hesitation — The service that a member of the House of representatives in Congress can render to his Constituents, depends not entirely upon his dispositions, or even upon his capacity. There is much in his relative position — much in the feelings towards him entertained by those with whom he is to act — In times of warm party collusion, his influence while in the minority cannot be considerable, and if personally obvious to the prevailing majority, there is danger that his best exertions may serve but to draw defeat and obliging upon himself, without benefit to the nations or profit to his particular constituents. A member less qualified in other respects, will in such cases prove a more useful Representative — So possibly does this consideration even here present itself to my mind that it might have staggered my Resolution to undertake the service which the confidence of my fellow Citizens has committed to me, had not the Scavengers of the Administration indulged themselves in [?] from individuals whom they have had the delicacy to name, and of whose services as bullies or assassins for the benefit of the party they hold themselves quite authorised to dispose. Some of my friends appear to be affected by this threat of Algerine warfare, and have advised me not to expose myself to it — So different is its operation upon me that it has riveted my determination to take my seat. I will not distrust the feint principles of our Republican Institution, by stipulating that the rights of the People who elected me will be violated in my person by any desperado or ruffian partizan in or out of the house; and as I took the Oath of President of the United States, under an anonymous threat that I should meet a Brutus, if I went that day to the Capitol, I may now again say with Cicero in the divine Philippiæ, to any dark hint of future violence ‘contempsi catilinas gladios; non partinescam tuoi’. With regard to the general principle, it is my deliberate and well considered opinion that the discharge of the Office of President of the United States ought not in our Country to operate either as exclusion or exemption from the subsequent performance of service in either branch of the Legislature. There has indeed been hitherto no example of this, and one of my motives for consenting to serve has been, to get the example which I consider so eminently congenial to the Spirit of Republican Government, and which I cherish the hope will be followed by results signally useful to our Country — Washington accepted a military commission from his successor — Jefferson while he lived was the Rector of his own University — my father, Madison, and Monroe, served in Convention of fundamental legislation in their respective States — Had every one of them after the termination of their functions in the first executive office of the Union, gone through a term of Service in either house of Congress, the Country might now be reaping a harvest of their Labour the worth of which may be estimated by that which she has derived from their actual devotion to her cause and welfare. I have given you an exposition of my views and motives on this occasion, in the confidence of our friendship, and the more readily, inasmuch as there has been a considerable diversity of opinion among my friends upon the propriety and expediency of the cause which I have taken — To the advice of my friends I have ever held the obligation of yielding a respectful deference. In this case the opinions of most of those with whom I have consulted concur with my own — Those of different mind dwell chiefly upon the troubles which my return to public life may bring upon myself, a consideration which however unworthy it might be of me to entertain, is not the less deserving of my gratitude as entertained by them — It is a source of high gratification to me that the approbation of your judgment is among those which have sanctioned the determination of your friend J.Q. Adams

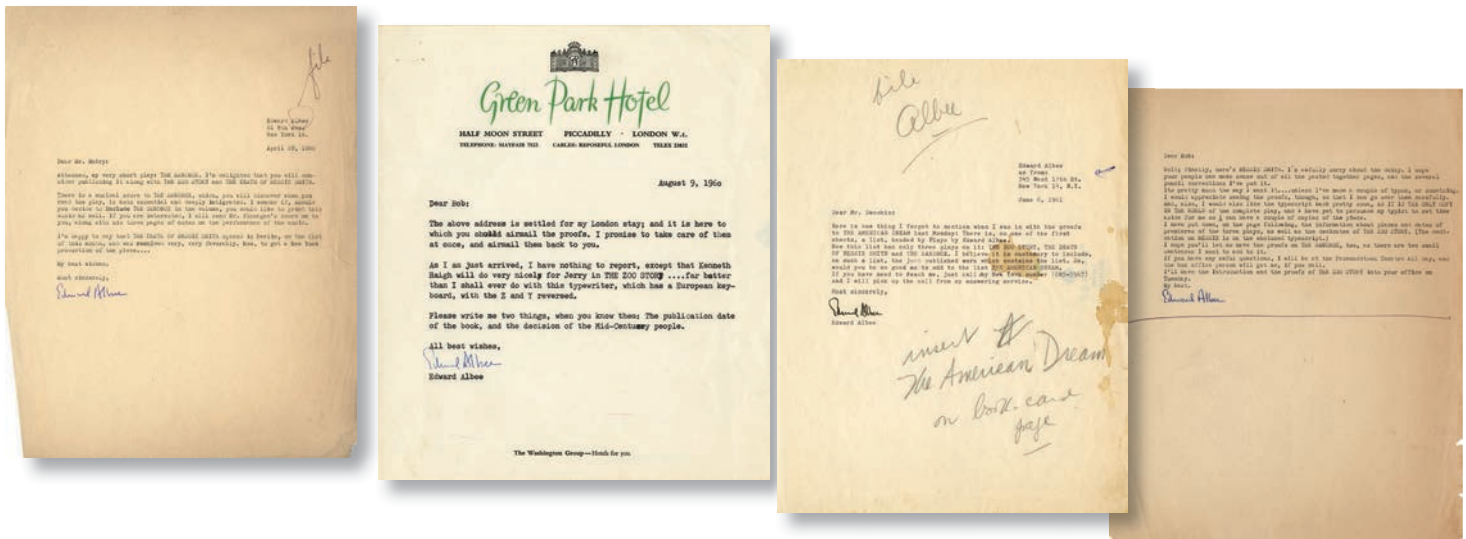
Following the bitter election of 1828, in which populist Andrew Jackson swept into office, John Quincy Adams left Washington and returned to his native Quincy, Massachusetts, a defeated politician. Half-hearted attempts at gardening and studying the classics did not ameliorate the growing depression he felt after leaving the seat of government. It wasn't until the autumn of 1829 that certain friends of Adams urged him to run for Congress, reminding him that his stature in the community would guarantee a win. Adams then donned his familiar cloak of coyness by speaking of “age and infirmity,” and of “not the slightest desire to be elected.” He did take care to add, however, that while he would not seek the office, if the people should call upon him, he “might deem it my duty to serve.” This was the signal his supporters were awaiting, and, needing not more encouragement, they departed to begin the campaign. Adams kept mostly quiet during the campaign season the following year, and only in the few weeks prior to the election did he move toward active candidacy. The prospect of a seat in Congress — from where he could voice his opposition to the new Jackson Administration — had re-ignited his political fire.

On 7 November 1830, John Quincy Adams was announced the winner of the election. He had received 1,817 votes against 373 for the Democratic candidate and 279 for the nominee of the old Federalist party. The lopsided victory elated him, and he called his election an answer to prayer, claiming that it brought a place of dignity from which he could once again strive to serve mankind. However, the election's highest importance to the former President was that it signaled his political vindication.

John Quincy Adams departed for Washington on 8 December 1830, just two days after the date of the present letter, delayed only by a violent snowstorm. Adams spent the next seventeen years of his life in Congress, the only former President to serve as a member of the House of Representatives. Though he often found himself in the minority, he made a number of important addresses before that body in support of Abolition, in addition to the questions of Texas annexation and the declaration of war with Mexico, both of which he vehemently opposed. Adams was also instrumental in approving John Smithson's gift to the U.S. of \$500,000, which became the foundation of the Smithsonian Institution.

An excellent letter from Adams regarding his return to public service. Perhaps most stunning is Adams' remark that he was threatened with assassination just prior to taking the Oath of Presidential Office: “...and as I took the Oath of President of the United States, under an anonymous threat that I should meet a Brutus, if I went that day to the Capitol, I may now again say with Cicero in the divine Philippiæ, to any dark hint of future violence ‘contempsi catilinas gladios; non partinescam tuoi’.

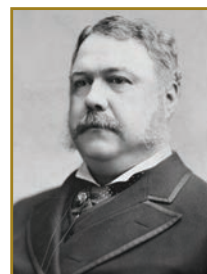
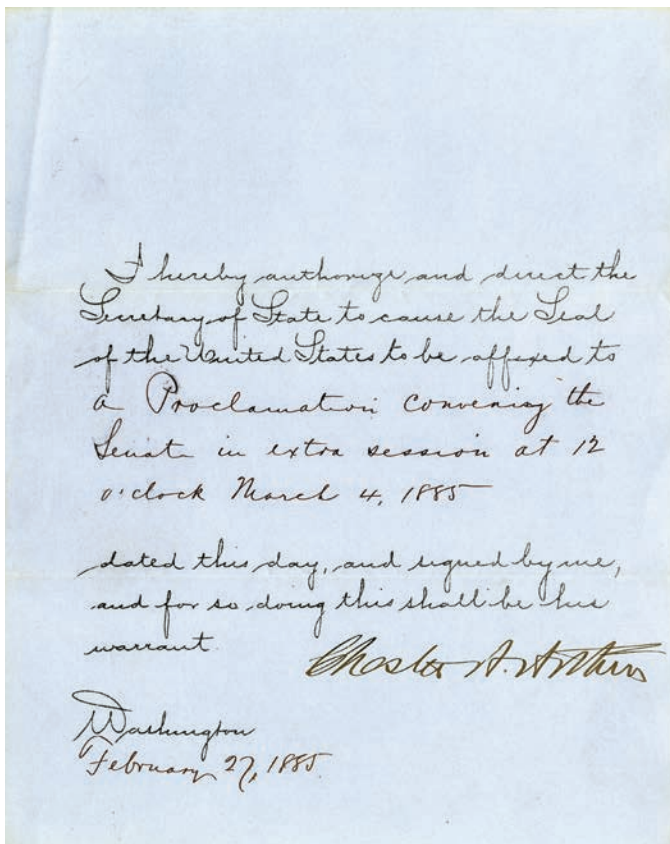
\$40,000 – \$60,000



6. Albee, Edward. Fine series of four typed letters signed and a typed introduction from the American playwright relating to some of his most important works: *The Zoo Story*, *The Death of Bessie Smith*, *The Sandbox* and *The American Dream*. The group includes:

1. Typed letter signed, 1 page (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), New York, 29 April 1960, to Robert Mabry, sending along *The Sandbox* (not present) for consideration for publication; browned.
2. Typescript being an introduction for *The Sandbox*, 3 pages (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), New York, 4 July 1960; browned with marginal chipping.
3. Typed letter signed, 1 page (8 x 6.75 in.; 174 x 202mm.), London 9 August 1960, to Robert Mabry with regard to airmailing proofs, noting *Kenneth Haigh will do very nicely for Jerry in THE ZOO STORY* and publication dates.
4. Typed letter signed, 1 page (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), New York, 8 June 1961, to Mr. Dwoskin, regarding proofs for *The American Dream*; pencil notations in an unidentified hand; spotting.
5. Typed letter signed, 1 page (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), [no place, no date], to Robert Mabry, sending along the copy for *The Death of Bessie Smith* and apologizing for the delay.

\$600 - \$800

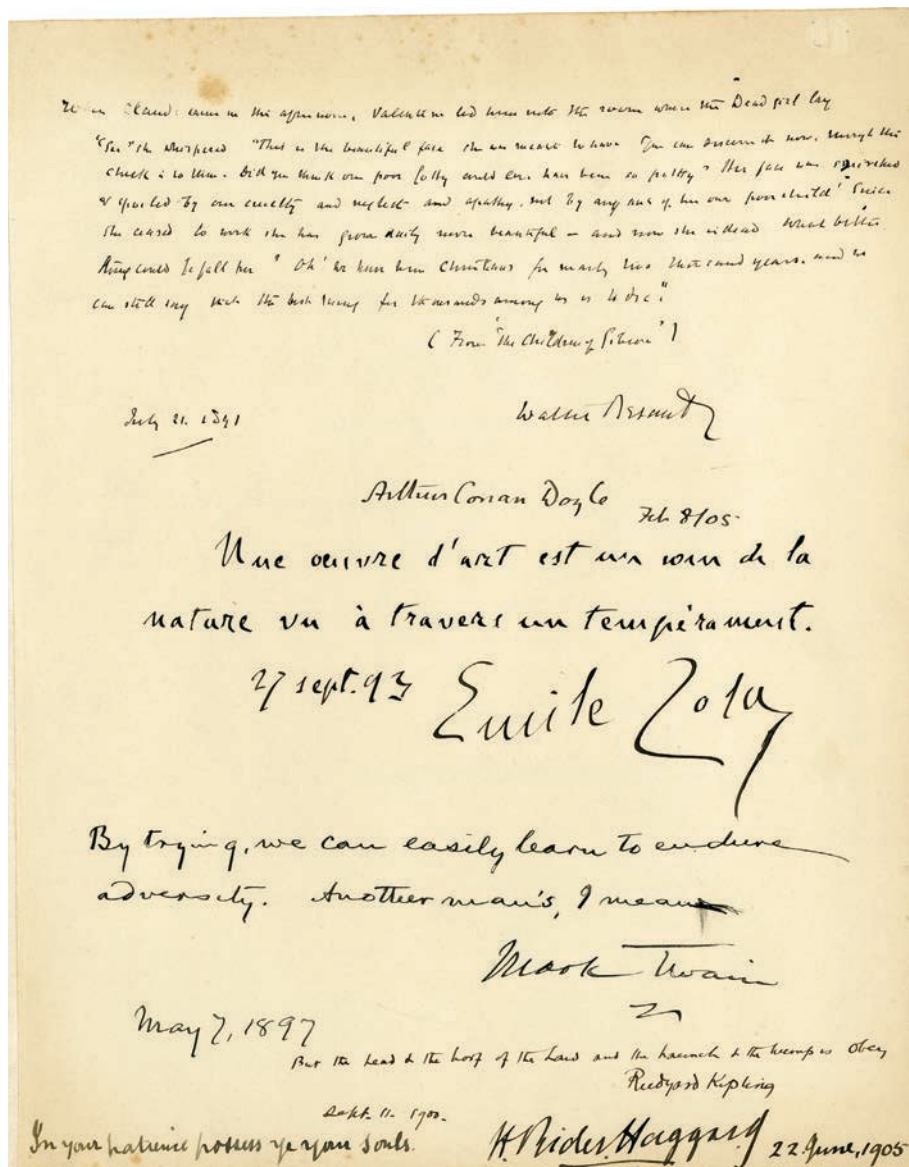


7. Arthur, Chester A. Document signed ("Chester A. Arthur") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, 27 February 1885, being a partly-printed document authorizing a proclamation convening the Senate. Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, "27 Feby. 1885 Proclamation Convening the Senate". Fine condition.

Chester A. Arthur issues a proclamation convening the Senate.

The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to a Proclamation convening the Senate in extra session at 12 o'clock March 4, 1885 dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant.* Chester A. Arthur

\$300 - \$500



8. [Authors]. Emile Zola / Mark Twain / Rudyard Kipling / Henry Rider Haggard / Walter Besant. Five autograph quotations signed respectively, with additional signature of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, all penned on 1 page (8.25 x 10.5 in.; 210 x 267 mm.) Fabric tape along left margin, not affecting text.

Exceptional assemblage of handwritten quotations from six literary greats on a single page.

Each author writes in full:

Walter Besant: When Claude came in this afternoon, Valentine led him into the room where the Dead girl lay. 'See,' she whispered. 'This is the beautiful face she was meant to have. You can discern it now... Did you think our poor Polly could ever have been so pretty? Her face was spirited & spoiled by our cruelty and neglect and apathy, not by anything of her own, poor child! Since she ceased to work, she has grown daily more beautiful – and now she is dead. What better thing could befall her? Oh! We have been Christians for nearly two thousand years and we can still say that the best thing for thousands among us is to die.' (From *The Children of Gibeon*) July 21 1891 Walter Besant

Arthur Conan Doyle: Arthur Conan Doyle Feb 8 /05

Emile Zola (in French): A work of art is a corner of nature, viewed through a medium. 27 Sept. 93 Emile Zola

Mark Twain: By trying, we can easily learn to endure adversity. Another man's, I mean. Mark Twain May 7, 1897

Rudyard Kipling: But the head & the hoof of the Law and the haunch & the hump is – Obey. Rudyard Kipling Sept. 11, 1900

Henry Rider Haggard: In your patience possess ye your souls. H. Rider Haggard 22 June, 1905

\$5,000 – \$7,000



9. Beethoven, Ludwig van. Autograph letter signed twice (“Beethoven”) and (“Legal guardian of my nephew K. v. Beethoven”), in German, 1 page (8.12 x 10.12 in.; 206 x 257 mm.), [Vienna, after 1816], to an unidentified official; stains from tape at head and foot of letter.

Beethoven as legal guardian for his nephew, Karl, requests a favor.

The composer writes in full:

P.P. [Per procuracionem]

Ich ersuche höflichst die Beilage durchzulesen und hierauf eine gefällige Antwort zu erteilen.

Ergebenster Diener

Beethoven

Vormund meines Neffen

K. v. Beethoven

Translation:

PP [Per procuracionem/ By the agency of]

I would like to most politely ask you to read the attachment and grant a favorable answer thereto.

Your most loyal servant,

Beethoven

Legal guardian of my nephew

K. v. Beethoven

Writing in his capacity as legal guardian to his nephew, Beethoven requests a favorable response from an unidentified correspondent. The formal tone of the letter suggests the composer is appealing for assistance with an official matter on behalf of his nephew, Karl.

In 1813, when Kaspar van Beethoven's health began to seriously deteriorate, he signed a declaration appointing his brother, Ludwig, guardian of his son, then aged six, in the event of his death. Kaspar died on 15 November 1815. In his will dated the previous day, he assigned guardianship of his son both to his wife and to Ludwig, apparently hoping that the two would put aside their long-standing animosity. This effort failed entirely, as after his death Ludwig and Johanna engaged in a lengthy and bitter custody struggle over Karl.

During the years of custody that followed, Beethoven attempted to ensure that Karl lived to the highest moral standards. Beethoven had an overbearing manner and frequently interfered in his nephew's life. Karl attempted suicide on 31 July 1826 by shooting himself in the head. He survived and was brought to his mother's house, where he recuperated. He and Beethoven were reconciled, but Karl insisted on joining the army and last saw Beethoven in early 1827.

Apparently unpublished.

Provenance: Walter Slezak—present owner. **\$100,000 - \$150,000**

T. T.

af nog åfse fylligh
begravning i.
den ansevärde
fri begravning

den Själigen
församling
i Gustafsdal

Begravning
i Linné

Beethoven

af församling
i Gustafsdal
H. S. Beethoven

10. Boyd, Belle. Extremely rare autograph letter signed ("Belle Boyd Hammond High"), 1 page (10.25 x 6 in.; 260 x 152 mm.), Peoria, 23 March 1887, written to Melton, an old friend from school in Virginia. Light even toning, small loss at bottom right, not affecting text, expertly infilled.

An extremely rare autograph letter signed by Confederate spy Belle Boyd.

Boyd writes in full: *Dear Melton, Cherish thru life kind thoughts of me & know that the pleasant hours spent in your home after so many years have intervened shall often be recalled by me. Your old schoolmate & friend Belle Boyd Hammond High*

Born in Virginia, Belle was a Confederate sympathizer. Soon after the start of the Civil War, she organized parties to visit the troops. She became a courier for generals Beauregard and Stonewall Jackson, carrying information, delivering medical supplies and confiscating weapons. Boyd was imprisoned in 1862 in the Old Capitol Prison, and again in 1863 at the Carroll Prison for several months. She was released for health reasons (typhoid fever). In 1864, she was sent to England as a diplomatic courier to work with the Confederate Secret Service network there. Boyd was married twice after the war – first to John Swainston Hammond, and after divorcing him in 1884, marrying Nathaniel Rue High the next year. In 1886 she had been touring the country delivering dramatic lectures on her life as a Confederate spy. Boyd's autograph in any form is extremely rare.

\$3,000 – \$5,000

11. Buchanan, James. Document signed ("James Buchanan") as President, 1 page (8 x 10.4 in.; 203 x 264 mm.), Washington, [1859], being a partly-printed document ratifying the Treaty between the United States and the S'Kallams Indians. In light script, an unknown hand has written, "March 8, 1859" beneath the text. Fine condition.

James Buchanan ratifies the Treaty between the United States and the S'Kallam Indians.

The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the United States to the Ratification of the Treaty between the United States and the S'Kallams Indians. Dated this day, and signed by me and for so doing this shall be his warrant. James Buchanan*

The S'Kallam Tribe of Native Americans is located on the Northern Olympic Peninsula of Washington state (Washington Territory at the time of this document).

\$300 – \$500

12. Caruso, Enrico. Autograph postcard signed ("Enrico Caruso") with two self-caricatures (5.5 x 3.5 in.; 90 x 138 mm.), in Spanish, Buenos Aires, 1903, addressed on verso to Señorita Georgina French; light soiling.

Caruso writes a whimsical note with two self-caricatures.

Caruso writes in full: *Señorita, Here I am with a mustache and here I am without.* Caruso draws on self-caricature in profile with a mustache and the second without a mustache.

\$500 - \$700



13. Charles and Diana. Royal Christmas card signed by both, 5 in. x 7.25 in. (127 x 184 mm.), oblong, bi-fold, with gold embossed royal seals on the cover. Card opens to reveal the greeting with adjacent color photograph (4 in. x 5.5 in. oblong) of the happy couple with their young sons, Princes William and Harry casually posing for the photographer. In excellent condition.

Christmas greetings from Charles and Diana.

Printed text reads, "Wishing you a very Happy Christmas and New Year". Diana has written *To you both from the four of us, Diana*, and Charles adds *and Charles*. A wonderful piece of holiday cheer from the Royal family.

\$1,500 - \$2,000

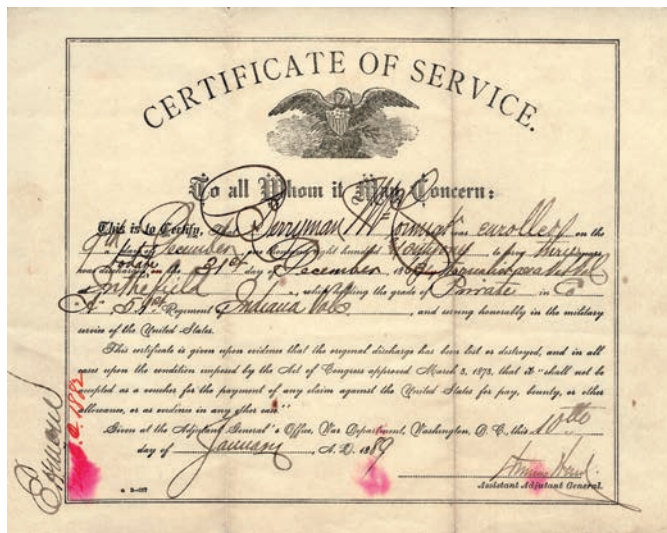
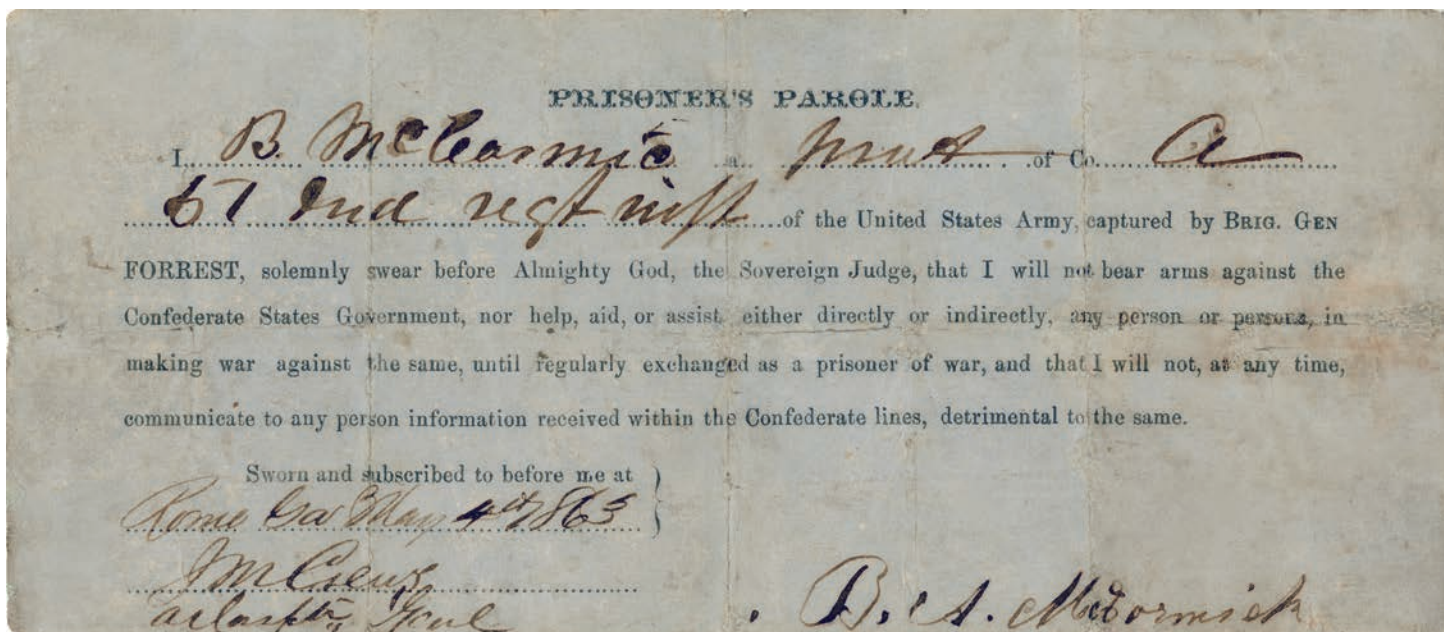




14. [Civil War]. Extraordinary period Civil War ledger book filled with period photographs and ephemera including patriotic song sheets, stationery, flyers, a manuscript muster roll, as well as thirteen large-format salt-print photographs, most of which depict Union soldiers early in the conflict. Based on the contents, the material was collected by a resident of Philadelphia. Most of the photographs and papers have been mounted to the album pages with some expected wear, one of the photographs has been hand-painted and another bears some uneven toning, else very good condition overall. The album itself is chipped along the boards with portions of the spine missing, and front board detached.

Extraordinary period Civil War ledger book housing thirteen large salt-print photographs of Union soldiers with excellent examples of patriotic ephemera including song sheets, broadsides, stationery and related ephemera.

Of particular interest in this volume are the thirteen large-format salt-print photographs, most of which measure 6 x 8.25 in. (152 x 210 mm.) and appear to have been taken in the early part of the war. Particularly stirring is a full-length portrait of a member of the Anderson Cavalry staring directly at the camera and holding his sword. Another photograph depicts E.W.C. Greene, a correspondent for the Philadelphia *Evening Transcript* posing with Captain Thomas Hawksworth of the 20th Pennsylvania ("Scott's Legion.") Another compelling image is that of Major General B. F. Kelly seated, posing with his family in 1859. Also included is a muster roll recording members of Graham's Missouri Cavalry Company, recording the names of 67 members and their dispositions between 20 August and 31 August 1861. The album also contains some excellent examples of patriotic letterheads and envelopes, prints by Charles Magnus, patriotic song sheets, as well as cartoons cut from newspapers. Particularly compelling is a October 1861 broadside promoting a "GRAND EXHIBITION IN AID OF THE COOPER SHOP VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON," which featured "Mammoth Stereoscopic Views of the Southern Rebellion, Each Displayed on 400 square feet of Canvass, at the Mechanic's Institute..." As a whole, the material presents an optimistic view of the future from early in the war, when most people in the north anticipated a rapid and easy victory. **\$5,000 - \$7,000**



15. [Civil War]. Berryman A. McCormick Rare document signed ("B.A. McCormick"), 1 page (8 x 3.25 in.; 203 x 83 mm.) Rome, Georgia, 4 May 1863, being a partly-printed document, headed: *Prisoner's Parole*. Professionally reinforced at folds with general soiling. Accompanied by a certificate (8.5 x 11 in.), issued in Washington, 1884, certifying McCormick's enlistment and discharge (tears at edges); a Certificate of Service (10 x 8 in.), issued in Washington, 1889 (fine condition), and a printed reproduction of a handwritten letter (5.5 x 8.5 in.) from Gen. Lew Wallace dated 27 November 1902, sent to Civil War veterans who wrote to him.

A Union soldier captured by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest after Streight's Raid signs a Prisoner's Parole, swearing, "I will not bear arms against the Confederate States Government ..."

The document reads in full: I, B. McCormick [sic] prvt of Co. A 51 Ind regt infn of the United States Army captured by BRIG. GEN. FORREST, solemnly swear before Almighty God, the Sovereign Judge, that I will not bear arms against the Confederate States Government, nor help, aid, or assist either directly or indirectly, any person or persons, in making war against the same, until regularly exchanged as a prisoner of war, and that I will not, at any time, communicate to any person information received within the Confederate lines, detrimental to the same. Sworn and subscribed to before me. Rome Ga May 4th 1863 JM Crews A Inspr Genl., B.A McCormick

Berryman A. McCormick (1841-1908) was one of over 1,500 Union soldiers captured by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest on 3 May 1863. Abel D. Streight was Colonel of the 51st Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment. In April 1863, he led his men of his 51st Indiana, 73rd Indiana, 3rd Ohio, and 18th Illinois, from Nashville, Tennessee, on what has been known as "Streight's Raid." The raid ended on 3 May with the capture of Streight and his command by General Nathan Bedford Forrest.

\$3,000 - \$5,000

Camp two miles south of Corinth Miss.
Oct 12 1862

My dear beloved wife,

I am now about to give you a description of the greatest event of our military life and as regards the part I performed in the terrible drama. I stood on the edge just in the act of stepping down = when flash-crash-the masked rebel battery opened on us-and grape and canister came thick and fast. The man at my right elbow, fell mortally wounded, two others were fatally wounded a few steps from me. A canister shot just nipped the corner of my temple and went singing on...oh how the rebels sent the death missiles over our heads... we carried our dying and wounded from the field - I carried the head and shoulders of the man shot by my side. And I think I was never so completely exhausted in my life as when I dropped his mangled body on the litter just as we left the RR...we remained all night - sleeping but little...the morning of the 4th...a never to be forgotten day - by one at least...morning was quite dark - But as the guns flashed...you could see by their awful light - long dark lines of brave men with bronzed faces and stern hearts waiting the conflict of the coming day - the fitful light danced and glanced from ten thousand polished bayonets...now I have a very nice sharps rifle captured at Iuka [Mississippi] - and desirous of trying it...

At 3 P.M. we were at the place marked No. 2, and saw Gen. Sherman ordered the 2^d Div forward. In taking the route laid down on the map, by the dotted line over rough ground and through dense thickets, we made our way to the R.R. I expected to see across an old field some thirty or forty miles from the R.R. I expected to see in front of us a cut in which the R.R. track began. I had been ordered from the East to get us just most beautiful Confederates but Major McClellan had for several weeks been in command of our Regt. I soon got out in line, and ordered us to go down into the R.R. cut - which was some 200 feet deep - the greater part of our Regt. had jumped down, I stood on the edge just in the act of stepping down. When flash-crash the masked rebel battery opened on us - and grape and canister came thick and fast. The man at my right elbow, fell mortally wounded, two others were fatally wounded, a few steps from me. A canister shot just nipped the corner of my temple and went singing on...oh how the rebels sent the death missiles over our heads... we carried our dying and wounded from the field - I carried the head and shoulders of the man shot by my side. And I think I was never so completely exhausted in my life as when I dropped his mangled body on the litter just as we left the RR...we remained all night - sleeping but little...the morning of the 4th...a never to be forgotten day - by one at least...morning was quite dark - But as the guns flashed...you could see by their awful light - long dark lines of brave men with bronzed faces and stern hearts waiting the conflict of the coming day - the fitful light danced and glanced from ten thousand polished bayonets...now I have a very nice sharps rifle captured at Iuka [Mississippi] - and desirous of trying it...

But we had but just left. Here is a sketch of the position we were in. This field. The sketch shows the position of the Regt. just as we left the RR. You will remember I have mentioned before that the day was dark. Here at this time it was entirely dark. Then the Rebels and the Confederates - I suppose a heavy wounded man carrying a... the sketch shows the position of the Regt. just as we left the RR. You will remember I have mentioned before that the day was dark. Here at this time it was entirely dark. Then the Rebels and the Confederates - I suppose a heavy wounded man carrying a... the sketch shows the position of the Regt. just as we left the RR. You will remember I have mentioned before that the day was dark. Here at this time it was entirely dark. Then the Rebels and the Confederates - I suppose a heavy wounded man carrying a...

16. [Civil War – Frank Crosby and the 10th Iowa. Vol. Inf. Regt.] A remarkable and important collection of over 80 letters, documents, maps, drawings and photographs relating to the role of the 10th Iowa Volunteer Infantry Regiment during Grant's Mississippi campaign and Sherman's continuation of splitting the South through the eyes of one Frank W. Crosby.

Detailed descriptions of the battles of Corinth and Vicksburg as well as many other skirmishes and actions the unit participated in during that long campaign to cut the south in two under Grant. In an effort to let his family, especially his sons, understand what is going on, Frank Crosby uses maps and drawings as well as detailed narratives to convey what the 10th Iowa was going through. From a detailed view of a Rebel Fort around Columbus Kentucky to the devices known as "torpedos" used in the rivers, to the Iowans first contact with slaves and confederate families, cotton speculators, disease, to the quotidian reality of the horror of war for the everyday soldier, Frank gives us an extraordinary view into the war and a major campaign start to finish as it was actually fought on a day to day basis.

While the vast majority of the collection concerns Crosby's time with the 10th Iowa, there are also some documents concerning his life after the war including ongoing claims by former Confederates for compensation for items confiscated by Frank's regiment and several patent applications made by Frank Crosby after the war.

Highlights include:

7 July 1862, Camp Reeds Creek. As God is my witness, I would rather lay down my life, than that the Cause in which I am engaged should fail...I think since I have been in the service I have directly and indirectly liberated about 20 slaves. The last was...a few days ago. He was a bright looking fellow about 20 years old...

12 October 1862, Camp two miles south of Corinth Miss. I am now about to give you a description of the greatest event of our military life and as regards the part I performed in the terrible drama...I stood on the edge just in the act of stepping down = when flash-crash-the masked rebel battery opened on us-and grape and canister came thick and fast. The man at my right elbow, fell mortally wounded, two others were fatally wounded a few steps from me. A canister shot just nipped the corner of my temple and went singing on...oh how the rebels sent the death missiles over our heads... we carried our dying and wounded from the field - I carried the head and shoulders of the man shot by my side. And I think I was never so completely exhausted in my life as when I dropped his mangled body on the litter just as we left the RR...we remained all night - sleeping but little...the morning of the 4th...a never to be forgotten day - by one at least...morning was quite dark - But as the guns flashed...you could see by their awful light - long dark lines of brave men with bronzed faces and stern hearts waiting the conflict of the coming day - the fitful light danced and glanced from ten thousand polished bayonets...now I have a very nice sharps rifle captured at Iuka [Mississippi] - and desirous of trying it...

24 May 1863, Camp in the field at Vicksburg. A Heavy battle was fought on the 1st of May at Port Gibson - and then skirmishing for some days after. Then Battles on the 12th, 14th, and 16th at Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hill. It was at the last named place that our Regt lost so heavily and twas in that fight that George Hillman lost his leg. The battlefield presented an awful sight dead and wounded men all through the woods, on the hill tops and in the valleys. In some places Rebels and Union Soldiers were lying side by side...at 10 AM on the 22nd a general charge was made along the whole line and the Tenth once more went in - and lost 3 killed and about 25 wounded - and in the evening our Div was ordered to go two miles to the left and reinforce McClelland - So once again that band of heroes went down into the Valley of the Shadow of Death - Right gallantly they charged on the rebel works - But our Brigade Commander Col Boomer was killed...

June 1863, Vicksburg. ...gradually we are contracting our lines...Tis now two weeks since the siege commenced and a heavy cannonade has been kept up almost incessantly by us...my own idea is that we will be in the place inside of a month...at times the cannonading is the most tremendous I believe ever known on earth...and kept up for hours...to stand upon a hill top at night and watch the 200 pound shells move like meteors through the air and burst with a flash like lightning and a noise like a thousand thunderclaps...

19 June [18]63, Camp near Vicksburg. Standing by a pair of huge 9 inch 84-pounders, on the top of a high hill. Theses monster guns were once on the Cincinnati and when the rebels sunk her they were raised and brought out here. When they speak the foundations of the hills shake...the soldiers mostly stay in their holes - yes the whole army have been transmogrified [sic] into gophers...the hillsides are fairly honeycombed with pits,



Charleston
8th Jan'y 1861—
To the Hon' James Simons
Dear Sir
I received yours
of this date a few moments
since, in which you say "I have
the honour to apply to your
Excellency to restore to me
the Commission of Brigadier
General 4th Brigade Infantry
which I had the honour to
resign, and which of our Ex-
cellency accepted." It affords
me great pleasure to restore
it and the order shall be
given to that effect
I have the honour to be
with perfect Respect
Yours truly
F. W. Pickens

17. [Civil War]. Pickens, Francis W. Historic auto-graph letter signed, 1 page (4.5 x 7.25 in.; 114 x 184 mm.), Quarto, Charleston, S.C., dated 8 January 1861, written to Brig. Gen. James Simons. Slight toning at extreme lower right; otherwise, in fine condition.

Gov. Pickens of South Carolina reinstates the commission of Gen. James Simons, Fourth Brigade of Charleston (SC Militia), as a loyalist to the Southern cause shortly after the secession of his state. The very next day, Simons would fire the first shots of the Civil War against the Federal relief ship, the *Star of the West*.

Pickens writes in full: Dear Sir, I received your of this date a few moments since, in which you say "I have the honour to apply to your Excellency to restore to me the Commission of Brigadier General 4th Brigade Infantry which I had the honour to resign, and which your Excellency accepted." It affords me great pleasure to restore it and the order shall be given to that effect. I have the honour to be with perfect respect,
Yours truly, F.W. Pickens

Of the South Carolina State militia, the largest organized body was the Fourth Brigade of Charleston, commanded by Brig. Gen. James Simons. This body of troops was well organized, well drilled and armed, and was constantly under the orders of the governor and

in active service from 27 December 1860, to the last of April 1861. Some of the commands continued in service until the Confederate regiments, battalions and batteries were organized and finally absorbed all the effective material of the brigade. Distinguished officers of this brigade included Col. James Johnson Pettigrew (later Brig. Gen. CSA), in command of the First Regiment of Rifles. Having his commission "restored" as a Secessionist in service of his state, Simons was in command of the Fourth Brigade on Morris Island during the first attack on Fort Sumter, 12 April 1861. Just one day after the date of this letter (on 9 January 1861), Simons accepted orders from Pickens authorizing him to fire upon the *Star of the West*, the ship sent to relieve Maj. Anderson at Fort Sumter, which prevented the ship from passing, and constituted the very first shots of the war. Anderson made a formal protest to Gov. Pickens, but Pickens replied that the sending of reinforcements would be considered a hostile act as South Carolina was now independent, and that attack must be repelled.

\$3,000 - \$5,000

18. [Civil War – James H. Closson and the 91st Pennsylvania Vol. Inf. Regt.] An important and moving collection of (16) letters from James H. Closson, Captain of Company H of the 91st Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment. The regiment was raised near Philadelphia during the fall of 1861 and mustered into Federal service on 4 December of that year. Edgar M. Gregory was elected colonel of the regiment. In January 1862 the 91st was ordered to Washington, D.C. serving in garrison duties until August, when it was sent to the Army of the Potomac. The letters are written mostly to his mother, but also his wife, Josephine, before she died from consumption of the lungs. Closson writes rich, and oftentimes horrifying, anecdotal descriptions of key battles in the war, including *Antietam*, *Gettysburg*, *Spotsylvania Court House* and *Cold Harbor*. Also included is a handwritten General Order N. 12, Head Quarters 91st Regt., Camp Stanton, Bladensburg Road, 27 January 1862, signed by Colonel E.M. Gregory, as well as a 1-page "List of Casualties in Co. H., 91st Reg't PVI", naming the soldiers wounded and killed from 5 May through 18 June 1864. Also present is Closson's Commonwealth of Pennsylvania document appointing him as Captain.

Highlights include:

2 June 1862, Alexandria, Va. *The news has just came that McClellan has taken Richmond after a tremendous fight, and that he has taken 20,000 prisoners, if that is true, the rebellion is nearly crushed out. Bouregard [sic] after spending months in fortifying Corinth [sic] evacuated that stronghold, and allowed the Union forces to enter without striking a blow... They [the rebels] are good at lying and bragging but they have not got the bottom that northern troops have...*

7 October 1862, Camp near Sharpsburg, Md. *I suppose you have heard all about the great battle of Antietam, but no discription [sic] I have seen in the papers comes up to the reality of the scene, it was undoubtedly the hardest fought battle of the war. The traitors were commanded by Lee, Jackson, Longstreet... they fought with desperation, but could not withstand the terrible earnestness of our brave boys, who drove them from every point of the field, capturing several batteries of artillery, several thousand prisoners, and covering the ground with the dead... I saw one corn field of about 10*



acres that had 1500 dead rebels lying in it...and I saw a gully about 3 ft. deep...filled with them in some places 4 deep, and nearly every man shot in the head, showing the accuracy of our men's aim...

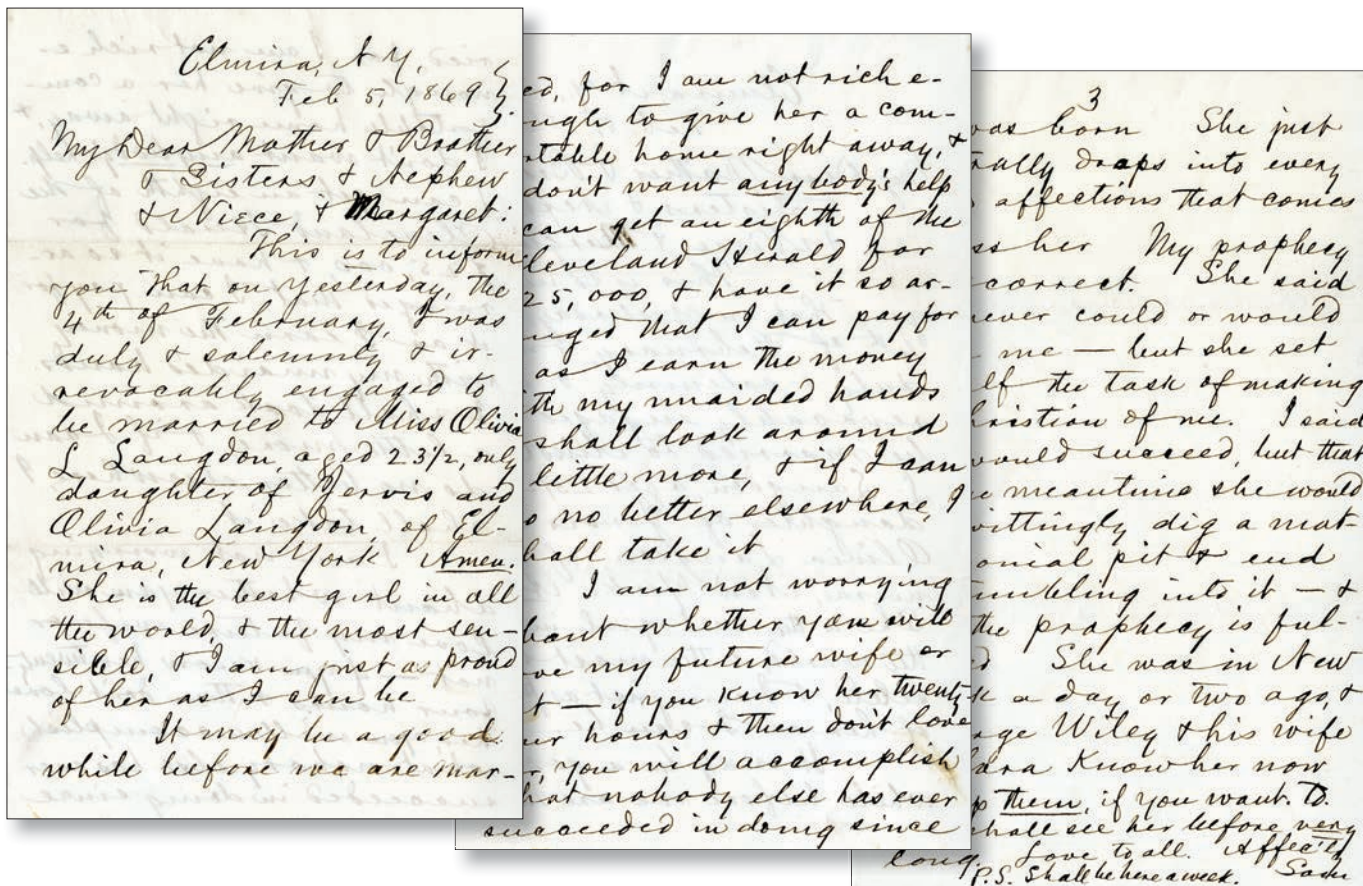
1 July 1863 [Gettysburg, Pa.] ...arrived at Hanover at 2 o'clock halted until 6 when we again started in the direction of Gettysburg, halted 5 miles from Gettysburg...July 2 marched this morning at 4 formed line of battle at 7. We then moved into a wood and remained under cover until 5 o'clock when we were ordered to the front and were soon engaged. We took a position on a hill called Round Top and were ordered to hold it at all hazards, we were supporting Battery D 5th regular artillery. Remained on Round Top until 5 o'clock PM on the 5 July when our casualties were one man wounded...

13 May 1864, Battle field near Spotsylvania Court House, Va. Since we crossed the Rapidan we have been fighting for ten days with Lee's army, he is badly beaten now but I think we will destroy him and his army in a few days more. The fighting has been terrible, and the losses enormous on both sides but the rebel loss is by far the heaviest. We have captured 10,000 prisoners. I was captured in the first days fight, and was struck with a spent ball but did not hurt me more than a bruise. I was taken from the rebs by the 2nd U.S. Infantry and was with my regt. in less than two hours after they took me...

1 June 1864, Battle Field South Side the Pamunkey River 10 miles from Richmond, Va. Our Brigade has been in every battle and we have whipped Lee in every fight, the rebs made four charges to break through our lines but were handsomely repulsed each time day before yesterday. Our loss has been very heavy in wounded, but we have lost but few prisoners, while we have captured many thousand rebs, and their loss in killed and wounded is much greater than ours... We will have a hard road to travel for the next ten miles, but we will be in Richmond by 4th of July. The Rebels are entrenched all the way down but Grant is a good Genl and we will flank them out of their strong positions...

4 June 1864, Battle field near Cold Harbor, Va. We had a severe battle here day before yesterday and a heavy fight on the left yesterday and last night, but we were successful and repulsed them with fearfull [sic] loss...two more of our officers are wounded, Capt. Francis and Lieut. Jones, there are now but five line officers left with the Regt. Two Companies to each officer...We were entrenching all the afternoon and falling trees in front of us and were prepared to give them a warm reception if they advanced on us, they did try it twice, but our artillery poured canister and shell into them so fast that they had to give it up...

\$2,000 - \$3,000



19. Clemens, Samuel L. Autograph letter signed ("Sam."), 3 pages (4.5 x 7 in.; 114 x 178 mm.), Elmira, New York, 5 February 1869, to his "Dear Mother & Brother & Sisters & Nephew & Niece, & Margaret," with autograph transmittal envelope with imprint of his future father-in-law, Jervis Langdon, and addressed to Clemens' sister, Mrs. William A. Moffett of St. Louis. Letter in fine condition; envelope exhibits wear.

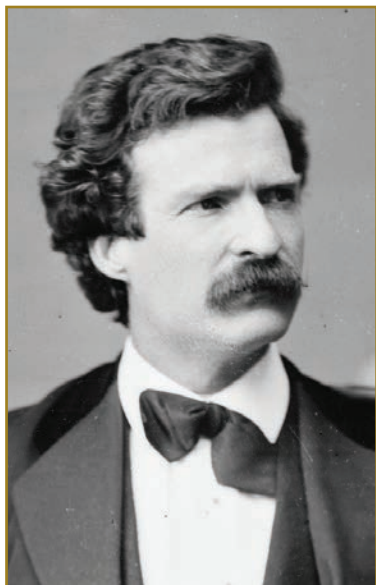
In characteristic fashion, Mark Twain enthusiastically announces his engagement with Olivia "Livy" Langdon to his entire family: "I am not worrying about whether you will love my future wife or not—if you know her twenty-four hours & then don't love her, you will accomplish what nobody else has ever succeeded in doing since she was born. She just naturally drops into everybody's affections that comes across her."


Clemens writes in full: My dear Mother & Brother & Sisters & Nephew & Niece, & Margaret: This is to inform you that on yesterday, the 4th of February, I was duly & solemnly & irrevocably engaged to be married to Miss Olivia L. Langdon, of Elmira, New York. Amen. She is the best girl in all the world, & the most sensible, & I am just as proud of her as I can be. It may be a good while before we are married, for I am not rich enough to give her a comfortable home right away, & I don't want anybody's help. I can get an eighth of the Cleveland Herald for \$25,000, & have it so arranged that I can pay for it as I earn the money with my unaided hands. I shall look around a little more, & if I can do no better elsewhere, I shall take it. I am not worrying about whether you will love my future wife or not—if you know her twenty-four hours & then don't love her, you will accomplish what nobody else has ever succeeded in doing since she was born. She just naturally drops into everybody's affections that comes across her. My prophecy was correct. She said she never could or would love me—but she set herself the task of making a Christian of me. I said she would succeed, but that in the meantime she would unwittingly dig a matrimonial pit & end up tumbling into it—& lo! the prophecy is fulfilled. She was in New York a day or two ago, & George Wiley & his wife Clara know her now. Pump them, if you want to. You shall see her before very long. Love to all. Affect'y Sam. P.S. Shall be here a week.

Twain and Langdon first met at the end of 1867 through her brother Charles. Their first date was to a reading by Charles Dickens in New York City. Twain courted her mainly by letter throughout 1868; she rejected his first proposal but accepted his second and they were married a year later. Livy helped her husband with the editing of his books, articles and lectures that he would give. She was a "faithful, judicious and painstaking editor," Twain wrote. She continued to help her husband to edit works up until days before her death. Their union lasted 34 years and, despite the death of two children and periodic financial troubles, the marriage itself was a happy one. An excellent letter by Twain announcing one of the literary world's most famous love matches. Published in *Love Letters of Mark Twain*, p 64.

Provenance: Prominent Twain scholar and collector Chester L. Davis, 1903–1987 (Christie's New York, 9 June 1992, lot 35).

\$20,000 - \$30,000





Hartford, Dec. 17.

My Dear Nast—

I thank you heartily for your kindness to me & to my friend Charley. —

The almanac has come, & I have enjoyed those pictures with all my soul & body. Perkins's plagiarism of Doestick's celebrated Niagara drunk is tolerable — that is, for a man to write whose proper place is in an asylum for idiots. —

Pity that I should say it who am his personal acquaintance.

Your "Mexico" is a fifty-years' history of that retrograding chaos of a country portrayed upon the space of one's thumb-nail, so to speak; & that sphynx in "Egypt" charms me — I wish I could draw that old head in that way.

I wish you could go to England with us in May. Surely you could never regret it. I do hope my publishers can make it pay you to illustrate my English book. Then I should have good pictures. They've got to improve on "Roughing It."

Yrs Ever
Saml. L. Clemens.

20. Clemens, Samuel L. Autograph letter signed ("Saml. L. Clemens"), 2 pages (4.5 x 7 in.; 114 x 178 mm.), on two separate leaves of "SLC" monogrammed stationery, Hartford, 17 December, no year (1872), written to "the Father of the American Cartoon", Thomas Nast. Page 2 has a small section of paper loss on left margin with both pages exhibiting mounting remnants.

Following the publication of The Innocents Abroad, chronicling his travels to Europe and the Middle East, Mark Twain writes "The Father of the American Cartoon", Thomas Nast, celebrating his work (including his drawing of the Sphinx) in hopes that his publisher will hire Nast to illustrate his English book.

Clemens writes in full: My Dear Nast—I thank you heartily for your kindness to me & to my friend Charley. The Almanac has come, & I have enjoyed those pictures with all my soul & body. Perkins's plagiarism of Doestick's celebrated Niagara drunk is tolerable — that is, for a man to write whose proper place is in an asylum for idiots. — Pity that I should say it who am his personal acquaintance. Your "Mexico" is a fifty-years' history of that retrograding chaos of a country portrayed upon the space of one's thumb-nail, so to speak; & that sphynx in "Egypt" charms me — I wish I could draw that old head in that way. I wish you could go to England with us in May. Surely you could never regret it. I do hope my publishers can make it pay you to illustrate my English book. Then I should have good pictures. They've got to improve on "Roughing It." Ys Ever Saml. L. Clemens.

Mark Twain traveled to Europe and the Mid-east, including Egypt, in 1867 aboard the steamship "Quaker City". Somehow he had convinced the San Francisco *Alta California* newspaper to pay for the trip, with the promise that he would provide them with articles for their readers. Their confidence was rewarded with a series of travel essays later edited to become Innocents Abroad or the New Pilgrim's Progress (published 1869), Twain's first published book, and the most popular during his lifetime.

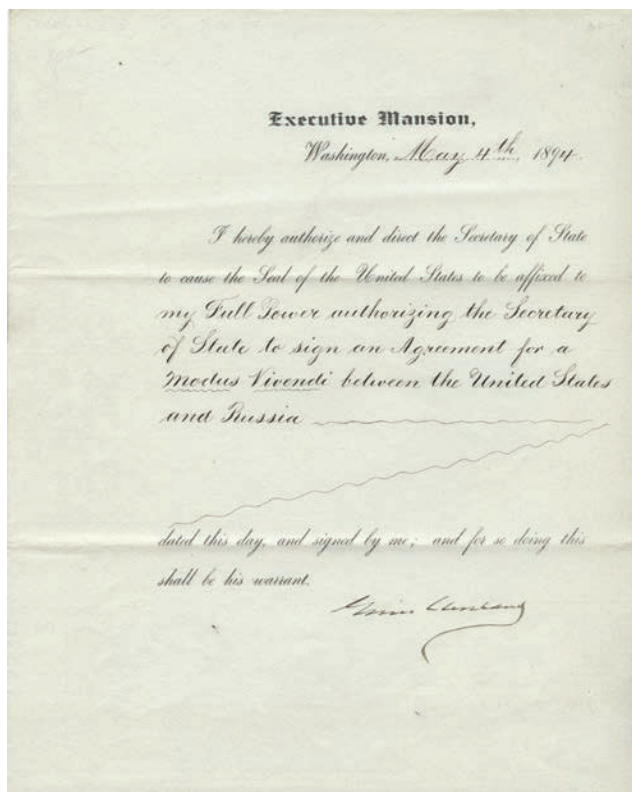
...my friend Charley, to whom Clemens refers is Charles M. Fairbanks, 17-year-old son Mary Mason Fairbanks, who was Twain's friend, mentor and "mother" on the *Quaker City* voyage described in *The Innocents Abroad*. At Twain's request, Nast had entertained Charley in his studio, and their meeting developed into a lifelong friendship. The two collaborated in 1892-93 on the short-lived *Nast's Weekly* (Fairbanks supplying the text, Nast the pictures). The Almanac is *Th. Nast's Illustrated Almanac for 1873*, which contained "The Story of the Good Little Boy Who Did Not Prosper" by Mark Twain and "New-Year's Calls" by Eli Perkins (Melville D. Langdon). Clemens was justified in describing it as *Perkins's of Doestick's celebrated Niagara drunk* — a piece well known at the time, by Mortimer N. Thomson, a humorist writing as "Q.K. Philander Doesticks," in which Doesticks describes his own visit to Niagara Falls, during which he makes frequent pauses for beer, with predictable results. Clemens' trip to England in 1872 was intended to gather materials for a new book he planned to write on England and the English (his *English book* as referred to in this letter). However, he struggled to find the right sort of material, as Fred Kaplan notes in the biography *The Singular Mark Twain*: "He tried, though, to 'see as many people' as he could, rather than sights. 'If I could take notes of all I hear said, I should make a most interesting book.' Local customs, as always, intrigued him. The more he liked England and the English, though, the less sustainable seemed the kind of book he had intended to write."

Provenance: *The Library, Correspondence and Original Cartoons of the Last Thomas Nast*, Merwin-Clayton sale of 2-3 April 1906, lot 244.

\$10,000 - \$15,000

310-859-7701

PAGE 23



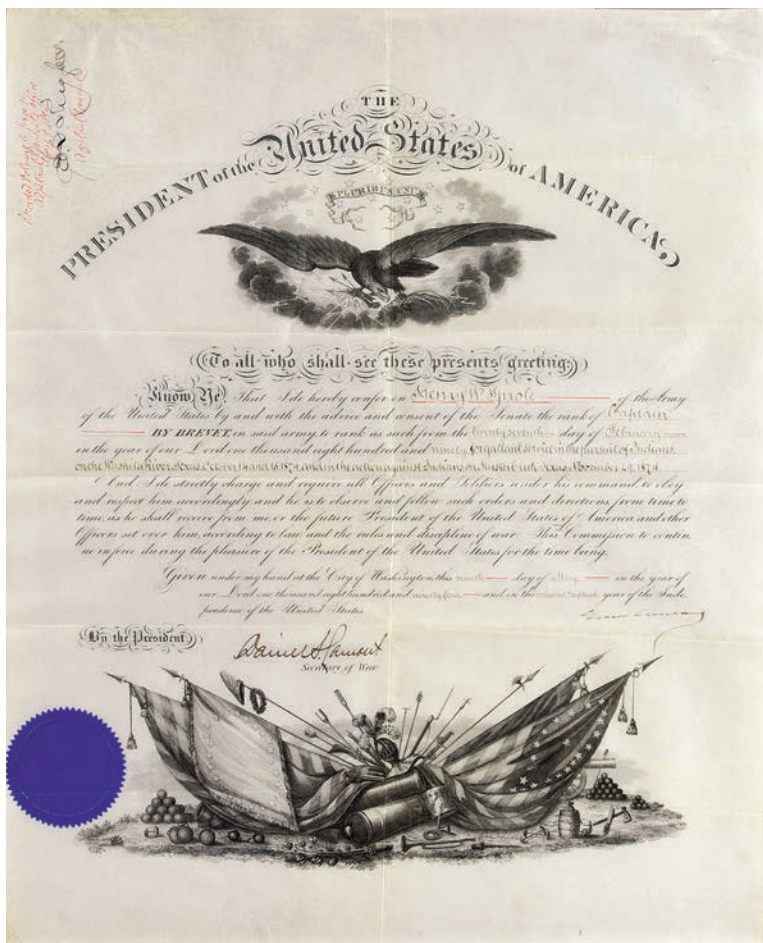
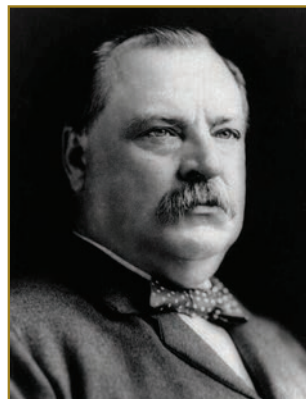
21. Cleveland, Grover. Document signed ("Grover Cleveland") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Executive Mansion, Washington, 4 May 1894, being a partly-printed document authorizing the Secretary of State to sign an agreement for a Modus Vivendi between the U.S. and Russia. Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, "4th May, 1894 Full Power to the Secy. of State to sign an agreement for a Modus Vivendi betwn the U.S. & Russia". Fine condition.

Grover Cleveland authorizes the Secretary of State to sign an agreement for a Modus Vivendi between the United States and Russia.

The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to my Full Power authorizing the Secretary of State to sign an Agreement for a Modus Vivendi between the United States and Russia, dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant.* Grover Cleveland

In diplomacy, *modus vivendi* is an instrument for establishing an international accord of a temporary or provisional nature, intended to be replaced by a more substantial and thorough agreement, such as a treaty.

\$300 - \$500



22. Cleveland, Grover. Document signed ("Grover Cleveland") as President, 1 page (15.5 x 19.25 in.; 394 x 502 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 9 May 1894, being a partly-printed document appointing Henry W. Spole to the rank of Captain, by brevet. Countersigned by Daniel D. Lamont, Secretary of the War. Docketed at the upper left corner, "Recorded Volume 6, page 96, Adjutant General's office, May 9, 1894 [unknown signature] Adjutant General". Usual folds with blue War Office seal intact; overall, in very fine condition.

Grover Cleveland appoints Henry W. Spole to the brevet rank of Captain for "gallant service in the pursuit of Indians" in Texas.

The document reads in part: *The President of the United States of America...I do hereby confer on Henry W. Spole of the Army of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate the rank of Captain By Brevet...for gallant service in the pursuit of Indians on the Washita River, Texas, October 14 and 15, 1874, and in the action against Indians on Muster Creek, Texas, November 29, 1874...*

Grover Cleveland

\$300 - \$500



From Small-Time Country Performer to National Superstar: The Handwritten Letters of Patsy Cline to Marie Flynt – a deeply personal correspondence sharing her triumphs and tragedies, dealing with her new-found fame, life on tour, and her abusive home life.

As her most recent single “Crazy” rises to the top of the charts, domestic troubles – the inspiration to this song – have pushed Patsy Cline to formally ask for a divorce from her husband: “I’m fed up, don’t care if I ever see this man again, unhappy, tired of trying, sick, and tired of being hurt & used. I’m just plain Don’t give a dam any more...So I’ve ask for a divorce. Again tonight I said when I finish this trip in Calif I’m going to a lawyer soon as I get back. Now he’s begging me to stay with him. But I’m finished with trying, crying, begging, and there’s nothing left to be hurt any more...”

In 1959, up-and-coming Country & Western star Patsy Cline made a last-minute appearance at a Maryland nightclub after superstar Kitty Wells declined to perform. As the story goes, Wells had some disagreement over the club’s liquor license, and Patty – always ready to sing and make a buck – stepped in. A family-owned club, one of the sisters was a young woman by the name of Marie Flynt. An aspiring singer herself, she met Cline and the two became fast friends. Such began the warm and intimate correspondence that would span the next four years, until Patty’s tragic death in a horrible plane crash.

23. Cline, Patsy. The following archive consists of twenty letters, dating from 26 October 1959 (the first year the two met), to 6 February 1963 – less than one month before her death. Most striking, the letters are extremely personal and revealing in nature, nearly all of them discussing her recording career, songs, contracts, her demanding schedule of personal appearances including many at the Grand Ole Opry, and sadly, her rocky marriage to Charlie Dick, an abusive, alcoholic husband who had the wherewithal to beat his wife in front of her fellow musicians.

The excitement with which Cline describes her first national hit and the difficult choice of recording companies (she eventually decided on Decca), the receipt of her first big paycheck (\$23,000!), and her disdain of ‘pop’ music even as her promoters successfully brought her to a wider audience are vividly brought to life in Cline’s uncorrected, easy tone. We learn for the first time of the loss (by miscarriage) of a third child in 1962, her resolution to divorce Charlie Dick, and the hint of a extramarital romantic interest. Throughout, Cline maintains her sunny disposition towards life and her youthful enthusiasm for Country & Western music, even as her grueling travel schedule strains her both physically and mentally.

Patsy Cline’s resilient personality pours forth in these letters with a voice more candid and refreshing than any other source yet discovered. In 1999, a set of her earlier correspondence with a fan was published in book form. As much as these letters add to the body of knowledge about this intriguing singer, they are in no way as personal, enlightening, or sincere as those presented here. Indeed, the last letter in that particular collection is dated 22 January 1959 – a full 10 months before the first letter in this archive.

A collection of unequalled importance, these letters remain the best primary source of Patsy Cline biographical information extant.

Brief Summaries of the Letters

1. 26 October 1959. Patsy Cline lands a national T.V. ad campaign, sponsored by the military: *The Coast Guard of National Guard I don’t know which is making 5 T.V. movie advertisements and I got 2 of them to do. I M.C. them and do the singing to. I guess that’s pretty good for a hill-bill gal Huh??*

2. 10 August 1960. Patsy is fearful that she is going to lose her second child during a tough pregnancy, but continues to maintain a hectic schedule of appearances while agonizing over which record label to sign with: Decca, Victor, or Challenge. [She would later choose Decca.]

continued next page

3. 5 December 1960. As Christmas approaches, Patsy realizes she is far from ready for Santa Claus. In the last few weeks of her pregnancy, the doctor has told her that he'll induce labor as soon as the baby drops – which is fine by her! *I'm no where near ready for Santa Clause. But I'm happy to have Charlie & Julie well and me well except for baby bearing paines which I know I'll be over in a couple of months. He told me today as soon as I dropped, he would take me on it & start me, and that's fine with me...*

4. 24 January 1961. Just hours after performing at the Grand Ole Opry, Patsy goes into labor and gives birth to a healthy baby boy. She writes from the hospital: *Just a note to let you know that I'm over all the worst and we have a big boy. He was 2 weeks early and I even worked the 8:30 spot on the Opry Sat nite, go home at 11:30 and started having paines (which wasn't bad paines & I though they were pressure paines) at 12:30...My Dr. said bring her right in here. So I got here at 9:30 a.m. & at 10:32 we had a boy...*

5. 3 May 1961. Patsy's marriage to Charlie Dick takes a turn for the worse, while her new Decca album "Patsy Cline Showcase" rockets into the top five. *...On top of every thing else I was ready to get a divorce I'm tired of being left one night a week all night long & never knowing where he was. And tired of everything in all...Sun morn, he had been home 2 ½ hrs. from being out all night drunk...I'm sick of this shit...if these 2 kids weren't here I would never have come home I'll tell you that for sure. I'm at the point where I'm just sick in health, happiness & my mind & nerves are shot...Now! Some good news. My record is #5 in C&W and is 70 some in pop & still climbing. I've got a chance to be the star singer on the Don McNeill Breakfast Club Radio Network Show regularly (waiting to hear from them) and the Opry is going on T.V. Network coast to coast...*

6. August 1961. While working on her second Decca album, Patsy's first continues to climb on all charts. Decca's insistence that she focus on the pop music market meets with her angry refusal. *I had 21 songs picked for the album plus 7 new ones for 4 singles to come out of and that dam Owen Bradley turned down everything except 2 out of 7 for the singles and 4 for the album out of 12. I could spit dust I'm so mad. And he wants to put violins (you heard me) on my new session. Still trying to get me in the pop. And I'll die & walk out before I'll go all the way pop...In Cash Box it's 25 in pop. In Boll Board it's 28 I think in pop. No. 1 in C&W...Variety it's No. 1, C&W & in pop No. 9 & been in the top 50 of pop 20 weeks. Now don't that blow your hat in the creek??*

7. 22 August 1961. Patsy tells Marie of her busy schedule, and discusses the new recordings for her next album. *So far I've done one side of a single (one song) and four new ones for the album (not new either). The ones so far are 'True Love,' 'Way Ward Wind,' 'San Antonio Rose,' and 'Poormans Roses' with violins. Dig that?!! The only think I've done is prove I can sing pop music and I knew that, and that this way it will see to those pop fools and the pop DJs will have to play it. Anyway I'm very dam unhappy. Ha.*

8. 6 September 1961. Charlie Dick accompanies his wife on the last half of a tour, causing havoc and forcing her to think more seriously about divorce. *As for here, it's the same ole thing I took him on the last half of this tour & he proceeded to get drunk every dam night...I get so dam fed up I could scream. I'm at that point again where it don't matter where he is to me anymore. He's just not man enough to take it is the only think I can see. I mean the having me where I am now & a wife. But I'm gonna put away as much of this money as I can & then when I get sick enough of it I'll be able to live with out my dam man...*

9. 11 October 1961. As her most recent single "Crazy" rises to the top of the charts, domestic troubles – the inspiration to this song – have pushed Patsy Cline to formally ask for a divorce from Charlie. *I'm fed up, don't care if I ever see this man again, unhappy, tired of trying, sick, and tired of being hurt & used. I'm just plain Don't give a dam any more...So I've ask for a divorce. Again tonight I said when I finish this trip in Calif I'm going to a lawyer soon as I get back. Now he's begging me to stay with him. But I'm finished with trying, crying, begging, and there's nothing left to be hurt any more...*

10. 6 December 1961. Patsy plays Carnegie Hall. *The Carnegie Hall think was a smash hit. We had a full house, standing room filled and turned them away from the door 20 minutes after the curtain went up at \$750 a head. How's that for country music in New York?? Swingin, Comercial, I got four onchores in Carnegie Hall and 4 Sat. night at the Opry. The only girl in history of the Opry to get over two. So looks like at last I'm a singer...Well, I've found another song to record for single that Randy says is another smash hit. It's called 'You're the One.' So I hope he knows what he's talking about.*

11. 20 January 1962. Just 10 days after its release, Patsy has sold almost 250,000 copies of "She's Got You", thanks in part to American Bandstand host Dick Clark. *Well looks like my new record is gonna make a little noise after all. It's going in no 60 slot next week in BillBoard and they are calling it a 2 sided hit. Dick Clark is playing it and that's a big help. It was the highest rated record he had of new releases last week... The album to date has sold 40,000 and is just now breakin big in sales. The new one (single) has sold about 250,000 copies so far and only been out a week & ½...*

12. 26 February 1962. Patsy has faith that her new song "Wait Till I Get Through With You" will be a hit, and is thrilled upon receiving her first check from Decca. *I've at last got a day or two off. Then I'll be cutting a new single record. I believe I've got another one if we can get the right arrangement on it. It's called 'Wait Till I Get Through With You'. Some title huh?? It has an Everly Brothers beat to it like the one they had with that drum roll in it. Then put a real strong ballad on the flip side...I finally got my record check and don't let anyone else know but I've just got to tell you. It was twenty three thousand dollars. I can't get used to it yet. First I cried, the I laughed, then I prayed & thanked God, then cried & laughed some more. Boy! What a feeling... continued page 28*

13. 16 April 1962. With a *new record out today*, Patsy faces a busy performance schedule but must first answer questions from lawyers for the *sixteenth time* about her auto accident.

14. 8 July 1962. A long-suffering, battered wife, Patsy starts divorce proceedings against her abusive husband...*I got the hell beat out of me two weeks ago and had his a - - locked up to get sober & cool off. Then I slapped him with devorice papers and he moved out for two weeks. Then with the lawyers & his begging and pleading, I went soft and let him come back. But the devorice hasn't been dropped. I can go ahead with it anytime things don't go like I want them to. All I have to do is pick up the phone & say 'go ahead with it' & it's over in four months. So he knows I mean what I say. No drinkin and no calling me names anymore...*

15. 4 August 1962. Patsy is fearful of miscarriage during her third pregnancy, but must maintain her busy schedule of recording and touring. *I don't know if I told you or not, but I'm p.g. again and I'm in bed now trying to keep it. Had the Dr last night and he said he thought I'd lose it yet. I sure am sick I know that. I've got low blood and it's kinda early after losing all that blood from the wreck he don't think I could carry it the whole time any way. I sure didn't want to get this way but looks like I don't have much to say about it. I might have to go to the hospital tomorrow if I keep on this way...*

16. 22 August 1962. Patsy's music continues to do well, bringing her wealth and fame, but admits she is growing tired of recording ballads. Most remarkably, she reveals that she has lost her third child due to miscarriage. *I've been under the covers myself in the past two weeks and really sick to. I was two mos. P.G. & lost it 2 wks ago on a Sat nite. I was never so sick in my life before. But I'm getting straightened out now again. Not enough blood and run down was the only then they could find. So I'm up and out on the road again. Been trying to get a letter wrote to you but just didn't feel like it these last 2 wks... Well, I don't remember if I read in your letters that you got my new album or not but I'll send you one anyway... So N.Y. says it's selling like wild fire. The Showcase sold 60,000 copies up till June 30th. That's not bad Heck at 18¢ each for me? And this new one they say will do better than that. Honestly Ree, I can't believe that I'm at long last able to make a little money off of records. I never got a check for records for 7 years that I recorded & now it's like a dream. But I sure am greatfull for it & thank God for all these great things that have happened... My one song I found for my next session is one called 'Why Can't He Be You'. Another darn ballad, but Decca says that's what they want, that that's my way of getting thru to the people, so guess I can't do anything else. But I sure would like to change the pace once in a while... Don Gibson has divorced his wife and Johnny Cash & June Carter are all hung up. What a mess...*

17. 30 August 1962. Patsy changes to a more convenient hairstyle! *"Well, don't be surprised if you see a blonde living at my house. I am a blonde now with real long hair. Yes! It's a little funny at first when you see me but now every one says they like it better than my real hair. It's a wig but the hand[f]est thing I've got, And when I'm on the road and can't get my hair done, I just slip the wigs on. Crazy Baby!"*

18. 19 October 1962. Although the insensitive Decca A&R people are running Patsy ragged, her newest song "Heart Aches" is well on its way to becoming a hit. *I had just got in from the most un godly tour of a so called promotion tour that I've ever been on. And as God is my witness, I'll never go on another one ever... that Decca man canceled my plane tickets to Toronto for that nite & had me do 4 T.V. hops of nothing but jigs. And I told him I wanted to eat & stop for a drink & he said 'Did you come here to promote or fool around & act like a star. I have my orders from my boss here & I'm going to see to it that you fill the bill.' I got a sandwich at Midnight that nite & got to bed after 2 a.m. and cried myself silly on the phone to Randy & Rome... Well, it looks like it Heart Aches all the way dam it. They said in Philly & Detroit that this one had already sold more than Fall To Pieces did at it's peak. I still can't believe it. Anyway, I shouldn't complain if it's a hit period...*

19. 22 November 1962. Patsy cleans up at the Country Music Awards. *Well I guess you heard by now I got 6 awards. Two from Reporter, 2 from Vender, 1 from Cash Box & 1 from Billboard. I got more than any other female or male. I'm so proud & happy I could bust... the greatest of all Ree was Reporters 'Star Award' of the year. That Star Award is the greatest anyone can get. Just think women? They gave it to me. I still have to look at them all and cry. I've now got 14 awards all together, and nine of them are gold. Oh! They are so pretty. I wish you could see them. The Nash Tenn paper wrote up a big story on me at the convention and every time I go to any of the stores some body always sees me and say 'Congratulations Patsy on all your awards.' 'We're so happy for you' I didn't dream soo many people would know me... Well this trip is gonna be a dilly. Seven days a week & four shows a nite. My ass should be draggin real good by the first of the year...*

20. 6 February 1963. Less than one month before her tragic death in a plane crash, Patsy Cline writes to her friend Marie Flynt that she has been traveling often via private airplane, and speaks enthusiastically of her latest album, yet to be released. *Thought I'd better let you know that I'm still kicking and that I as yet don't know how I'm gonna be traveling to that date up there, but I imagine that I'll be coming in by plane... Some time Randy flies his own plane and takes me to my dates, and it's less money for me when he does... I've been busier than a one arm man in a nest of bees... I recorded a jewel of an album this time I think. I don't know when they will release it but they want it out as fast as possible I know. We really got some wild arrangements on some of the songs. The songs are, FADED LOVE, SOMEDAY, LOVE LETTERS IN THE SAND, BLUE MOON OF KENTUCKY, ALWAYS, SWEET DREAMS, DOES YOUR HEART BEAT FOR ME, BILL BAILEY, HE CALLED ME BABY BABY ALL NIGHT LONG, CRAZY ARMS, YOU TOOK HIM OFF MY HANDS, and I'LL SAIL MY SHIP ALONE. Well what do you think of that? Decca seems to think it will be my best L.P. yet, and I sure hope they are right because I had 22 musicians on this album for 4 nights in a row. But I believe we got a little something different this time.*

\$18,000 – \$25,000

my phone number
is CA 7-3914

Magh.
Dec 6/6

Dear Marie + Pat:

Well I'm sitting in the beauty
shop and got to leave tomorrow at
three for Wick & Mine, for four days
so wanted to drop you a line before
you think I'm lost.

I've been going for two weeks solid and when we went to New York for the Carnegie Hall date they had 299 they run my legs plum off up there between radio stations, T.V. local shows and Decca's office in meetings and press photographs, interviews & pictures. The Carnegie Hall thing was a smash hit. We had a full

house, standing room filled and turned them away from the doors 20 minutes after the curtain went up at \$1.50 a head. Hears that Joe Courtney married in New York." Swingin Commercial. I got four anchors in Carnegie there and I sat right at the Spy. She only girl in history of the Spy to get over two. So looks like at least I'm a singer. But I'm paying for it.

I've had to go to the Doctor and he says either rest & he demands it or he will put me back in the hospital for two weeks. He's giving me nerve pills & shots & sleeping pills to make me rest a night.

In coming home the 20th of Dec.

and I'll be there till Dec 20th. So
I want you all to drive over one day.
I'll have your gifts in Winchester
at 608 instead of mailing them.
I'm flying up w Charlie will drive
up in the Cad.

up in the Cod.
I leave Xmas night for Canada for
ten days with Jimmy Dean. I'm to
do the Ed Sullivan show soon and
other big shows but don't know any
dates yet. Randy is dealing with M.C.A.
in N.Y. now, and they want me on their
booking list bad but he isn't going to
let go of me. I don't want them handling
me all together. My album sold 25,000
the first 5 days. It was out so it's
a hit album they say and already
wanting me to do another album.

But I'm not until after Jan because
I want all that money instead of
paying it back to Missions. I'm
already looking for a bigger house
or going to build the one I want if
I don't find what I want -

I don't mind what I am doing.
The babies are fine and growing
like weeds. Right all the time. The
home situation is a little better now.
But it don't matter to me one way or
another. I'm sick of being mother wif,
house keeper, brot keeper, paying all the
bills, doing all the work and being
nice to everyone who comes along. I'm
just ready to pop at the seams. I
have got to find a way to get rid of
some of these headaches. I don't
know where it all will end but I'm
determined to keep going like this.

Next enough of my problems,
 Hope this finds you all well and
 ready for Santa Claus.
 Tell Bill & Betty hello and you all
 think of me New Years Eve in cold
 Canada all by myself. Love wish
 you could be with me and we
 could spend about a week together.

Well, I've found another song & record for single that Rudy says is a nothin' smash hit. It's called "You're the One". So I hope he knows what he's talking about. The hardest part of all is to follow ~~up~~ with these now, that alone is a big headache. Oh well, if it is to be I guess it will be one

way or other.

Well close and get under the dryer. You take care and write soon.

Remembers when I don't write
in just away & thinking of you
any way. Your Xmas card was
my first one to get this year.
Thanks Rec. Love Liza

[illegible]

Nashville and
Oct 11/91 N. Y.
Dear Marie + Pat:

Forgive me girl for not
writing but I've been so
busy and, having so much
sickness, I haven't had time
enough to change my mind
let alone, write. I've
written letters by now I
know.

Let your letter and at sure
is great to hear you all
are coming down for the
dozenal Nov 2nd 3rd & 4th
That's the dates but 3 & 4
are the important 2 days.
No tickets of any kind
are necessary. Just come
in and have a ball.

and I
N. Y. late
Went to
has new
(so his
close) +
for 2 weeks
st day or
tent at
have a no.
me. I
D. D.
wells +
Nash left
for Florida
day left
Frisco
Got back
for the D. J.
Con.

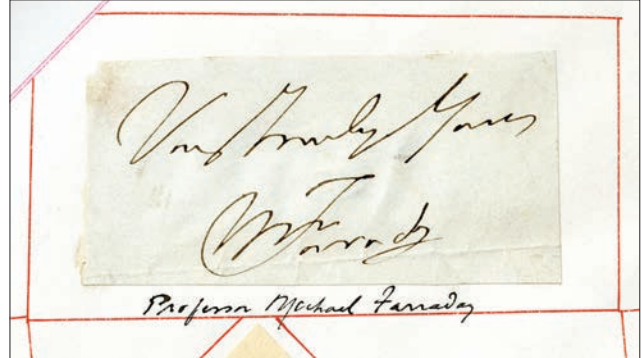
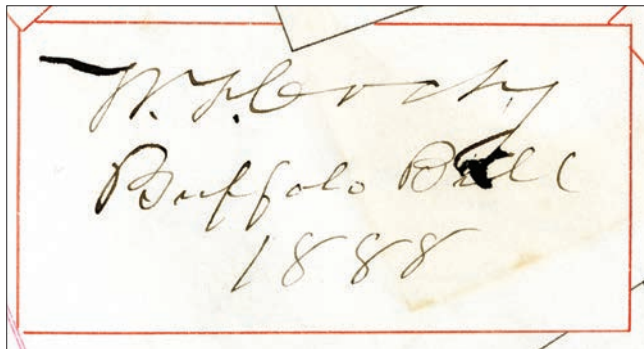
14
 "Croney" is a smash
 a day. Right variety pop
 it took 35 + worked
 this week. Music
 sat in top 30 c + v
 + music under the
 top in pop + c + v. What
 glad that can't
 believe it's happen-
 ing. My album is like
 now for release in 1
 soon as I get any
 I'll send you some.
 Well, you didn't make
 and don't mind this
 by telling me how
 talk - I appreciate
 me because you
 tell you how good
 at you are, that

in the real
they really
of time for
wrong or
He told my
you tell me,
could take
two of us,
the most
p, don't care
man again,
of tryings
of being hurt
plain Don't
more.
great towers
blessed & took
in front of people
out of a leave
dinner till

oclock every night
ed in that large
leave town, he
skin and roasts
back and don't
to pick me up at
k. for a divorce.
ight I said when
his trip in Calif
to a lawyer soon
ack. Now he's
to stay with him
nished with trying
going, and threat
to be hurt any
think he feared
as sure to meet
at time & believ
cally act in like his

don't move
! I'm almost
I'm worrying over
Katie as I know
in are the
now. I'll do
the thing I'm
got to get
while I can
I last asleep
more while
for the next
me to see
a cam. Sure
to see you
ill + Betty
are writing
are ya Gal
Pat + All.

all. Tell Bill + Betty
hello and we are writing
for you all. Love ya Hal
Patry - all.

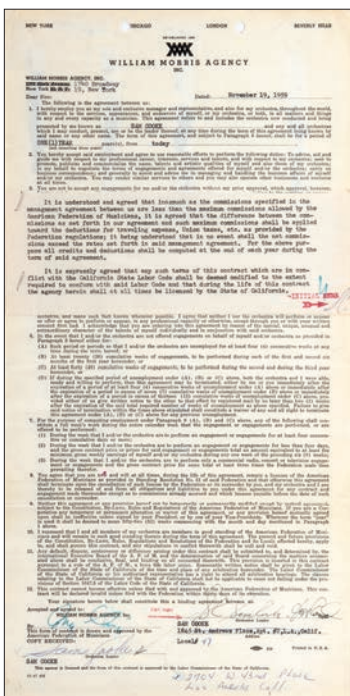


24. Cody, William F. ("Buffalo Bill"). Autograph album, 95 sheets (8 x 9.5 in.; 203 x 241 mm.), brown leather boards, marbled endpapers. Calling card of W.K. Kearsley affixed to front free-endpaper. Signed mostly on the pages, a few affixed, dated mostly 1870s and 1880s. Worn at edges and spine as would be expected.

British 19th century autograph and photograph album featuring Buffalo Bill, Michael Faraday, Sarah Bernhardt, Kate Greenaway, Lilley Langtry and over 250 other notables.

Album includes: *W.F. Cody Buffalo Bill 1888*, scientist Michael Faraday, actress Sarah Bernhardt, Victorian actors Ellen Terry, Henry Irving, Madge Kendall, E.A. Sothorn, and Lillie Langtry, soprano Adelina Patti, author-illustrator Kate Greenaway, Salisbury (Prime Minister), novelist Walter Besant, actor *Frank I. Frayne The Dead Shot*, probably in 1879 [during a performance in Cincinnati in 1881, 25-year-old actress Annie Von Behren was shot in the head and killed by 18-year-old Frayne, when he pointed a rifle at her and it accidentally discharged]. Among the others who signed the autograph album were Members of Parliament, religious leaders, composers, and members of the Japanese Embassy in Manchester (newspaper articles present). Also included are 17 carte-de-visite photographs.

\$2,000 - \$3,000



25. Cooke, Sam. Document signed ("Sam Cooke"), 1 page (8.5 x 16.75 in.; 216 x 425 mm.), William Morris Agency, New York, 19 November 1959, being the printed and typed agreement between Sam Cooke and William Morris Agency, in which Cooke hires the agency as his sole and exclusive manager for a period of one year. Initialed ("S.C.") twice by Cooke. Document has a typewritten addendum stapled to the front of the document. The agreement is affixed to a larger 11 x 17.25 in. leaf of paper showing slight bleed through of adhesive from verso; otherwise, in overall fine condition.

Sam Cooke hires William Morris Agency as his agent for one year.

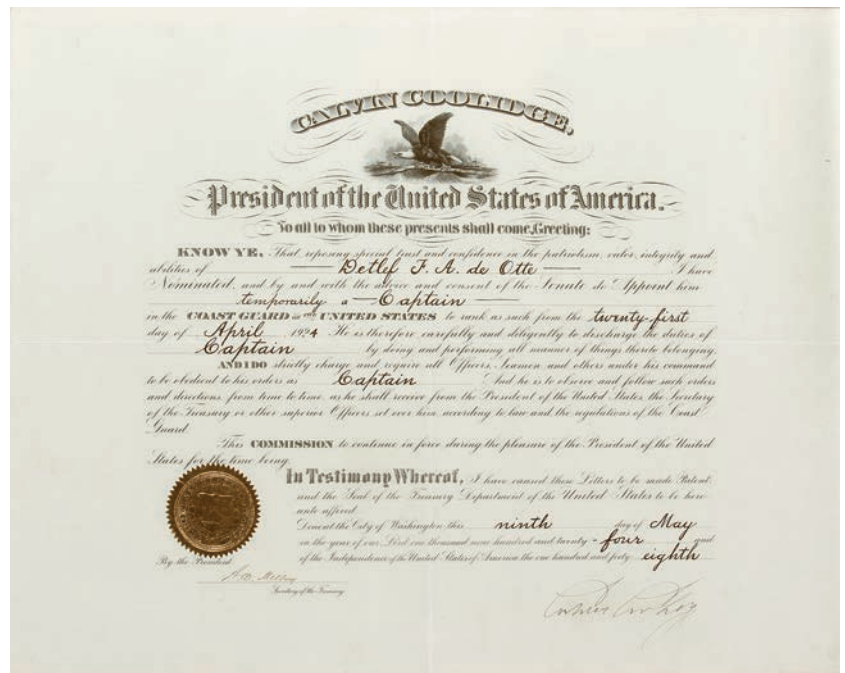
The document reads in part: *I hereby employ you as my sole and exclusive manger and representative, and also for my orchestra, throughout the world, with respect to the services, appearances, and endeavors of myself, or my orchestra, or both, in all matters and things in any and every capacity as a musician...The term of this agreement...shall be for a period of one (1) year from today...Sam Cooke*

\$200 - \$300

26. Coolidge, Calvin. Document signed ("Calvin Coolidge") as President, 1 page (20 x 16 in.; 508 x 406 mm.), Washington, 9 May 1924, being a partly-printed document appointing Detlef F.A. de Otte temporarily a Captain in the U.S. Coast Guard. Countersigned by Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. With gilt Department of the Treasury seal. Usual folds; fine condition.

Calvin Coolidge appoints Detlef F.A. de Otte a Captain of the U.S. Coast Guard.

The document reads in part: *Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America...reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, integrity and abilities of Detlef F.A. de Otte I have Nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do Appoint him temporarily a Captain in the Coast Guard of the United States to rank as such from the twenty-first day of April, 1924...Calvin Coolidge \$300 - \$500*



27. Cooper, Peter. Document signed ("Peter Cooper"), 1 page (7.5 x 9.25 in.; 191 x 235 mm.), New York, dated March 1847, being a document of commendation to New York Public School student Maria Nunns as a testimonial of the appreciation of her Teacher & the School Committee for regular & punctual attendance with correct deportment & diligent attention to her studies during the month of March 1847. Peter Cooper, School Committee. Countersigned by teacher Caroline Whiting. Fine condition.

Peter Cooper, inventor of the first American steam locomotive, signs a commendation for a young student in the New York Public School.

Peter Cooper (1791 – 1883) was an American industrialist, inventor, philanthropist and candidate for President of the United States. He designed and built the first American steam locomotive, the Tom Thumb, and founded the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art in Manhattan, New York City.



Together with:

DeMille, Cecil B. Bank check signed ("Cecil B. DeMille"), 8.25 x 3 in. (210 x 76 mm.), a partly-printed check drawn from Bank of America, Los Angeles, dated 3 January 1956, payable to *Constance A. deMille & Cecil B. deMille*, for the sum of \$292.30. Cancellation holes to not approach DeMille's ink signature. Fine condition.

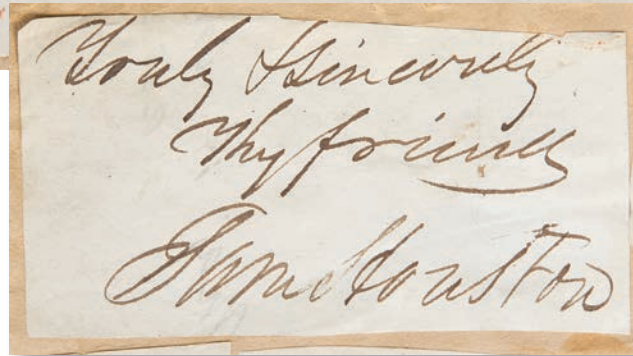
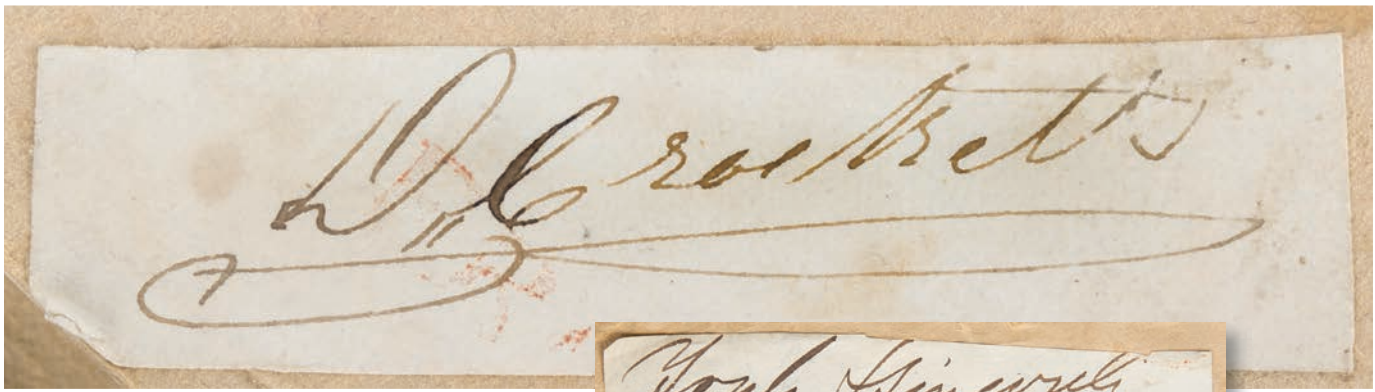
Together with:

Vintage bank check, (3.4 x 8 in.; 86 x 203 mm.), drawn from Geo. Washington Bank, Corning, N.Y., dated 24 June 1868, payable to *Bartlett Berry & Co.*, for the sum of \$22.37. Fine condition.

Together with:

Vintage bank check, (3.4 x 8.75 in.; 86 x 222 mm.), drawn from Peoples National Bank, Rock Island [Illinois], dated 7 May 1894, payable to *EDW Holmes Agent*, for the sum of \$398.85. Fine condition.

\$200 - \$300



28. Crockett, David. Rare signature, ("D. Crockett") accomplished on a 2.5 x .75 in. (64 x 19 mm.) slip, mounted to a page within a (8.5 x 13.5 in.; 216 x 343 mm.) album consisting of approximately 80 leaves, containing a variety of 19th century prints and ephemera, together with 49 signatures, the owner of which is identified on the first leaf, in ornate calligraphy, "THE SCRAP BOOK. Elvira F. Smith... JEFFERSON BARRACKS: February 12, 1830." The album was kept by Elvira Loraine Foster Smith (1804-1878), the wife of infantry officer Henry Smith (1798-1847), who was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri from 1830-1832. The album is mostly disbound but still retains the original marbled boards, most of the pages bear marginal tears and losses together with some light soiling. Crockett's signature bears a small fold at the bottom left corner, but is otherwise very clean and in overall fine condition.

An 1830s album kept by the wife of an officer in the Black Hawk War, with signatures of David Crockett, Sam Houston and dozens of others. The album also includes a significantly large piece of Martha Washington's dress with contemporary attribution, a relic of the St. Vrain Massacre, and hundreds of colorful engravings and other period ephemera.

Other signatures found in the album include: Sam Houston (*Yours Sincerely Thy friend Sam Houston*), Daniel Webster (*Danl Webster U.S. Senate*), Rufus King, John C. Calhoun (*J.C. Calhoun*), Timothy Pickering (*Timothy Pickering Secy. of War*), William

Eaton (*Your Mo. Obed. Servt, William Eaton*), William Dayton (*Wm Dayton*), Lewis Cass (*Lew Cass*), actor and playwright John Howard Payne (*John Howard Payne*) and numerous others. Henry Smith was an 1815 graduate of West Point who served in a variety of posts, including working as Quartermaster in various locations; an aide-de-camp to General Winfield, and from 1830 to 1832 was posted to Jefferson Barracks where he participated in the Black Hawk War, seeing action at the Battle of Bad Axe River on 2 August 1832. Of tremendous interest is the front of an address panel made out *To Mrs. Elvira F. Smith (care of Capt. H. Smith) Jefferson Barracks (Mo.)* with a lengthy note beneath, presumably in Mrs. Smith's hand identifying it as *a piece of a letter sent from Dixon's ferry during the 'Sac War,' by the hands of Mr. F. St. Vrain U.S. Indian agent: Mr. St. Vrain was killed by the Indians, on his way home, and this letter, with others taken from his pocket and kept by the Indian throughout the campaign - At the battle of Ioway (2nd Aug 1832) the Indian was killed, and this letter found in his pack, and returned, on the spot, top Capt. Smith. On 23 May 1832, General Henry Atkinson (whose signature, H. Atkinson is also found in the album) appointed Felix de Hault de Lassus de St. Vrain, U. S. Indian Agent for the Sauk and Fox at Fort Armstrong, to carry dispatches to Galena, Illinois and thence to Fort Armstrong. The following day, St. Vrain and his party were attacked by a party of Winnebago, the Indian Agent and several other were killed (only three made it alive to Galena). The attack became known as the St. Vrain massacre. Like many journals kept by women of the period, the book contains a plethora of engravings from a variety of sources, as well as other ephemera including a curious ticket to view the French Chambre des Députés, as well as a 2.75 x 2 in. (70 x 51 mm.) swatch of embroidered purple and brown fabric, purported to be "part of a dress worn by Martha Washington."*

\$12,000 - \$15,000



Fort Lincoln D.Y.
March 31
Major Carland
As his employee
will be arrested on
similar charge look
closely to Hannons
bondsmen.
I have seized several government
missiles concealed
near Apple Creek by
Bmrk. Cause his arrest
also on this charge and
scrutinizing his
bondsmen closely -
If he could be placed
here for safe keeping
by the Marshall I think
information of value
could be obtained.
I will send Bassett
& McNamee over.
73 Paid 73
Chas S. C. Galt
B. B. B.



29. Custer, George A. Autograph letter signed ("G.A. Custer" and "G.A.C.") in dark pencil, 1 page, 7.75 x 9.75 in. Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory, 31 March (ca. 1875), written to Major [John] Carland. Two mounting remnants on top edge verso with no show through; minor pinholes at folds.

General George A. Custer writes from Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory, to his friend Major John Carland, who found his body after the Battle of the Little Bighorn: "I have seized several government missiles ..."

Custer writes in part: Fort Lincoln DT March 31. Major Carland. As his employer will be arrested on similar charge look closely to Hannons bondsmen. I have seized several government missiles concealed near Apple Creek by Bmrk [Bismarck]. Cause his arrest also on this charge and scrutinized his bondsmen closely - If he could be placed here for safe keeping by the Marshall I think information of value could be obtained...G.A. Custer BMGenl.

Although the year is not given in the letter, the incident probably occurred during the spring of 1875, about the same time that grain stores began disappearing steadily from Fort Lincoln. With justice still being dispensed pell-mell in the chaotic frontier town of Bismarck, and under orders not to make arrests

outside the military reservation, Custer was hampered in his efforts to stop the robberies. Assisted by his friend Major John Carland, an officer with the 6th Infantry who had formerly worked as a lawyer, Custer was determined to root out every thieving culprit. During the planning of the Battle of the Little Big Horn, Custer told Major Carland that he did not want the support of the 2nd Cavalry and Gatling guns because "I want all the glory for the 7th." Shortly after the 25-26 June 1876, battle, a column of troops under Gen. Alfred H. Terry's command arrived. Carland was in Terry's column. It was Carland and Terry who discovered Custer's body on the battlefield.

Provenance: Sotheby's, New York, 1 November 1993, lot 43.

\$6,000 - \$8,000

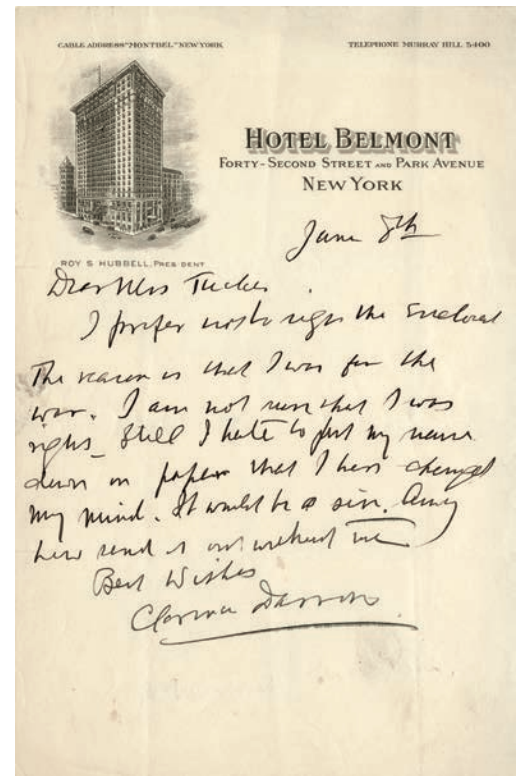


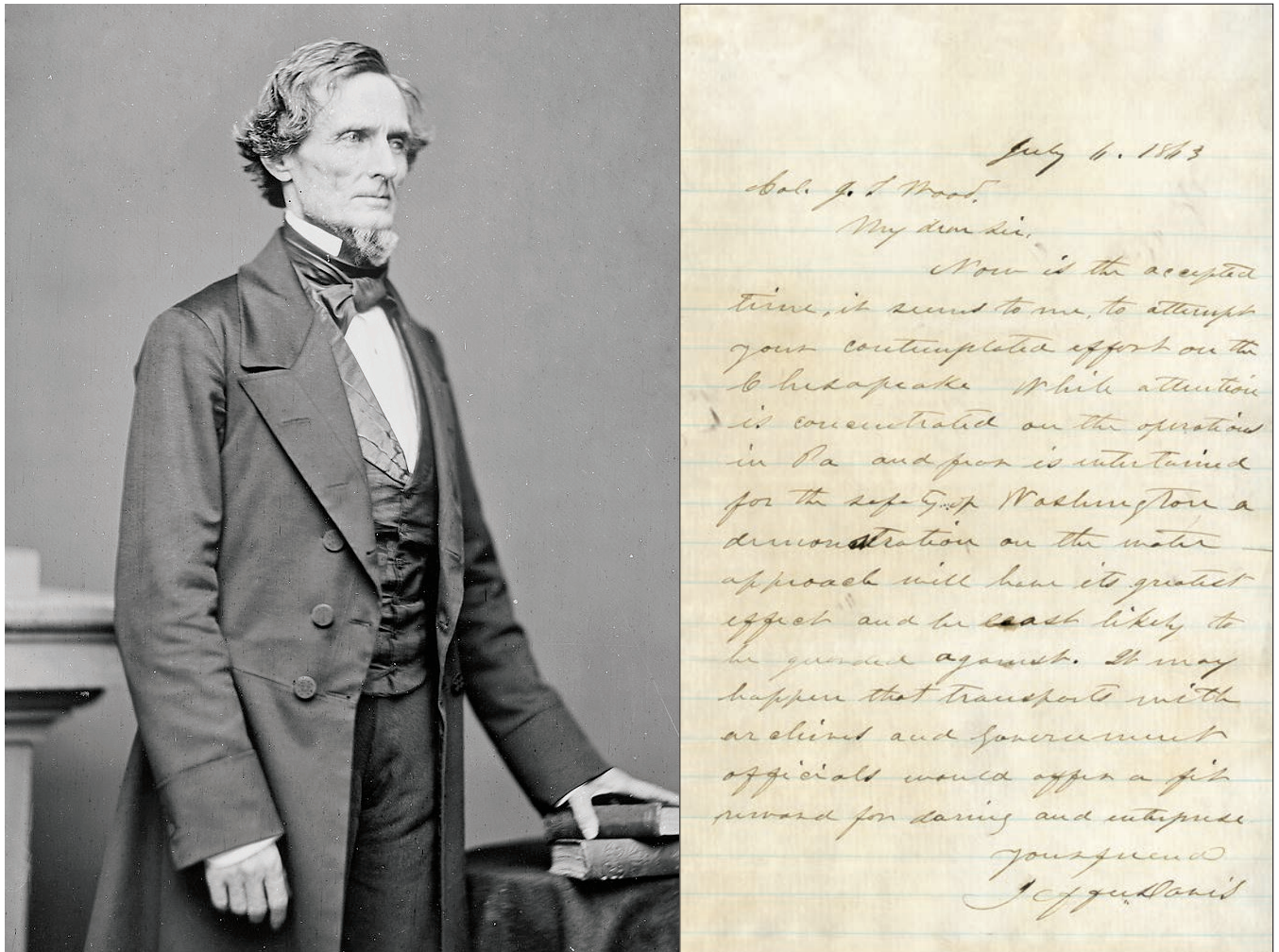
30. Darrow, Clarence. Autograph letter signed ("Clarence Darrow"), 1 page (8.5 x 5.5 in.; 216 x 140 mm.), 8 June [1925?], to Marguerite Tucker, on Hotel Belmont stationery; folds and light soiling.

Darrow Declines to sign a document related to anti-war sentiment.

Darrow writes in part: I prefer not to sign the enclosed. The reason is that I was for the war. I am not sure that I was right. Still I hate to put my name down on paper that I have changed my mind. It would be a sin...Best wishes Clarence Darrow

\$1,500 - \$2,500





31. Davis, Jefferson. Autograph letter signed ("Jeffn. Davis") as President of the Confederate States of America, 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), [no place, Richmond], 6 July 1863, written to his nephew, John Taylor Wood, ordering him to commence his secret plan to raid Union shipping on the Chesapeake. An important letter in which Davis, seeking to gain as much advantage from the Gettysburg campaign as possible, approves a secret plan to raid Union shipping on the Chesapeake, hoping to take advantage of the distraction caused by Lee's army then still to the northwest of Washington. Typical mailing folds, light soiling and creases.

Three days after Gettysburg, "While attention is concentrated on the operations in Pa..." and while Robert E. Lee was threatening the Capital "...fear is entertained for the safety of Washington," Jefferson Davis orders his nephew, John Taylor Wood, to commence his secret plan to raid Union shipping on the Chesapeake.

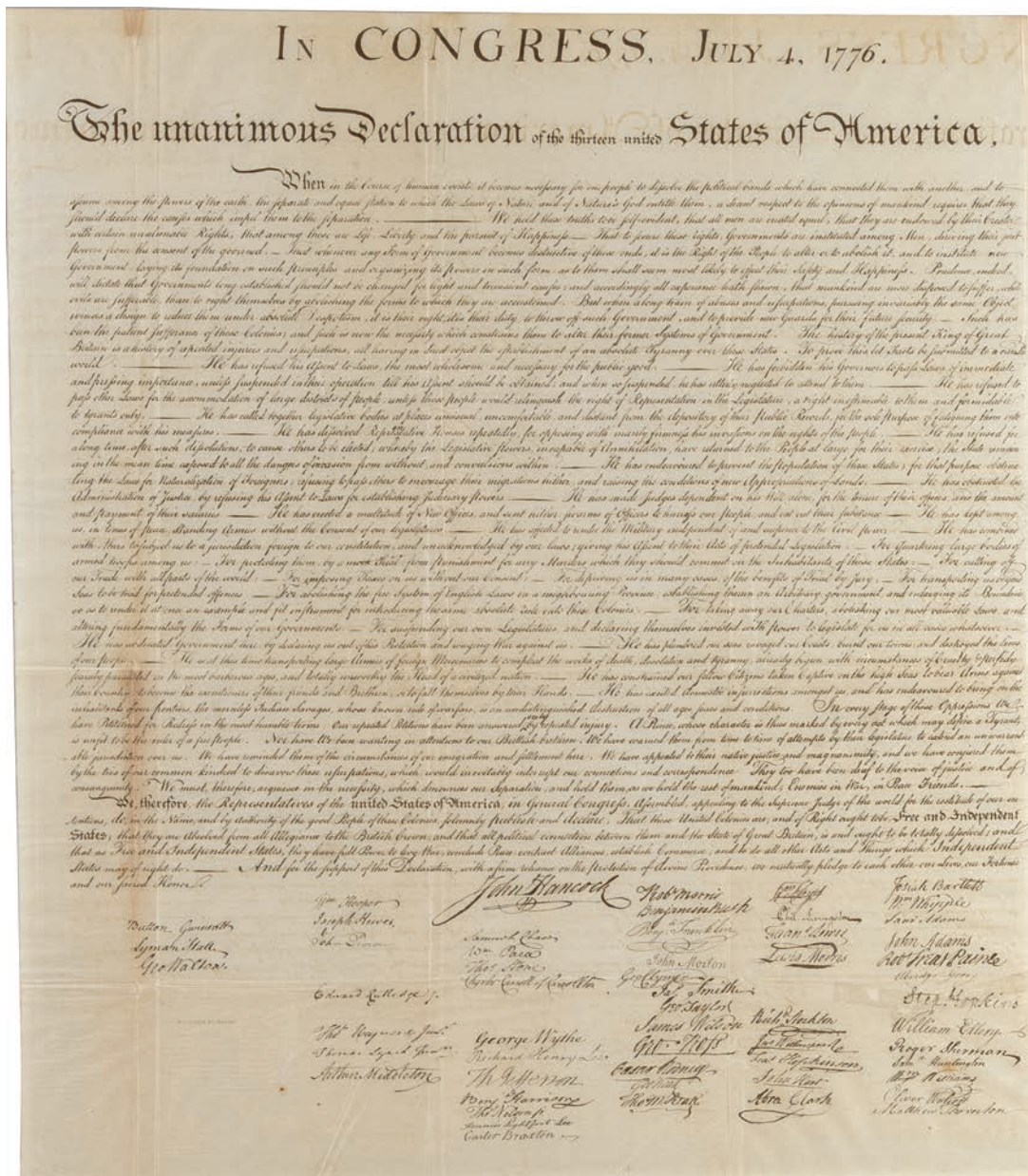
Davis writes in full: *Now is the accepted time, it seems to me, to attempt your contemplated effort on the Chesapeake. While attention is concentrated on the operations in Pa. and fear is entertained for the safety of Washington a demonstration on the water approach will have its greatest effect and be least likely to be guarded against. It may happen that transports with archives and government officials would offer a fit reward for daring and enterprise.* Jeffn. Davis

For sometime, John Taylor Wood had been lobbying to be allowed to mount raids against Union ships in the Chesapeake—in part to thwart Union efforts to suppress Confederate sympathizers in eastern Virginia. He carefully planned the expedition with tremendous secrecy—not even disclosing the plans with Davis' staff. Not even Wood's hand-picked officers and men knew their destination when they set out from Richmond on 12 August 1863. He initially established his base on the Piankatank River but alert Union gunboats found Wood's camp and he was forced to relocate to the Rappahannock. On the night of the 23rd, Wood discovered two Union gunboats, the *U.S.S. Satellite* and the *U.S.S. Reliance* anchored on the mouth of the Rappahannock. Because the ships were stationed close to each other, the raiders divided their forces as to attack both ships simultaneously. The raiders quickly overcame the surprised crews with hand-to-hand combat. The *Satellite* became Wood's raiding vessel and he soon steamed back to the mouth of the Rappahannock and seized the Union schooner *Golden Rod*, which was laden with coal, together with two schooners that were filled with cargoes of chain and anchors. After burning the *Golden Rod* (it's draft was too deep for the river), Taylor returned to Port Royal, Virginia with the prizes, which, with the *Satellite* and *Reliance*, were all stripped of useful parts and scuttled to prevent capture on 28 August 1863.

\$10,000 - \$15,000

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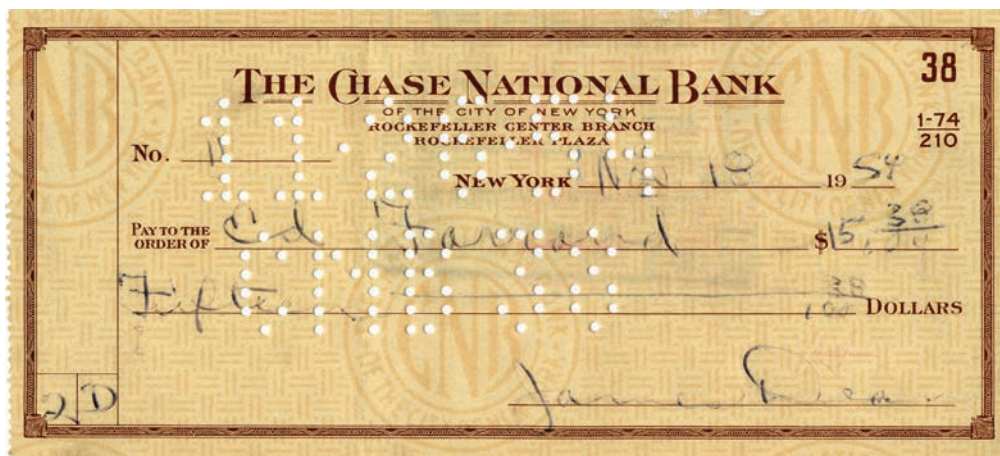


32. [Declaration of Independence]. Peter Force engraving of the Declaration of Independence, with remarkably exact renditions of the signers' hands. One of the best representations of the original manuscript Declaration, perhaps as few as 500 copies issued. Broadside: "The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America." [Washington: M. St. Clair Clarke and Peter Force, 1848], 1 page (25 x 29 in.; 635 x 737 mm.), copperplate engraving on thin rice paper. Usual folds with slight toning in areas; overall, in fine condition.

Peter Force engraving of the Declaration of Independence printed in 1848.

By 1820 the original Declaration of Independence showed serious signs of age and wear from handling. John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, commissioned William J. Stone to engrave an exact copy of the original onto a copper plate. In 1823, Congress ordered 200 official copies printed on vellum. Fewer than 40 of Stone's printing on vellum are known to have survived, with at least 21 of those housed in institutions and public collections. "These copies are characterized by the legend engraved in the left superior portion of the document which reads, 'ENGRAVED BY W.I. STONE for the Dept. of State by order,' and on the right superior portion 'Of J.Q. Adams, Sec. of State July 4, 1823.' This legend was removed after the parchment copies were struck and in the lower left quadrant, the engraver placed his name, 'W.J. Stone, SC WASHn'" (Coleman, 98). All subsequent exact facsimiles of the Declaration descend from the Stone plate. In 1843 Congress commissioned Peter Force to compile and publish *The American Archives*. Perhaps using the Stone's original plate at first, but then most likely a copy plate, Force prepared prints of the Declaration of Independence on special thin rice paper. Congress authorized the printing of 1500 copies of American Archives, but subscriptions for the elaborate edition were disappointing, and in the end many fewer copies—perhaps only 500—were issued. Most, including this copy, were folded and bound into Volume I, Series Five, published in 1848.

\$15,000 - \$20,000

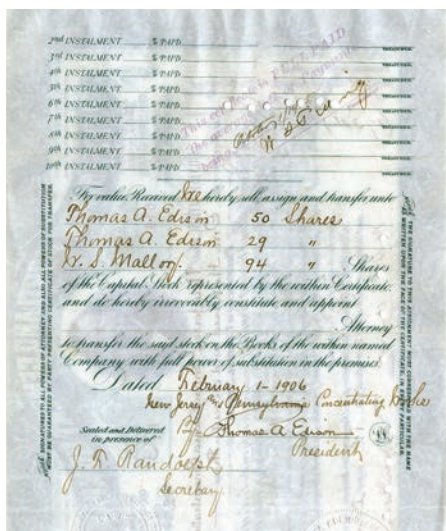


33. Dean, James. Bank check signed (“James Dean”), (6.25 x 2.75 in.; 159 x 70 mm.), drawn on The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 18 November 1954, the check is completed in Dean’s hand and made payable to *Ed Farrand* for \$15.30. Interrupted ink flow from the ballpoint pen has made some of the writing somewhat light, but remains completely legible. Cancellation holes do not touch Dean’s signature. Mounting remnants on the upper edge on verso.

James Dean signed check drafted after filming *East Of Eden*.

James Dean’s enduring fame and popularity rest on his performances in only three films: as loner “Cal Trask” in *East of Eden*, troubled teenager “Jim Stark” in *Rebel Without a Cause* and surly ranch hand “Jett Rink” in *Giant*. Dean’s premature death in a car crash on 30 September 1955 cemented his legendary status. He became the first actor to receive a posthumous Academy Award nomination for Best Actor (*East of Eden*, 1955), and remains the only actor to have had two posthumous acting nominations (the second being for *Giant*, 1956).

\$1,000 - \$2,000

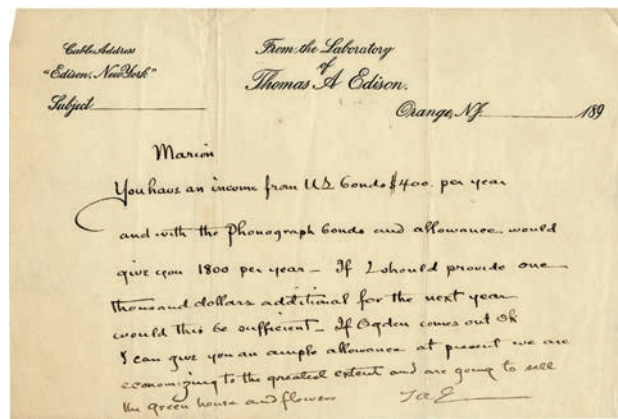


34. Edison, Thomas A. Document signed (“Thomas A. Edison”), 2 pages (11.75 x 8 in.; 298 x 203 mm.), front and back, New Jersey, 1 February 1906, being a stock certificate for 173 shares of common capital stock in The Edison Portland Cement Company being transferred from New Jersey Pennsylvania Concentrating Works to Thomas A. Edison (79 shares) and W.S. Mallory, president of the company (94 shares). On the verso, Edison penned his famous umbrella signature in acknowledgement of the transfer of the shares. Numbered 614 and stamped “Cancelled” on the front. Mounting remnants on the left margin with usual folds; otherwise, in fine condition.

Thomas Edison signs a stock certificate for one of his great business failures – The Edison Portland Cement Company.

The Edison Portland Cement Company, founded in 1902, was one of Edison’s greatest failures. Edison started the company because another of his enterprises, a process for refining iron ore using magnets and huge crushing rollers, had failed and Edison couldn’t bear to sell the equipment for scrap. So instead, he used the machinery for making cement. Unfortunately, there was little demand for his product.

\$300 - \$500



35. Edison, Thomas A. An important unpublished archive featuring (7) auto-graph letters signed ("T.A.E.", "Father" and "Pop"), 10 pages, various sizes, mostly accomplished in ink with a few penciled examples, Menlo Park & Orange, New Jersey, [Fort Meyers, Florida], 29 September 1877 through ca. 1929, to his eldest daughter, Marion Estelle Edison Oeser (1873-1965); an inscription, signed *Dad*, on a 5 x 3.25 in. card; together with letters from several other correspondents including her brothers Thomas Alva Edison, Jr., Charles Edison, her mother-in-law, Mina Miller Edison, as well as former Edison Pioneer Samuel Insull, and Edison assistant, Frank A. Wardlaw, Jr. and others, totaling 36 letters (62 pp.). The group also includes a calendar book kept by Maron Edison Oeser, as well as 15 original photographs including an apparently unpublished early tintype of Edison together with related ephemera. Exhibit expected wear; overall condition very good.

Remarkable archive of letters belonging to Thomas Edison's eldest daughter, Marion, with 7 personal letters from her father and 36 from her mother, and brothers Thomas and Charles, together with rare family photos. Edison always saw to his daughters' financial needs including, "...the Phonograph bonds and allowance would give you 1800 per year ..."

Marion Estelle Edison was the eldest child of Mary and Thomas Edison. She was nicknamed "Dot," a reference to Morse Code – an homage to her father's first professional occupation. Following her mother's death in 1884, she grew very attached to her father, which bred no small degree of friction when Edison married the nineteen-year-old Mina Miller in 1886 – only five years her senior. The correspondence from Edison begins with a touching letter to his first wife, Mary (or "Ducky" as he fondly called her): Menlo Park, 29 September 1877: *Dear Ducky, I want to see you so bad that I will come out for you next week, although I do not see how I can spare time...I cannot possibly stay but one day and Marion must not expect me to so you must be ready to go when I arrive...Everything Ok here but your being away - I do not sleep well since you left and that makes me feel a little ill...* Thomas Edison was terribly fond of his eldest daughter and did everything in his power to support her financially. Writing from Orange, ca. 1890, he informed her, *Marion You have an income from US bonds \$400 per year and with the Phonograph bonds and allowance would give you 1800 per year - If I should provide one thousand dollars additional for the next year would this be sufficient...* In 1894 Marion travelled to Austria and Germany, and after she became engaged to Oscar Oeser, a young German military officer, Edison began rounding up funds to provide his daughter with a respectable dowry. Writing on Sunday Nov 11/94, he informed her that *S[ameul] O[gden] has arrived home but he does not bring the data I want regarding the money necessary to afford the income required by law therefore I have asked him to write Mr Oeser...for information, I will take immediate steps to have your money released from the Court, I understand from SO. That about \$20,000 will be required...I will also furnish, so you can rest assured that the money will be forthcoming before Feby or march depending on the Court, My formal consent I intended to have sent today but the Notary public was away so I will send it next week. I see that you have it very bad but I guess it is all right because I am very well impressed with Oeser and think he is not only honest but a man of ability...* Although Edison was happy with the match, he certainly missed his daughter and hoped one day she should return. In an undated note (ca. 1900), Edison writes: *Mina's Letter fails to mention that I sent you 10000 franco [illg.] to be added o your letter of Credit - I see by Mrs Earls letters you are getting along nicely = I hope you wont be marked in the slightest and as soon as you feel like it return to the Land of the finest and the best the almighty has created.* Marion enjoyed travel, and sometime after her return to the United States she proposed taking a cross-country journey, to which her father opined: *Marion: I strongly advise you not to go to California alone with just a Chauffeur he might attack you — its a long monotonous dreary journey[?] Think you should Come to Florida by West coast side & go back on East Coast and then toward N England, afterwards the next year you could go west by Railway thru the Canadian Rockies which has grandest scenery in America then go down the Coast to Los Angles & Yosemite then to Grand Can[y]on...* The collection features fifteen photographs, many of them candid and not published including three from the 16 May 1925 dedication of a memorial erected at the site of his Menlo Park Laboratory by the State of New Jersey in his honor. It also features what appears to be an unpublished 2.25 x 2.5 in. tintype photograph of Edison posing with Marion and two others. A remarkable and personal correspondence.

Provenance: Marion Estelle Edison Oeser; Lois Marsh Werme (Oeser's neighbor), Norwalk Connecticut; to her descendants.

\$15,000 - \$20,000

My Dear Daughter =
SD has arrived home but
he does not bring the date
I want regarding the money
necessary to afford the
income required by law.
Therefore I have asked him
to write Mr Oser per
for information. I will
take immediate steps to
have your money released
from the Court, & undisturbed
from SD, that about \$20,000
will be required. you have

12. bonds which
 \$11500, 2 over you
 4000 for interest,
 have required
 a furnish, so
 est assured that
 will be forthcoming
 by or March
 9 expn the Court
 al consent 2
 to have sent
 out the Natery
 was away so 9
 d it next week
 at you have

it very bad but I
guess it is all right
because I am very
well impressed with
Olsen and think he
is not only honest but
a man of ability.
Ogden Mine looks all
right and
just now.
Money I in Bear Ducky.
For you and cash, all
I want.

that will not continue
very long.

1846
 old Lancaster and Mother
 went back to see me
 on
 1846
 I have one of those pictures
 in front of me where I have
 drawn your dear Mother
 in on the Rock you and
 me on the side of the steps
 in holding the Bible the very
 holding Bible as I have said
 standing on the Hethersford
 in drawing, while the water
 course is a standing river

*From the Laboratory
of
Thomas A. Edison.
Orange, N.J.*

Manini -

Uncle Sam has a horse & buggy
that he must sell at a
sacrifice. Gotta go 'n see that
if you could get along with
it would be cheap for me

Yours
William D. Hays

Burgunderstr. 5
Freiburg
Baden

Dear Ducky,

I want to see you so bad that I will come out for you and week, although I don't see how I can spare time to will injure me a little in many matters, I cannot possibly stay but one day and Marion must not expect me to so you must be ready to go when I arrive, I will telegraph you when I check in at Newark and you better hide a Chamber & Gring Marion to meet me, now be sure and not arrange of so I shall ^{not} be delayed in account of anything. Everything Ok here but you being away. I don't sleep well sure you jest and that makes me feel a little ill. I'd you get the check for money. Try to have the children well. Love to Marion & Howard from you husband
J. A. C.

From the Secretary
of
Thomas A. Edison.
Orange, N. J. 13 May 1896

Mr. Baughman:

I send you papers to sign
— necessary to close up the estate. The
— have already been sent you. The \$9776
— sufficient extra money toward your burden
— sent to purchase the German government
— will be sent on return of papers.
— Delphi will write you about signing
— it with you in a few days more.
— length —
— For close

My dear Grace,
These are the
letter writing for us are
general strikes in the
country. To go out. The called
great deal as calls are
social life for many in
present and morning
do much the fashion
the often more than
as nothing as four at one
that does not take as much
time as when one friend comes after
an hour's chat with brother caller.
The first caller leaves but I am sure
to be in for another hour of it. It is
a little better than the strike in it. I often
wonder how long it will last. I don't like
being alone. The only people I see
since the strike began are the two
familiar students who come at noon
on Mondays and Thursdays to have
a good square meal.
I am sure that they do not
know a thing. When they say that
they are a little home sick like a
bird after their gilded bed-rooms

[illegible]

weather is so good
now is the very
best, any other
weekdays so I'm
wants this morning
morning I went back
was appointed when
by the wind in
they want their
which would be very
if they buy and need
in the combine
we have with the
telephone, no paper
to it we do not give
and our light and
and moved from a
other yesterday
new and, details
of the Birds of
only thing I have
officials are a stick
simply running
reading billions
the Club. If we would
the 3 March 19
little. So to the
let it better to talk
to see. Any way
and are in good
have been lots
of my business
let and grow hairs
I feel as well as

Marion

Forget the Iron

end -

29 West 39th St.
New York, June 6th 1924

My dear Mrs. Deser.

At five o'clock in the afternoon and I'm returned home dear old Maudie, where I had been since morning to make the final payment and get the deed signed, that now makes the home of my girlhood - ours!

The day was drizzly and the long grass wet but I could resist the temptations to waste time to the rose bush plot and proceed to the most advanced bed I could find, to send you. I got to you in a separate box, which I think I hope you will forgive, for it is the only one I could find!

Wrapped in the same piece of foil as the dearest wishes I thought of for your every happiness, as well as the same good wishes from every tree and bush in the place.

On southern and western brick walls of the foundation, all the left of the old home, have fallen inward due to a recent storm.

Very sincerely
J. A. Harland

To my dearest child
from her one loving
Mother
February 18th 94





36. Edison, Thomas A. Three (3) typed letters signed ("Thos. A. Edison"), each on "From the Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, Orange, N.J." letterhead, written to Frank S. Martin of the Montana Phonograph Company, a distributor of Edison phonographs in Helena, Montana. Each letter is trimmed and exhibits soiling and toning from mounting adhesive on verso. Page 2 of the letter dated 4 February 1925 exhibits Martin's "Field Representative, Edison Distributing Corporation" business card, (2) small I.D. photographs, postal clippings from the Edison Laboratory in Orange, N.J., and a clipping from Martin's memorial service on 30 July 1980 – all affixed below the text of the letter.

Despite approaching 80 years of age, Thomas Edison writes three letters to one of his phonograph distributors demonstrating his very active role in the business – a testament to the legendary inventor's work ethic.

"As you know, I have always been actively interested in the development and exploitation of my phonograph and records. There was only one period when I suspended such work, and that was during the two years that I gave to our Government during war times. On the signing of the armistice I came back to the laboratory and resumed active work..."

"Manager Ireton is here now at Orange and I am giving him a lecture he won't soon forget. Things will be lively out there in the future. I am nearly eighty years old, if I was as dead as most of the jobbers I would want to die and join them..."

Letter 1:

Edison, Thomas A. Typed letter signed ("Thos. A. Edison"), 1 page (8.5 x 10.5 in.; 216 x 267 mm.) Edison writes in part: *On reading your recent letter I was somewhat surprised to learn that a number of your dealers were of the impression that I was not taking any active part in the phonograph business, and only interested to the extent of receiving royalties. As you are aware, there could be nothing further from the facts. As you know, I have always been actively interested in the development and exploitation of my phonograph and records. There was only one period when I suspended such work, and that was during the two years that I gave to our Government during war times. On the signing of the armistice I came back to the laboratory and resumed active work...I am the sole owner of the factories here, in which we employ several thousand men and women in making phonographs and records. I am giving a great deal of effort to the formulation of new selling plans...*

Letter 2:

Edison, Thomas A. Typed letter signed ("Thos. A. Edison"), 1 page (8 x 8.5 in.; 203 x 216 mm.) Edison writes in part: *I have received your letter of August 1st in which you ask for more reports from travellers in Utah, Oregon, Washington and California...Manager Ireton is here now at Orange and I am giving him a lecture he won't soon forget. Things will be lively out there in the future. I am nearly eighty years old, if I was as dead as most of the jobbers I would want to die and join them...*

Letter 3:

Edison, Thomas A. Typed letter signed ("Thos. A. Edison"), 2 pages (7.5 x 9.25 in.; 191 x 216 mm.), on separate leaves, Edison writes in part: *You will have noticed...that the dealer, Crew, Boggs & Co., has a record girl who has developed from a mere clerk into a saleswoman, and has taught us that 95 per cent of all dealers are just clerks and not salesmen. If all dealers conducted their Record business like this girl does, it would almost double record sales. You all know that when a person comes into the store and asks for a certain record, it is handed over and the money is paid and that ends the transaction. Yet the purchaser, who probably has no catalogue, could be sold another or perhaps two more records if the clerk was taught to be a salesman. For instance, if the clerk noticed the type of record asked for and was familiar with the records in our catalogue, he or she could suggest two or three other records of the same type as the one called for and permit purchaser to hear them, noting the customer's remarks so as to get a clue as to the kind of record liked. By taking the name and address she could use the telephone when she came across other similar records in the catalogue, by referring to the address book, or when a new record arrived. This would get many customers in the habit of buying records, and when this habit is fixed it is difficult to break away from it. You can use a little diplomacy and get nearly every clerk or record girl sold on this idea by saying "Why just a clerk? Why don't you advance yourself out of that designation to that of a real salesman or saleslady and make yourself invaluable and probably get an advance in salary? In any event, you will be more appreciated and give your brain a chance to develop"...Write me what you think, It will, of course, take a little jolly with the girls and clerks to put it over, but I am in hopes it can be done. "Suggestion Records" is a good name. Use it as a slogan...*

\$1,000 - \$2,000

Cable Address "Edison, New York"

From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

March 17, 1924

Mr. F. S. Martin, Asst. Mgr.,
 Montana Phonograph Company,
 Helena, Mont.

Dear Mr. Martin:

On reading your recent letter I was somewhat surprised to learn that a number of your dealers were of the impression that I was not taking any active part in the phonograph business, and only interested to the extent of receiving royalties.

As you are aware, there could be nothing further from the facts. As you know, I have always been actively interested in the development and exploitation of my phonograph and records. There was only one period when I suspended such work, and that was during the two years that I gave to our Government during war times. On the signing of the armistice I came back to the Laboratory and resumed active work in connection with the phonograph and records and have continued doing so up to this time. In fact, during the last two years I have given at least three-quarters of my time to this work, and expect to so continue.

It will probably interest you to learn that I am the sole owner of the factories here, in which we employ several thousand men and women in making phonographs and records.

I am giving a great deal of effort to the formulation of new selling plans, some of which have been brought to a focus and put in operation with a great deal of success, as I think you already know.

With kind regards and good wishes for your continued success, I remain,

Yours very truly,
Thomas A. Edison

TAB:FER

Cable Address "Edison, New York"

From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

August 6, 1924.

Mr. F. S. Martin,
 Montana Phonograph Company,
 100-108 Broadway,
 Helena, Montana.

Dear Mr. Martin:

I have received your letter of August 1st in which you ask for more reports from travellers in Utah, Oregon, Washington and California. We send all the reports we get from the Pacific Coast, but that is not many.

Manager Ireton is here now at Orange and I am giving him a lecture he won't soon forget. Things will be lively out there in the future. I am nearly eighty years old, if I was as dead as most of the jobbers I would want to die and join them.

Yours very truly,
Thomas A. Edison

Thomas A. Edison,
Orange, N.J.

February 4, 1925.

Dear Mr. Martin:

You will have noticed in Report No. 60, the report of Emrick, the traveler of the Denver Jobber, that the Dealer, Crow, Boggs & Co., has a record girl who has developed from a mere clerk into a saleswoman, and has taught us that 95 per cent of all dealers are just clerks and not salesman.

If all dealers conducted their Record business like this girl does, it would almost double record sales. You all know that when a person comes into the store and asks for a certain record, it is handed over and the money is paid and that ends the transaction. Yet the purchaser, who probably has no catalogue, could be sold another or perhaps two more records if the clerk was taught to be a salesman.

For instance, if the clerk noticed the type of record asked for and was familiar with the records in our catalogue, he or she could suggest two or three other records of the same type as the one called for and permit purchaser to hear them, noting the customer's remarks so as to get a clue as to the kind of record liked.

By taking the name and address she could use the telephone when she came across other similar records in the catalogue, by referring to the address book, or when a new record arrived. This would get many customers in the habit of buying records, and when this habit is fixed it is difficult to break away from it.

You can use a little diplomacy and get nearly every clerk or record girl sold on this idea by saying "Why just a clerk? Why don't you advance yourself out of that designation to that of a real salesman or sales-lady and make yourself invaluable and probably get an advance in salary? In any event, you will be more appreciated and give your brain a chance to develop".

Please read over again Emrick's report in Batch No. 60 and get the idea clearly fixed in your mind and sell it. It is one of the most valuable suggestions brought out in the travelers' reports. Several improvements will suggest themselves to you.

Write me what you think. It will, of course, take a little juggling with the girls and clerks to put it over, but I am in hopes it can be done. "Suggestion Records" is a good name. Use it as a slogan.

Yours very truly,
Thomas A. Edison

Thomas A. Edison

FRANK S. MARTIN

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
 EDISON DISTRIBUTING CORPORATION
 1417 KENDRICK STREET
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

In Memory of
 FRANK S. MARTIN
 July 29, 1920

Recitation of the Rosary
 ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
 1600 Rossmore Parkway
 Walnut Creek, California
 Friday 10:30 a.m.
 August 1, 1920

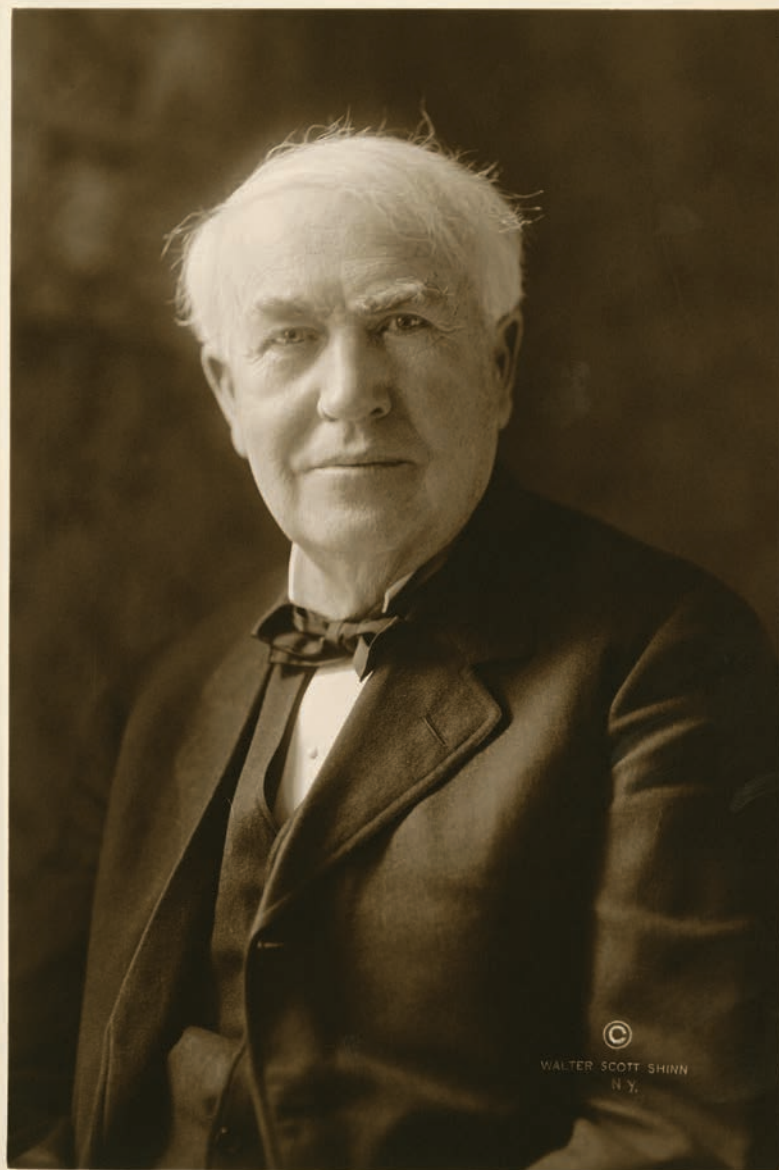
Followed by:
 A Mass of Christmas Burial

ORANGE
 JUL 21
 7 PM
 N.J.

PHOTOGRAPH

DO NOT FOLD

IF NOT DELIVERED, THE POSTMASTER
 IS REQUESTED TO SEND NOTICE TO
 Edison Laboratory
 Orange,
 New Jersey



To Mme Marie Curie
Thos A Edison.

37. Edison, Thomas A. Exceptional photograph signed ("Thos. A. Edison"), a 7 x 10 in. (178 x 254 mm.) head & shoulders portrait (by Walter Scott Shinn, N.Y.) of the aged inventor wearing a three-piece suit with bow tie. Inscribed beneath his image on the wide margin of the photograph, *To Mme. Marie Curie Thos. A. Edison.* In very fine condition.

Thomas Edison inscribes a photograph to pioneering physicist/chemist Marie Curie.

By the 1920s Edison was internationally revered. However, even though he was personally acquainted with scores of very important people of his era, he cultivated very few close friendships. And due to the continuing demands of his career, there were still relatively long periods when he spent a shockingly small amount of time with his family. It wasn't until his health began to fail, in the late 1920s, that Edison finally began to slow down and enjoy life as best he could. Up until obtaining his last patent (1,093rd) at age 83, he worked mostly at home where, though increasingly frail, he enjoyed greeting former associates and famous people such as Charles Lindberg, Marie Curie, Henry Ford, and President Herbert Hoover, etc. He also enjoyed reading the mail of admirers and putting around, when able, in his office and home laboratory.

\$6,000 - \$12,000

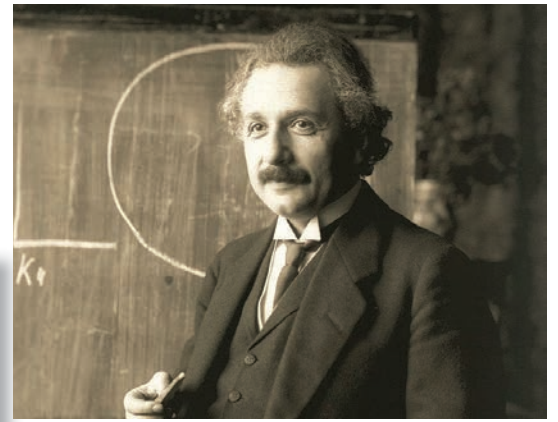
25. Januar 1915.

Mein lieber Albert!

Durch Hans Wohlwend und die
Tante in Luzern höre ich, dass es Dir und
Tete gut geht, und dass Ihr am Zürcher-
berg eine hübsche Wohnung habt. Auch
weiss ich, dass Du Dir die Lenkvor-
richtung an Deinen Schlitten hast
machen lassen dürfen, die Du Dir
schon letztes Jahr immer gewünscht
hast. Hoffentlich hast Du auch
Deine alten Freunde wiedergefunden,
mit denen Du ^{früher} immer gebüßt hast
und mit denen Du herumgelaufen
bist auf dem Zürcherberg. So schön
wie in Zürich ist es für Bubens
niemals sonst und auch nicht
so gesund. Dort werden die Bubens
auch mit Aufgeben nicht übermüdet,
geplagt und auch nicht mit der Kopf-
schmerzen, alle schön gekleidet und muskulös
zu sein. Vergiss nur das Kleinvier nicht!

ben kann, kann
und damit
spiel spiele
ert mit, durch
Künstlern

st Du dann
zu gehen.
das kann. Du
sammle
ist Herr
er Frau und
Dahleus war,
tätiges Experiment
Wenn ich einmal
bin, erzähle
hat schon
voraus. Sehr
leer eine



nichts gehört, und ich jetzt in der
wohne, in der Nähe vom Fährbühnen-
Ich habe da eine kleine Wohnung, in
die gewöhnlich den ganzen Tag arbeite.
Amal koche ich mir sogar selbst
Brot.

Ich mit Tete geküsst und schreibe
Deinem Papa

grüsse an Mama.

Ich werde auch, wenn Du einen besonderen
sch hast.

Wunderung im Gebirge zu unternehmen,
dass Du auch etwas von der Welt weisst.
Hoffentlich ist bis dahin der schreckliche
Krieg fertig.

Dem kleinen Huber gehe ich bis letzten
Stunden in Mathematik, er war recht
krank und kann nicht an die Schule.
Von den sonstigen besorgten Kameraden habe

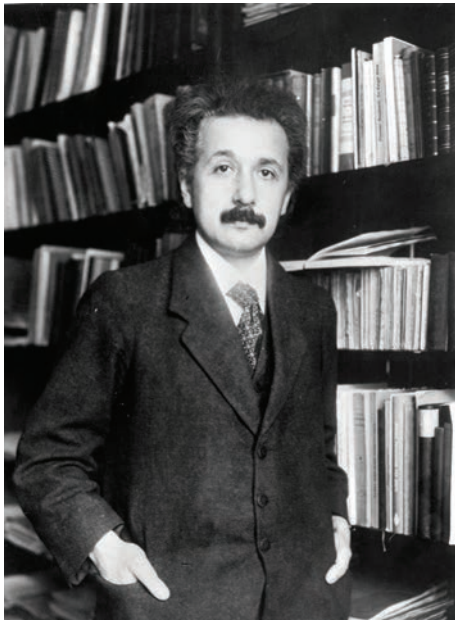


38. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 3 pages (5.75 x 8.25 in.; 146 x 210 mm.), front and back on conjoined leaves, in German, [Berlin], 25 January 1915, written to his son Hans "Albert." Fine condition.

Einstein writes to his 10-year-old son, Albert: "In a few years you can start to practice thinking. It's a beautiful thing to be able to do that."

Einstein writes in part: ...There's no other place that's as beautiful as Zurich for boys and as healthy. Boys don't have to do too many chores and don't have to always dress well and be proper...but don't forget about the piano...Tonight I am playing in a little concert and the money made from this concert will help two poor artists...In a few years you can start to practice thinking. It's a beautiful thing to be able to do that...Kisses to you and Tete. Write me soon. Yours, Papa.

\$2,000 - \$3,000



39. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Albert"), 1 page (5.38 x 8.5 in.; 137 x 216 mm.), in German, written at the end of a 3-page letter penned by his first wife, Mileva Marić, Zurich, Switzerland, 20 December 1900, written to Mileva's best friend Helene Savik. Minor separation at folds with slight chipping.

In the early days of their rocky relationship, Einstein and future wife, Mileva Marić, each write a letter to Mileva's best friend – Albert writes a poem about their impending separation.

Einstein writes in full: *Dear Mrs. Sawik (+ 1/9½, hopefully)! I will not release my resentment against you, now in my powerlessness that I am not getting to read daughter's letter to you; instead I want to join you in your happiness for your blessings of youth. It's really delightful when you see both of them on the photograph and that's how we did it. Your sister did send them to us with a nice letter...but when do we get to see the originals again? I hope pretty soon, in Zurich. But what do you say to our separation?*

*The girl started crying
so the boy had to squeeze her
and then he thought
I don't want to tease her!*

So, we are staying together for the time being, at least until Easter, and after that also I wish for you lots of luck, for your sister a speedy recovery after her surgery and for us that we'll receive another friendly letter from you real soon. Regards to you and your old man, cordially

Your Albert"

Mileva Einstein writes in full: *My dearest Helenchen! I can hardly tell you how soothing your dear letter was for me. Disheartened as I was at the time, thinking that there was nothing for me in this evil world, and then came your lines, which expressed so clearly that I have a girlfriend who loves me, even if I'm not well. How much I love you, you dear, good one.- As you will see at the end of the letter, Albert is still here and will stay until his doctoral thesis is completed, which may take until Easter; only then will he become a grass widower. The fact that we have to separate is very difficult for me, but if it takes its natural course I will endure it bravely. But what really brought me down was the fact that our separation was to happen so unnaturally, due to slander and intrigues, and all these kinds of things. You know, even if I would write all day, could I not tell you how much I suffered in those days, and Albert as well. But now, thank God, everything is back on track. Albert's parents were behind it to a small degree, so you can imagine how hard it was for me to be attacked from that side. But now I don't want to waste one more word over this, and about the vast disgusting world. I am happy that he loves me, and what else do I need? He is going home for Christmas, which scares me quite a bit, but there is no way around it. A few days ago I received a photograph of you and your husband from your sister Alma. Thank you so much, I was looking forward to this for quite a while. We think both of you look fantastic, and I am particularly pleased that your lovely eyes gaze so happily and content into this world. Albert has written a Physics paper, which will most likely be published soon in the Annalen der Physik. Can you imagine how proud I am of my darling? It is not an ordinary paper either, but something very important from the theory of liquids. We have also privately submitted it to Boltzmann and would like to know what he is thinking; hopefully he will write to us.*

Are you spending your first Christmas together at home or are you going to Vienna? Wherever you will be, I am wishing you very, very joyous and happy holidays! Write to me about all the nice things you're doing, I am interested in hearing more about it, and I know and am happy that a lot of nice, blessed things are coming. Since Albert wants to write a little bit himself I have to close for today. A heartfelt embrace from your

Miza

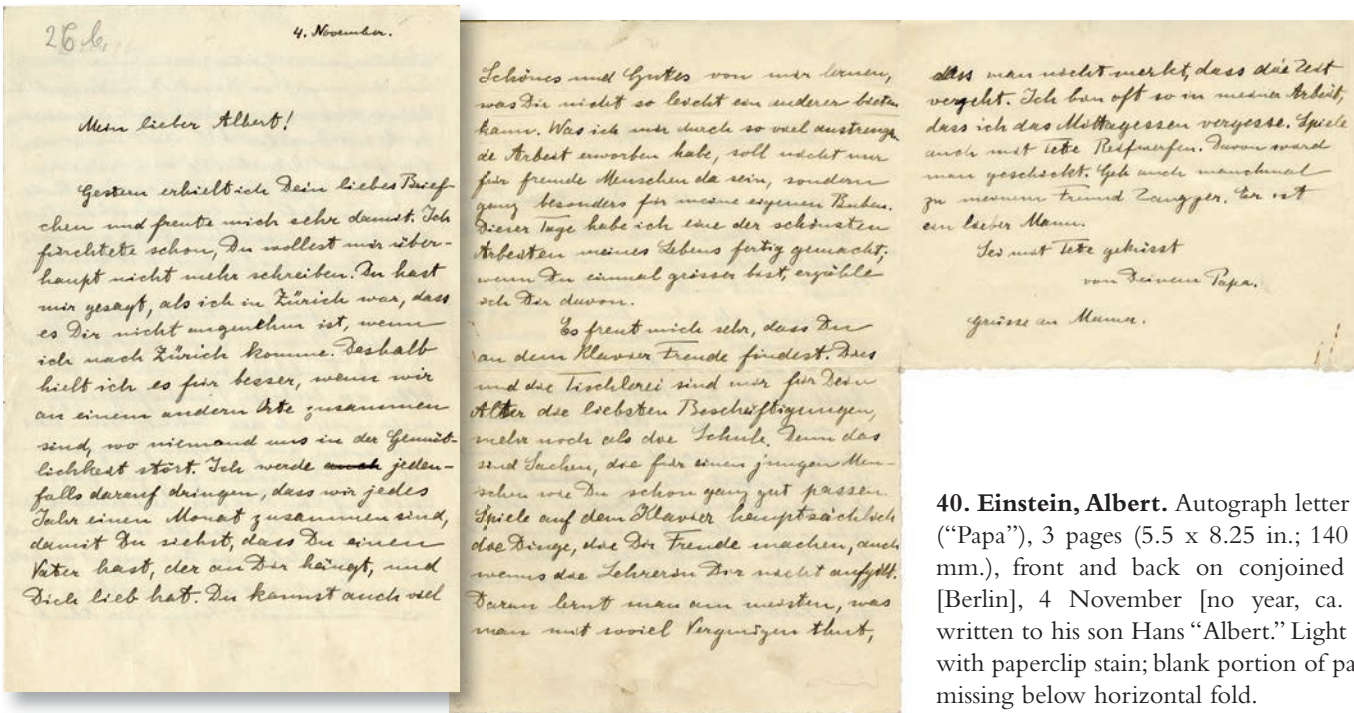
And regards to your husband.

Mileva Marić (1875–1948) was born into a wealthy family in Titel (modern day Serbia). As a student, her highest grades were in mathematics and physics. In the autumn of 1896, Mileva attended Zurich Polytechnic, enrolled for the diploma course to teach physics and mathematics in secondary schools at the same time as Albert Einstein. She was the only woman in her group of six students and she and Einstein became close friends quite soon. The present letter, written December 1900, indicates Einstein and Mileva's plans to separate, however, this did not turn out to be the case. In 1901 Mileva's academic career was disrupted when she became pregnant by Einstein. After having failed her final examination in 1900, she retested but failed a second time without improving her grade. Around January 1902 her daughter Lieserl was born. The girl's fate is unknown; she may have died late summer 1903, or was given up for adoption.

Lieber Vater David (* 1872, Joffenau).
 Ich habe ^{gerne} Ihr Brief vom 1. d. d. 1904 erhalten. Da
 nicht zu lauter Dinge, will ich jetzt nicht in meine
 Gegenwart in Ihnen einschließen, sondern auf
 ein wenig mit Ihnen Ihre jüngeren Geschwister
 lassen. Mein Name ist natürlich falsch, aber
 wenn Sie beide auf der Photographie stehen
 so haben noch viele gemacht. Ihr Briefkasten
 hat für mich natürlich geöffnet & Tagesanfang
 meinen Brief. ... wenn ich aber einmal die
 Originalen davon zu sehen? Hoffentlich wird
 bald in Zukunft.
 Aber das sagst mir die ganze Wahrheit?
 's Welt ist so unruhig
 Das die Bär für mich streben
 Mir kann aber unruhig
 wenn dies auch nicht möglich!
 Aber bleiben alle noch so sehr zusammen,
 jedenfalls bis Opa und Opa sind.
 Ich wünsche Ihnen alles Glück, Ihnen wünsche
 das Beste. Ihre gute Gesundheit und auch
 bald wieder einen freundlichen Brief von Ihnen.
 Ich grüße Sie und Ihre Eltern herzlich.
 Ihr Albert.

In 1903 Einstein and Mileva were married in Bern, Switzerland, where Einstein had found a job at the Federal Office for Intellectual Property. In 1904 their first son Hans Albert was born. The Einsteins lived in Bern until 1909, when Einstein got a teaching position at the University of Zurich. In 1910 their second son Eduard was born. By 1912 their marriage had become strained and Einstein became reacquainted with his cousin Elsa Löwenthal. Moving to Berlin in 1913 caused Mileva stress and in 1914 she took the boys back to Zurich – a separation that would become permanent. After five years of separation, the couple divorced in 1919; in June of that year Einstein married Elsa and returned to Zurich.

\$6,000 - \$8,000



40. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 3 pages (5.5 x 8.25 in.; 140 x 210 mm.), front and back on conjoined leaves, [Berlin], 4 November [no year, ca. 1915], written to his son Hans "Albert." Light soiling with paperclip stain; blank portion of page 3 is missing below horizontal fold.

Enthusiastic about announcing his General Theory of Relativity, Albert Einstein writes to his son, Hans Albert:

"There are a lot of great and beautiful things you can learn from me that others would not readily be able to offer you...These days I completed one of the most beautiful works of my life, and when you are bigger, I will tell you about it."

After expressing his worry that his son would never write him again, Einstein discusses an arrangement for them to see each other and promises that he will insist on spending at least one month per year together so that you see that you have a father who cares for you, who loves you. He wants to share his work and knowledge with him: *There are a lot of great and beautiful things you can learn from me that others would not readily be able to offer you. What I have acquired with so much hard work shall not only be for strangers but especially for my own boy. These days I completed one of the most beautiful works of my life, and when you are bigger, I will tell you about it.* Einstein continues by discussing his son's activities, giving him some advice on what to practice on the piano: *We learn the most when we are doing something with so much pleasure that we lose track of time. I am often so absorbed in my work that I forget to eat lunch.* Einstein closes the letter signing, *Kisses to you and Tete. Yours, Papa.*

Albert Einstein had described the Special Theory of Relativity in 1905. The result of Einstein's thinking about light, this theory introduced brand-new ideas to science. It opened up an entire field of physics, but left Einstein with some nagging questions. The problems of gravity and acceleration would not go away. After thinking about the problems for 10 years, he published the general theory of relativity 25 November 1915. In it, he suggested that gravity is not a force, as Newton had believed, but the result of a curvature of the space-time continuum -- the four-dimensional world in which we live. He used a thought experiment to compare the force felt from gravity with acceleration. Imagine you are in an elevator and feel what you believe is the force of gravity, holding you to the floor. According to Einstein, since you cannot see outside the elevator, you cannot tell if you are feeling the force of gravity or if the elevator is being pushed toward your feet. Einstein stated that the two forces are actually identical. Furthermore, if you were in the elevator accelerating upward and a beam of light entered the elevator parallel to the floor, the light beam would appear to bend downward. This meant that light, which ordinarily traveled in straight lines, could curve if it traveled across a gravitational field. This curving path of light meant that that "field" was really a curving of space, which Einstein found was inseparable from time. The curvature would be caused by bodies with great mass. A weak gravitational field indicates nearly flat space-time, and there Newton's theories seem to apply. But a strong gravitational field throws classical predictions off. Einstein postulated three ways this theory could be proved. One was by observing the stars during a total solar eclipse. The sun is our closest strong gravitational field. Light traveling from a star through space and passing the sun's field would be bent, if Einstein's theory were true. If you could see the star during the day, he predicted, it would be in a different place than at night. The only chance to see it during the day would be during an eclipse. On 29 March 1919, that opportunity came. British Astronomer Sir Arthur Eddington traveled to Principe Island off the western coast of Africa. His team photographed starfields during the eclipse and compared the photos with those of the same starfield taken when the sun was not present. Eddington found the apparent location of the stars had shifted, just as Einstein predicted. The experimental confirmation of his theory catapulted Einstein to world fame. The recent February 2016 announcement of the discovery of gravitational waves, detected from the collision of two black holes a billion light-years away, completes Einstein's 100-year-old vision of ripples in the fabric of space-time.

\$4,000 - \$6,000

Berlin. 23. XII. 15.

Mein lieber Albert!

Ich habe in dem letzten Monate so schwer gearbeitet, dass ich in den Weihnachtstagen die Ruhe dringend nötig habe. Ausserdem ist es gegenwärtig sehr unsicher, ob man über die Grenze kommt, da diese in letzter Zeit fast immer gesperrt war. Deshalb muss ich mir leider versagen, dich jetzt zu besuchen. Dafür komme ich aber sicher in den ersten Tagen des April. Dann habe ich längere Zeit und kann an der Grenze warten, bis man mich hineinlässt in die Schweiz. Das Weihnachtsgeschenk habe ich auch noch. Deswegen wünsche ich dir in Form von Geld geschickt, damit du dich viel an Freudigkeit kummelst. Hoffentlich gilt es auch weiterhin gehörig schnell, dass du deinen Spi-Sport betreiben kannst. Bitte Mama, dass sie mir wieder eine Photographie von Euch schreibt. Seit der letzten sind Ihr schon wieder gewachsen und verändert.

Schreib mir, was die neben der Schule alles treibt, was deine Freunde sind. Gott

vor der Schule ein Buch, das Buch
ressiert? Dann möchte ich auch
welchen Schulgang du vor der
die Züricher Schul-Gesellschaft
sogenannte bekannt sind.
mit der Gesundheit? Hat er
Licht er gibt aus?

etwas wichtiges. Ich habe
für die Aufzeichnung der
Knochen insbesondere heraus-
finden eine ausgezeichnete
es Ihr beide nehmen sollt.

eine gesättigte Lösung von
(CaCl_2) her, die man in einem
dagegenflasche stehen lässt. Nach-
nimmt man ein Kaffeeöffelchen
ein halbes Glas Wasser (oder Melale)
s. Für die wäre es ein wahrer
es nehmen. Das Salz (Ca)
Metall, das in den Zähnen und
Knochen spielt. In der rohen
dasselbe in verdauter
ist nicht aber beim Kochen zu-
torn aus, sodass es dem Körper
gute kommt. Sprich auch mit
es wird ihr gleich erläutern.

Ich werde bald wieder mein lieber Albert
in dem besten Antworten meinen Brief
d beantwortete alles muss ich sehr ge-
habe. So hast du es auch besolter
in Antworten und musst du alle
e plagen, als wenn du alles
Herr müsstest.

Ihr beide geküsst von Euerem

Papa

und. Gruss an Mama.

die Prüfung, um ins
manium zu kommen.
Ich habe geküsst
wir wissen noch nicht
das gehen wird, weil
Schwierigkeiten gemacht
werden wegen ungenügendem
Alter. Schule Mama.

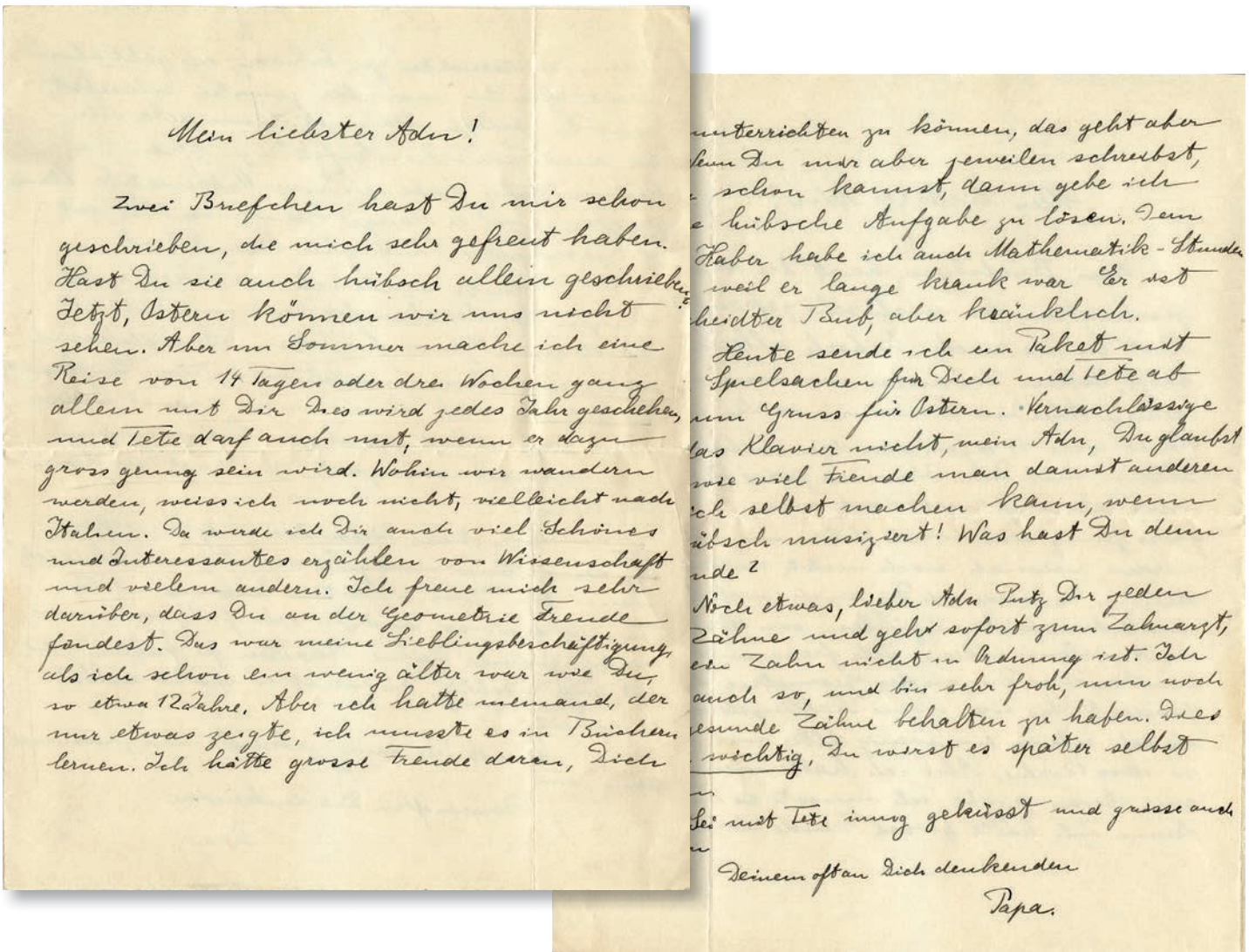
41. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 3 pages (5.75 x 8.75 in.; 146 x 222 mm.), front and back on conjoined leaves, in German, Berlin, dated 23 December 1915, written to his son Hans "Albert". An unknown hand has written a note in pencil in an unidentified hand below Einstein's writing. Scattered spots.

Einstein writes son Albert two days before Christmas.

"Is there a certain subject in school that you're fond of? How's your brother's health?...You should take CaCl_2 (Calcium Chloride) The Calcium 'Ca' plays a major role in people's teeth and bones..."

Einstein writes in part: I've been working so hard that I really need some rest during Christmas break. It's also uncertain right now if I can cross the border...Even though I can't make it, I want to plan a future visit for April...I have sent money for Christmas. I hope that there will be snow so you can go skiing. Tell your mom to send a photo of you and your brother...write me and tell me what you're doing outside of school. Who are your friends? Is there a certain subject in school that you're fond of? How's your brother's health? ...You should take CaCl_2 (Calcium Chloride) The Calcium "Ca" plays a major role in people's teeth and bones...Kisses to both of you, Papa and greetings to Mom.

\$2,000 - \$3,000



42. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 2 pages (6.5 x 8.5 in.; 165 x 216 mm.), front and back, in German, Berlin, [no date, ca. 1915], written to his son Hans Albert, thanking him for writing letters and plans a summer trip he would like to do annually. Usual folds. Fine.

Einstein writes to his young son Hans Albert about his enthusiasm for science and mathematics, promising to send him some pretty problems to solve.

"I'm very happy that you enjoy geometry. That was my favorite pastime when I was a little older than you, about 12."

Einstein writes in part: ...I don't know where we're going to hike to. Maybe to Italy! And I will tell you many beautiful and interesting things about science and other fields...I'm very happy that you enjoy geometry. That was my favorite pastime when I was a little older than you, about 12. But I didn't have anyone to show it to me; I had to learn it from books. I wish I could teach you, but that's not possible. But if you write me what you've already learned, I can send you some pretty problems to solve...Don't forget to play piano because you can get a lot of joy out of being able to play music...It is very important to brush your teeth. You will understand later. I am very happy I have retained enough healthy teeth. Kisses to you and Tete. Your dad who often thinks of you. Papa.

Hans Albert Einstein was born in 1904 and was Einstein's second child and first son. Hans Albert followed in his father's footsteps and studied at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich. He was awarded a diploma in civil engineering and eventually emigrated to the United States in 1938 where he became a professor of hydraulic engineering at the University of California, Berkeley.

\$6,000 - \$8,000

5. XII. 19

Liebe Mileva!

Heute habe ich Briefen Brief bekommen. Es scheint uns
seine Art Vorgesetzten beabsichtigen zu sein. Unter den obwaltenden
Umständen kann ich Briefe nicht begeben. Ich verabschiede also
das Hingegenparten vollständig mit ein halbes Jahr. Kommt Zeit,
kommt Rat. Du erhältst sofort von Hans hier 4000 Mk., das genau
nicht in der Schweiz, wohl aber in Ungarn verwendbar sind. Wenn
Du machst, sende ich Dir in Zukunft das Geld aus dem Dr. Zischen.
Ich habe es bisher nur deshalb nicht getan, weil ich es nicht
unmühevoll in Anspruch nehmen wollte. Du meldest mich
soll ich das nötige Geld von Prof. Zangger und nach Tages gelange
lassen. Mir ist alles so unklar, schreibe mir noch von dem Abreise
stehen darüber. Wenn wenigstens Briefe mit, aus dem Handoffizieren,
auf das Du dich im Notfall selbst auskommen oder noch besser einen
kleinen gemeinsamen Lehren. Du hast das Recht set gegenwärtig
fachlicher strengen. Es ist eine natürliche auch bei der
wenn Albert das Schule nicht mehr will, aber nicht
deshalb, dass es möglichst bald fertig werde. Es soll richtig neuer
Vorbereitung leben können, solange es noch in bildungsgehaltigen
Albert ist und nicht zu früh ein Beruf denken. Ich stelle mir
vor, dass es Technik studieren wird. Es soll das alle Misse erhalten,
und auch ich so gehabt habe.

Ighatolische Reise wünscht Dir
Dein
Albert

Nach Dir keine Sorgen! Wenn ich es einsehen kann, lasse ich
Zuerst gern bei einander in Zürich, besonders wenn Hans geliebt
mit wenig Geld auskommen. Vielleicht gelingt es mir,
ausländisches Geld zu bekommen und so Euer Bleiben von
Zürich zu sichern.

61

Liebe Albi und lieber Tete!

Eure Briefe haben mich sehr gefreut. Ich will Tete recht
bald die gewünschte Musik schicken. Es tut mir leid, dass
Du nun schon wieder anreisen musst. L. Tete, und gar
schon vor der Aufführung in der Schule! Hoffentlich kriegst
Du den Mumps nicht mehr von Albert von der Abreise. Liebi!
Ich glaub nicht, dass der Propeller schlafen sein soll. Wenn es zu
wenig wirkt, liegt es am Motor, nach meiner Meinung. Besuchen
kann man es was nicht, genau beim Aufahren (Nabe gegenüß)
ganz andere Verhältnisse hersehen als während des Fluges.
Es freut mich, dass Du bei Amberg Freunde hast. Er ist
ein sehr sympathischer Mann. Grüße ihn bitte von uns, wenn
Du ihn triffst. Er war Assistent bei Hurwitz, als ich meine
bachener Student war. damals wurde ich im Regulatorbau
von ihm examinert. Er war noch ganz jung. Der Vater war
auch Assistent am Regulatorbau, als ich Student war. Es geht
mir weniger, hatte aber schon damals ein gelbesiges Bänd-
chen. H-16. Immer muss ich nach Basel wegen der in Palästina ge-
richteten Universität. Wenn es möglich ist, soll ich mich
dort sehen.

Lieb beide herzlich gegrußt
von
Papa.

43. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Albert" and "Papa"), 2 pages (9 x 10.75 in.; 229 x 273 mm.), front and back, in German, [no place], dated 5 December 1919, written to his ex-wife Mileva and his two son Hans "Albert" and Eduard "Tete/Tetel". Einstein discusses practical advice and support for his ex-wife and fatherly input in his son's activities. Minor separation at horizontal folds.

Writing to both his ex-wife and sons, Albert Einstein takes interest in son Albert's proclivities in science and technology.

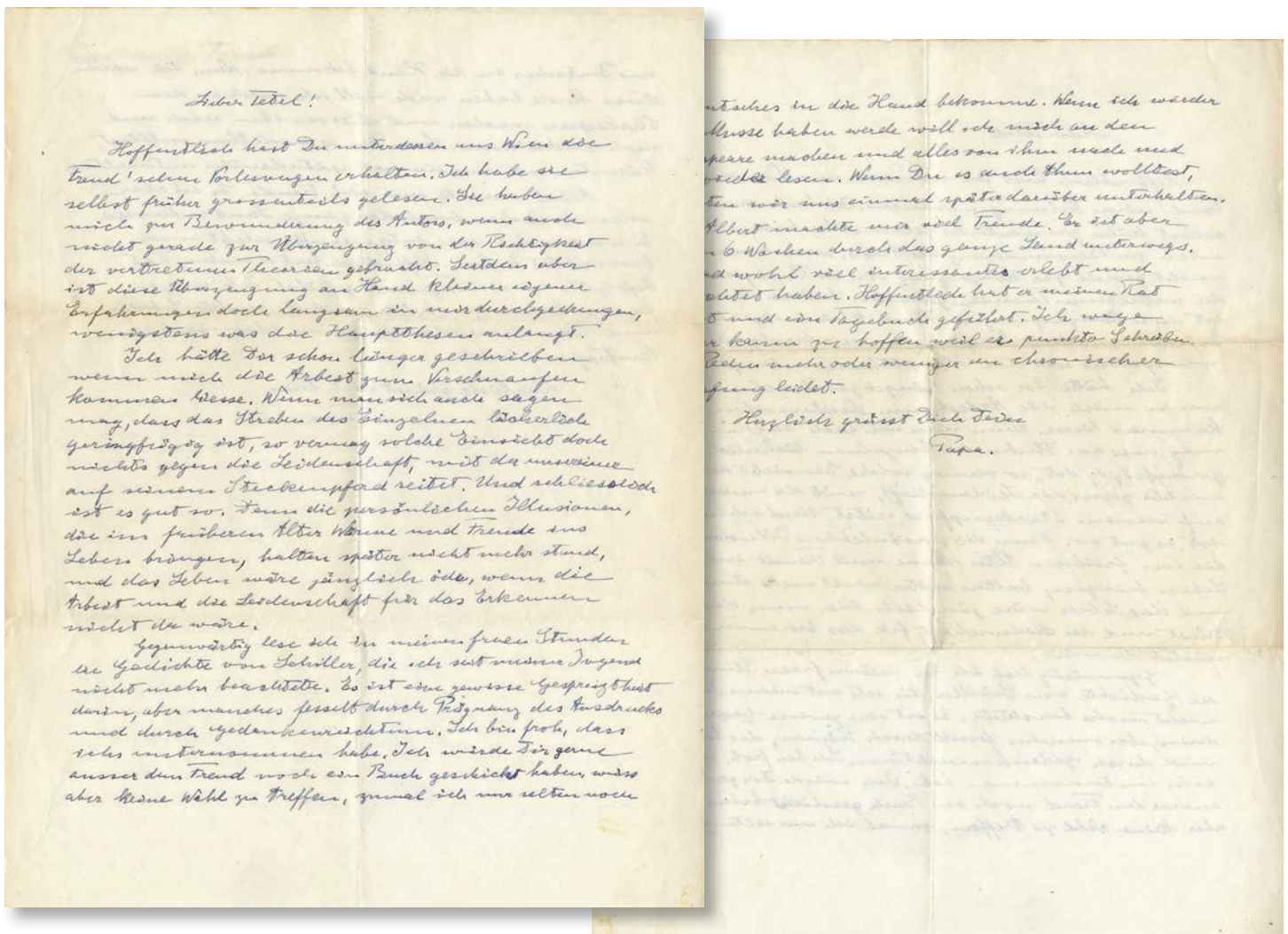
"I think he [Albert] will study something having to do with technology but I want him to have all the time in the world just like I did..."

"I think that the propeller should be more slanted. If it didn't have enough effect, then it might have been the engine. That's something one can't calculate. The conditions during takeoff (rest versus air) are completely different than during the flight"

Einstein writes to Mileva in part: *It seems to be our fate right now to move around like Gypsies. Speaking of his young son Albert prophetically: I think he will study something having to do with technology but I want him to have all the time in the world just like I did... Try not to spend a lot of money. Maybe I'll make some money abroad to secure your stay in Zurich... Happy travels, yours, Albert*

Einstein writes to his sons about Eduard's illness and Hans' propeller design: *I am very happy about both of your letters... I will send Tete the music he wants very soon... I hope you don't get the Mumps from Albert... Dear, Albie, I think that the propeller should be more slanted. If it didn't have enough effect, then it might have been the engine. That's something one can't calculate. The conditions during takeoff (rest versus air) are completely different than during the flight... Sending you both lots of love, yours, Dad*

\$3,000 - \$5,000



44. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 1.5 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), front and back, in German, [no place, no date], written to his son Eduard (nicknamed "Tetel" for petit) while he was attending medical school in Zurich. Usual folds with minor soiling on edges.

Einstein gives his opinion of Sigmund Freud after his son receives the psychoanalyst's lectures from Vienna.

Einstein writes in part: Dear, Tetel. I hope you've received Freud's lectures from Vienna. I've read most of them myself in the past. They lead me to admire the author, but not quite convince me of the accuracy of his theories. But since then, based on personal experiences, these convictions have slowly grown in me, at least in terms of his main theses...

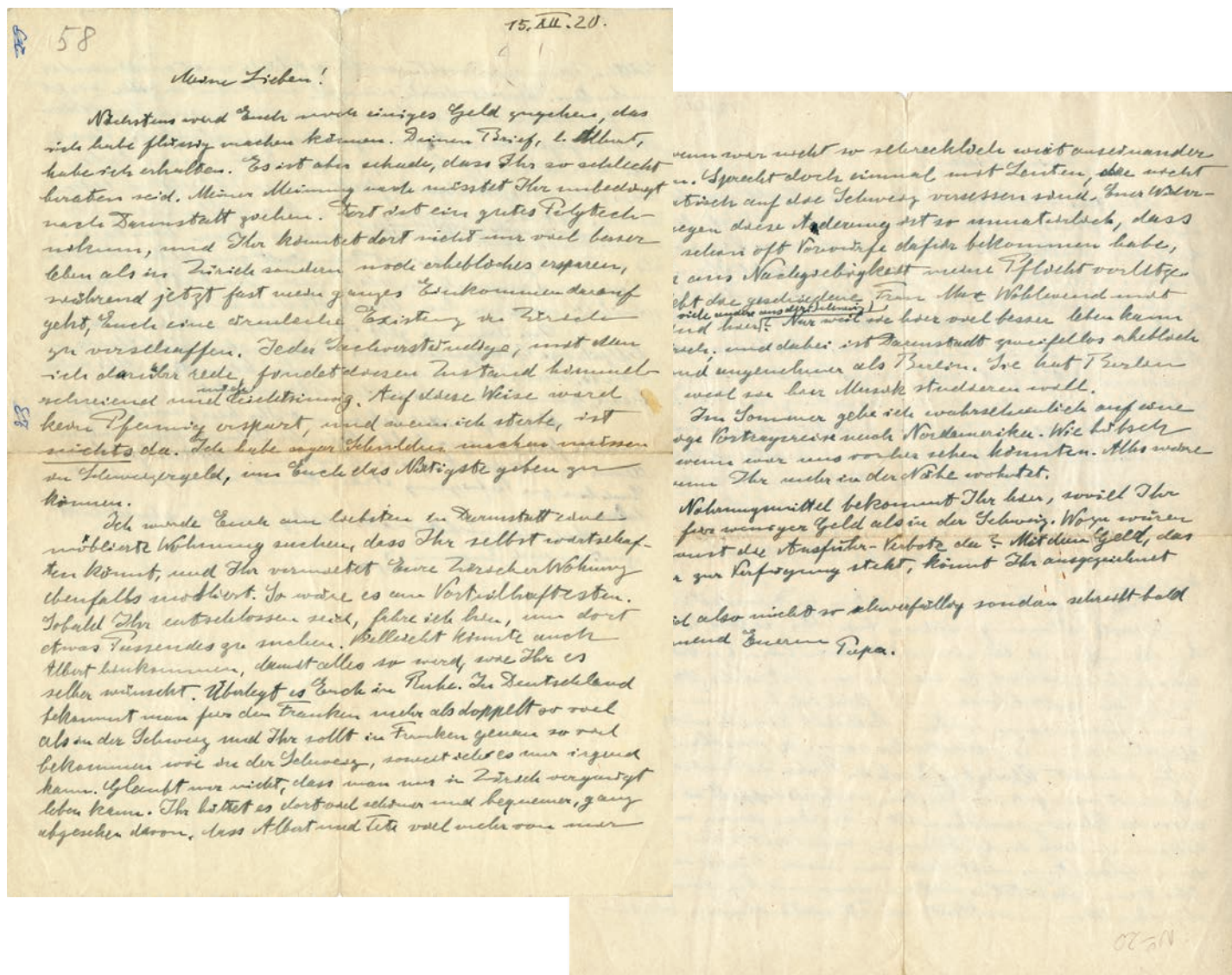
Einstein goes on to wax philosophical:...I would have written sooner, but my work is not giving me a break. Even if you tell yourself that the strife of the individual is ridiculously minor, such an insight does still not defeat the passion with which we pursue our interests and that's a good thing. Because the personal illusions that bring warmth and joy into your life when you are young, fall apart later and life would be completely bleak if the work and the passion for discovery weren't there.

Einstein mentions that he's reading Schiller's poems and offers his critique:...There's a certain stiltedness about them but the strength of expression and richness of thought captures the reader. I'm happy that I'm reading it...

Speaking of Albert:...He's been travelling. I hope he follows my advice and keeps a journal. I don't really have that much hope because in terms of writing and speaking, he's more or less chronically constipated. Love, Papa.

Tetel, who would soon succumb to schizophrenia, so admired Freud that he hung his portrait on his bedroom wall – and whether Einstein, in writing "kindly" about Freud, was placating his son or admitting a truth, is open to analysis.

\$6,000 - \$8,000



45. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.) front and back, in German, [no place], 15 December 1920, writing to My Loved Ones addressing his family and son Hans Albert's previous letter in particular. Minor separation at folds; light soiling; three numbers written in another hand, presumably Einstein's family.

Einstein gives stern financial and professional advice to his family while complaining about supporting their reckless choices with his income.

Einstein writes in part: I will send you some money so you will be liquid again. I received your letter, dear Albert... It's really a pity that you all are so ill advised. In my opinion you have got to move to Darmstadt. There's a very good Polytechnicum and you would live there not only much better than in Zurich but you would also save a lot of money, while now I have to spend all my entire income to provide for you adequately in Zurich. Every expert that I talk to thinks that it's outrageous and reckless. This way, we're not saving a penny and when I die, there's nothing left. I even had to go into debt to provide for you with necessities.

Einstein goes on to give his family strong suggestions on where to move to better themselves, which primarily involves them moving from Switzerland to Germany. He also mentions that such a move would allow the family to be nearer and to spend more time with him... We wouldn't be so terribly far apart. Why don't you talk to some people who are not so fanatical about Switzerland. I probably will be spending six months lecturing in North America in the summer. Wouldn't it be nice if we could see each other before then? Everything would be better if you all lived closer... Don't wait too long. Give me a positive answer soon. Love, Papa.

\$6,000 - \$8,000



46. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 4 pages (5.25 x 8.5 in.; 133 x 216 mm.), front and back, in German, Leiden, Holland, 24 November 1923, written to To my dear children. When signing, Einstein first signed *Albert* over which he wrote *Papa*.

Einstein ponders giving up his position in Germany [at the Prussian Academy of Sciences] and discusses German politics and the Jewish people.

Einstein writes in part: I'm sitting here quietly in Holland after I was informed that there are certain people in Germany who are after me as a "Jewish Holy Man" In Stuttgart, they even had a billboard where I was ranked first among the richest Jews. That costs money and speaks of bad intentions...I'm working so hard that it is affecting my stomach, so I have to take it easy, which is why I don't want to travel....I have been thinking about giving up my position in Germany altogether but I am not doing that because it would be morally damaging to the German intellectuals, which is something I want to avoid. Should my return to Germany not be advisable in the near future, I shall stay in Holland...Now I am happy that you stayed in Switzerland. An existence in Germany would have become pretty difficult. You can hardly imagine how the poor people there have to suffer.

A note to Tetel: Music is one of the best companions in life. It will beautify and enlighten your path. Love, Papa.

With the price of a loaf of bread in Berlin rising in 1923 from 700 to one billion marks, the Germans were casting about for scapegoats. Internationalists, pacifists and Jews all fit the bill, and Einstein, who was an internationalist, pacifist and Jew, was one of the first targets of the Nazis. Ultimately, German anti-semitism and the drumbeat of Nazi death threats would cause Einstein not only to flee Berlin, but the continent of Europe. By 1933, he would come to America to stay.

\$8,000 - \$12,000

47. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), in German, [no place], dated 17 June 1924, written to My Loved Ones, addressing his family. Einstein discusses his plans for the summer and meeting up with family. He also congratulates them on buying a house. Slight paperclip stain; otherwise, in fine condition.

Einstein to his son: "I'm very happy, dear Albert, that you're finding so much joy in your studies."

Einstein writes in part: *I hope the elephant has been born i.e. the house has been purchased. I like it very much in the picture. I'm looking forward to seeing it. After all, it is the visible result of my planning. With a note to his son Albert: I'm very happy, dear Albert, that you're finding so much joy in your studies. Love to everybody, Dad*

\$2,000 - \$3,000

48. Einstein, Albert. Autograph poem signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (5 x 6.25 in.; 127 x 159 mm.), in German, [no place], 1930. Fine.

It is the art of life...

Einstein writes in full:

*It is the art of life
to accept fate patiently and,
at the same time, preserve
life-giving activities
A. Einstein*

As a scientist, Einstein wrote about the heavens and the mystery of time, but here, as a poet, writes about everyday life.

\$2,000 - \$3,000

17. 6. 24.

Meine Lieben!

Heffentlich ist nun der Elefant geboren, d. h. das Haus gekauft. Es gefällt mir sehr nach der Photographie. Auch scheint es noch nicht alt und reparaturbedürftig zu sein sondern gut im Stande. Ich wünsche Euch Glück dazu und alle nötigen Wicken, die gehen und auch nicht mehr länger, als Ihr seht. Ich freue mich sehr, bis ich es noch sehen werde, zumal sein Treue durch das Ergebnis meiner Güte ist.

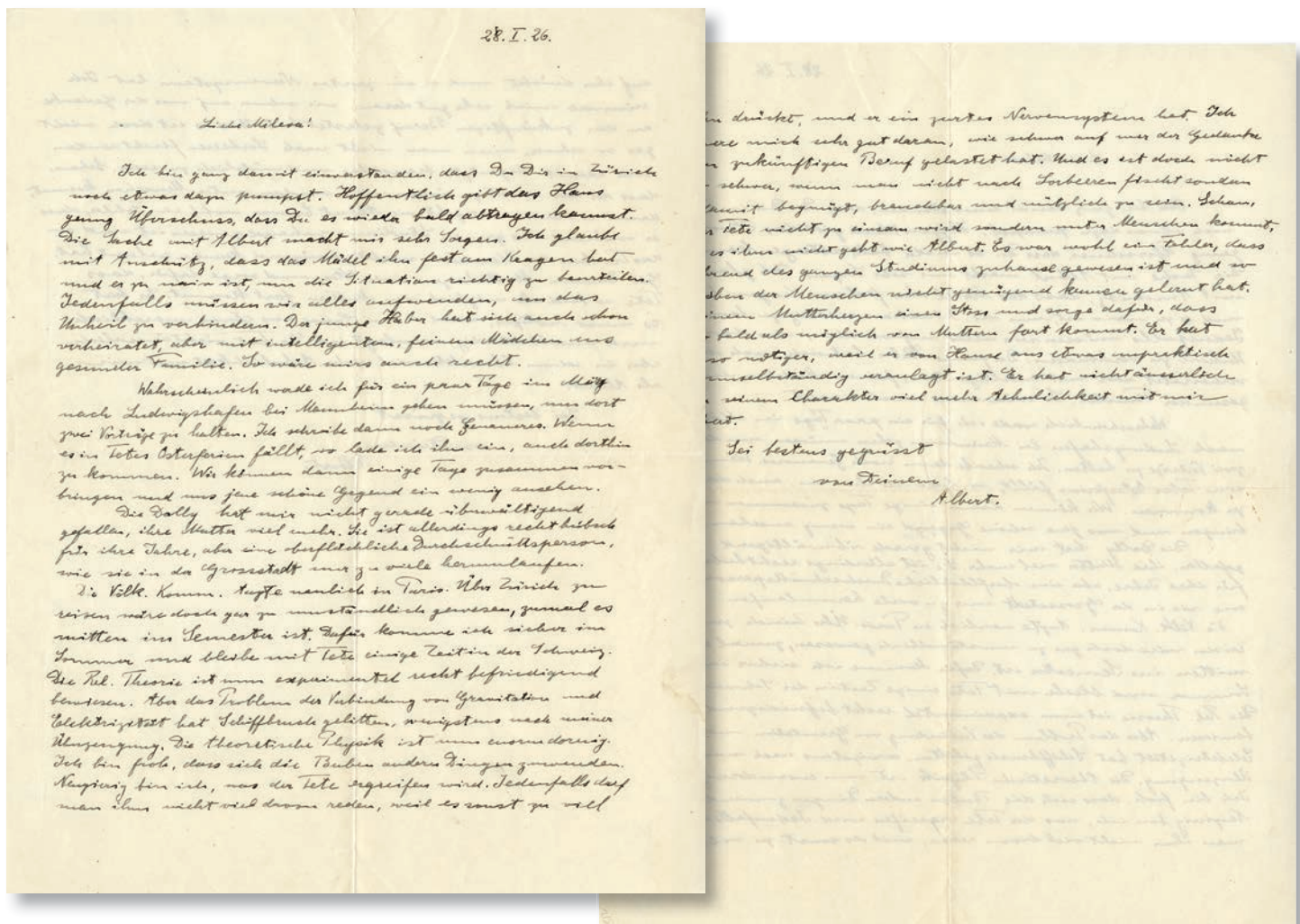
Ihr werdet wohl erst im September kommen, da ich dann Ansties in die Schweiz muss, um in Luzern vorzutreten. Ich bin nun doch wieder - in die Völkerbünde-Kommissionen eingetreten, sodass ich jedes Jahr ein paar mal in der Schweiz kommen muss. Ich denke mir, wir machen es so. Im Juli geht Ihr mit Euerer Tochter zur Erholung ^{in die Schweiz} und Albert macht seinen Kammersprache, Anfangs August kommen die Duden und ich in Lausanne zusammen. Anschließt wünscht das sehr und hat die Duden so gerne. Sommerfeld wird dann zu dieser Zeit nicht eingeladen, sodass es ganz gemütlich wird. Wegen der Pause wird es keine Schweizerkette haben, und die Kassen sind bis Lausanne sind auch miteinander. Diese diesen Jahre mit Dir, d. Albert, nach hier gehen kann, muss ich noch nicht, es ist aber für mich das Allerbeste. Wenn wir alle noch einmal kommen können.

Es freut mich, dass Du, d. Albert, so viel Freude an Deinem Fach findest. Anschließt würde ich gerne als seinem Nachfolger sehen, aber es liegt mir fern, irgend einen Einfluss auf Dich ausüben zu wollen. Diese wichtigsten Entscheidungen im Leben muss jeder für sich selbst treffen. Nach Lausanne aber solltet Ihr Anfangs August kommen, wenn irgend möglich. Schreibt mir gleich zu oder nein, damit ich es beschleunigt schreiben, da es wegen der Dispositionen wissen muss.

Herliche Grüsse von Euerem
Papa.

Es ist die Kunst des Lebens, das
Schicksal geduldig hinzunehmen
und dabei die lebenspendende
Kraft zu bewahren

A. Einstein 1930.



49. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Albert"), 1.5 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), front and back, in German, [no place], 28 January 1926, written to his ex-wife Mileva Maric. In the opening of the letter, Einstein bluntly pours out his frustration with his son Hans Albert's prospective marriage to an older woman. He then expresses his views on the "thorny" state of theoretical physics, despite the success of his Relativity Theory. Usual folds.

Einstein expresses his unhappiness with the "thorny" state of theoretical physics despite the success of his Relativity Theory.

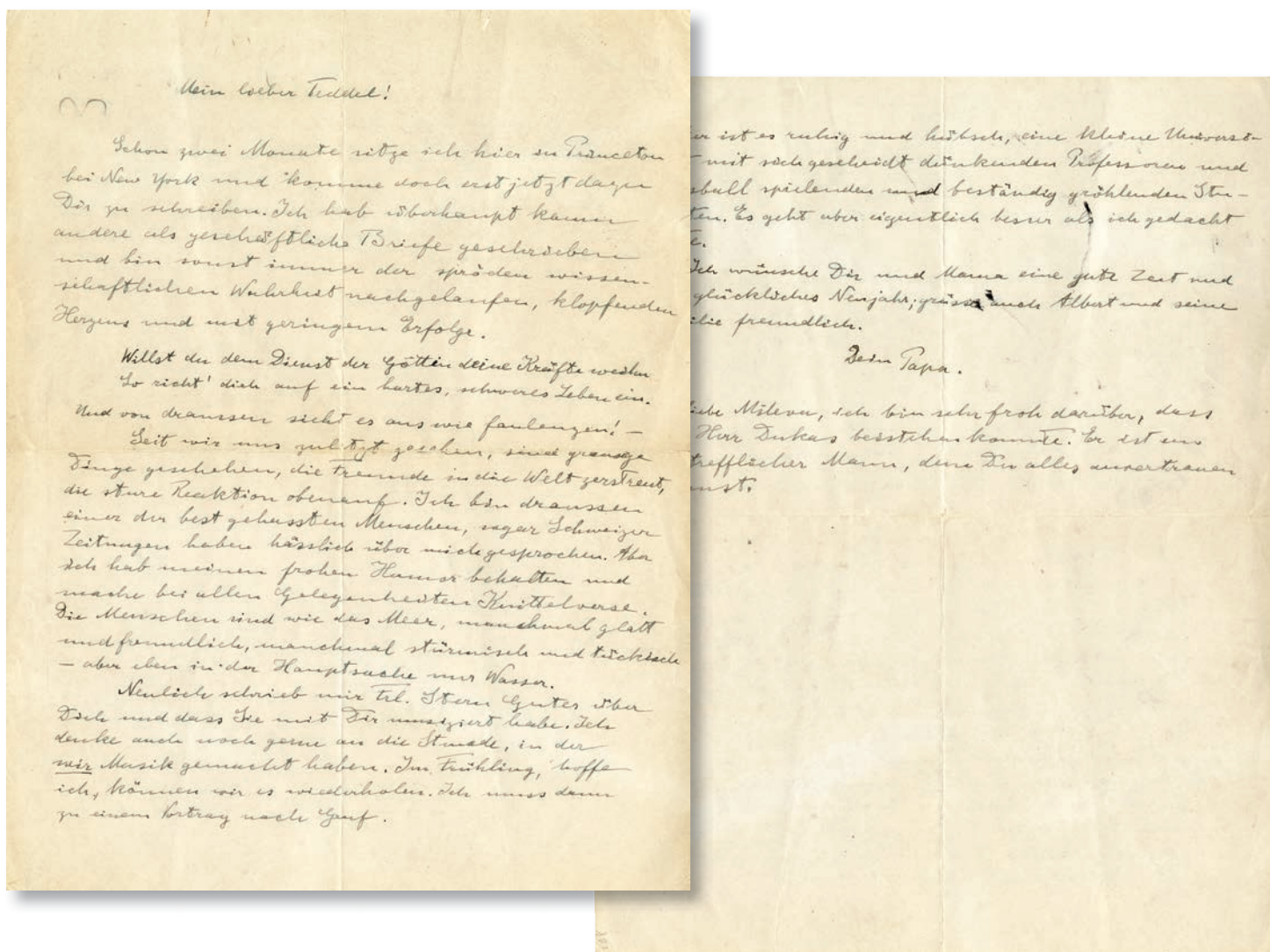
"The Relativity Theory has now been experimentally proven, but the issue of the connection of gravitation and electricity is shipwrecked, at least in my opinion. Theoretical physics is currently enormously thorny."

Einstein writes in part: ...It's OK if you borrow some extra money in Zurich. Regarding Albert: I'm very concerned...I believe that the girl has him under her thumb and that he is too naïve to really assess the situation. We have to do everything we can to avoid the worst. The young Haber is already married, but to an intelligent, fine girl from a healthy family. That's what I would like too...I didn't really like Dolly very much. I liked her mother more. She is pretty for her age but a superficial average person. You find plenty of them in the big city.

Addressing his theory: The Relativity Theory has now been experimentally proven, but the issue of the connection of gravitation and electricity is shipwrecked, at least in my opinion. Theoretical physics is currently enormously thorny. I'm glad that the boys are interested in other things. I'm curious what Tetel's going to choose. But we shouldn't talk to him about it too much or it will be too much pressure and he won't be able to handle it... I remember how heavy the thought of a future profession had weighed on me...It is not that difficult if you are not fishing for praise but are content with being useful...It's really important that he gets away from home because it's in his nature to not be very practical and to not be independent. He might not resemble me physically, but his character is very similar to mine...Best wishes, Albert.

Hans Albert married in 1927 after, what his daughter recalled, "explosion after explosion" from Einstein and Mileva. The marriage lasted thirty-one years, until his wife's death. He became a professor of hydraulic engineering at Berkeley.

\$15,000 - \$20,000



50. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 2 pages (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.), front and back, in German, [Princeton, New Jersey, ca. 1933], written to his son Eduard (nicknamed "Tetel" for petit). Usual folds with slight soiling and minor ink smudges.

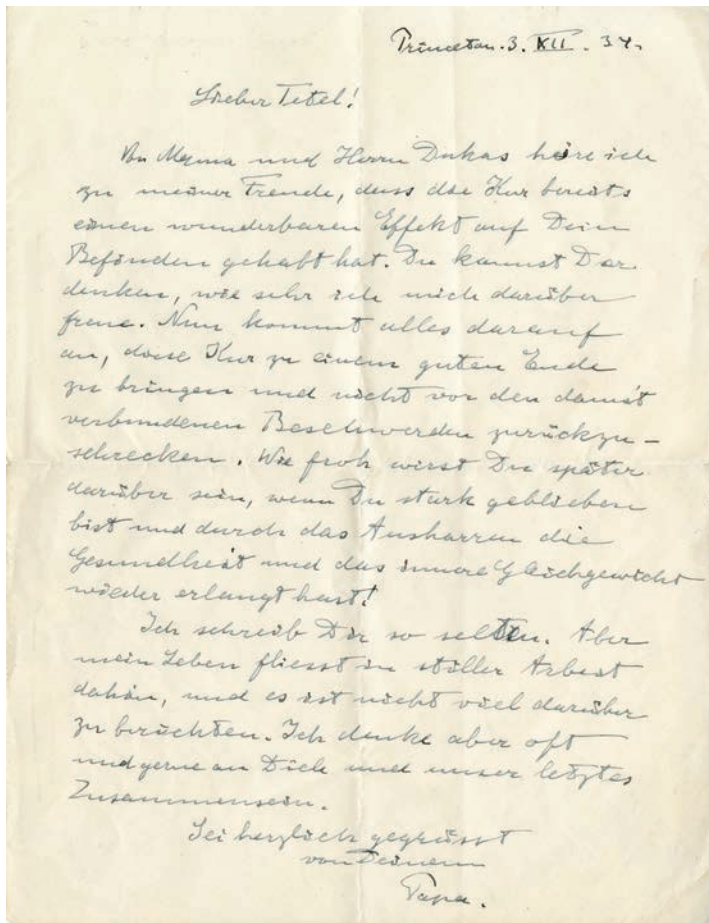
After fleeing Germany, Einstein writes about his life, work and place in the world.

"Abroad I'm one of the most hated people. Even the Swiss newspapers have written ugly things about me. But I have kept my sense of humor..."

Einstein writes in part: ...I haven't written any letters except business letters and otherwise following the inflexible scientific truth with a racing heart and little success...If you want to surrender your powers to the service of the goddess, be prepared for a hard and difficult life. And from the outside it looks like being lazy...Since our recent meeting, dreadful things have happened, friends have been scattered all over the world, stubborn reaction reigns supreme. Abroad I'm one of the most hated people. Even the Swiss newspapers have written ugly things about me. But I have kept my sense of humor and am writing limericks whenever I have the chance. People are like the sea, sometimes smooth and friendly, sometime stormy and treacherous. But after all, they are just water...Here it is quiet and pretty, a small university with professors who deem themselves very clever and students who play football and roar continuously. But things are better than I thought they would be...I wish you and mom all the best and a happy new year. Say hi to Albert and his family as well. Yours, Papa.

A recently-arrived émigré with a price on his head in Germany, Einstein writes to his youngest son about settling into his new home at Princeton, New Jersey. In closing, Einstein adds that he hopes he can see his son in the spring, and that they might play music together. But Einstein would remain in Princeton for the rest of his life and he never again saw his "Tetel," who would remain with his wife in Zurich.

\$6,000 - \$8,000



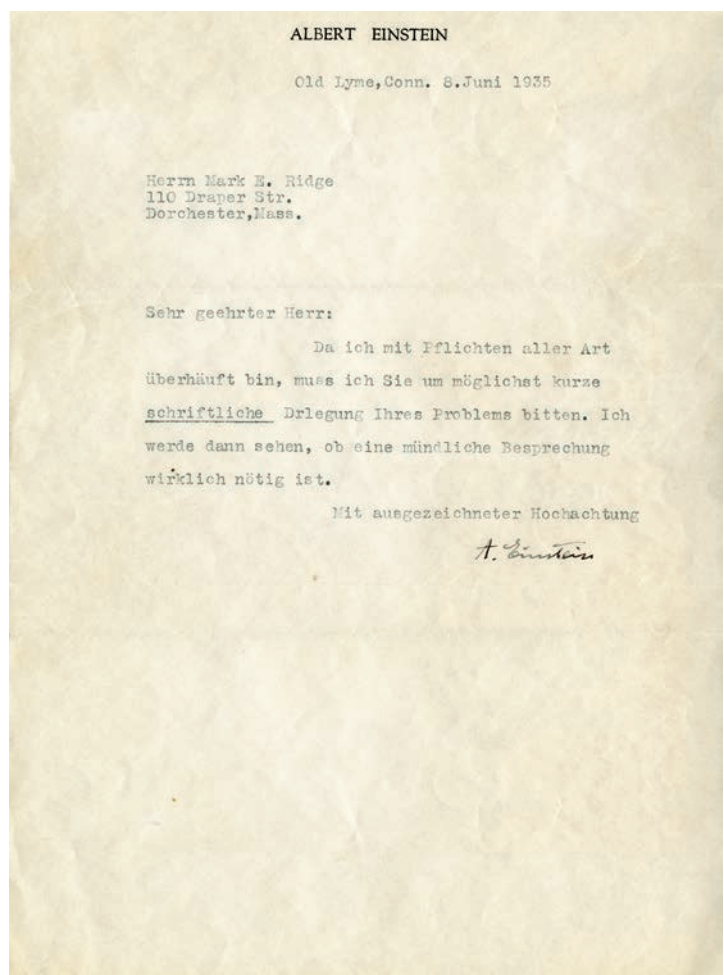
51. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 1 page (6.5 x 8.5 in.; 165 x 216 mm.), in German, Princeton, dated 3 December 1934, written to his son Eduard (nicknamed "Tetel" for petit). Minor separation at horizontal fold with chipping on right margin.

Einstein encourages his 24-year-old schizophrenic son, Tetel, to continue his convalescence and rehabilitation on one of his frequent stays in a psychiatric clinic.

Einstein writes in part: You will be so glad later on that you stayed strong and your persistence gave you your health and inner balance back... I'm writing you so rarely. But my life flows along in quiet work and there's not much to report on it. I think often and fondly of you and our last meeting. Love, Dad.

Eduard was diagnosed a schizophrenic at the age of 20. At 48, he was institutionalized and died at 55 in a psychiatric clinic.

\$2,000 - \$3,000



52. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (7.25 x 9.75 in.; 184 x 248 mm.), on "Albert Einstein" letterhead stationery, in German, Old Lyme, Connecticut, 8 June 1935, written to Mr. Mark E. Ridge of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Fine condition.

Albert Einstein requests a gentleman to describe his problem in writing while he spends the summer in Connecticut sailing.

Einstein writes in full: Dear Sir: Since I am swamped with all kinds of duties, I have to ask you to briefly describe your problem in writing. Then I will see if verbal discussion is really necessary. Most respectfully, A. Einstein.

After fleeing the repression of Jews and intellectuals in Hitler's Germany and coming to Princeton in 1933, Einstein often spent the summers at the seashore. He rented a home called the "White House" in Old Lyme, Connecticut during the summer of 1935 and took his 17-foot sailboat named *Tinef* with him. Despite sailing for over half a century, Einstein was not a very accomplished sailor. According to his biographers, he would lose his direction, his mast would often fall down, and he frequently ran aground and had near collisions with other vessels. Interestingly, Einstein seemed to be indifferent to the dangers of sailing, and the perils were particularly acute since he had never learned to swim!

\$1,000 - \$2,000

25. V. 37.

Lieber Tetel!

Ich habe so lange nicht geschrieben, weil ich mein Altes Gehirn mit einem schweren Problem gemartert habe, sodass alles andere liegen blieb. Nun aber ist es endlich gelungener, sodass mein Kopf wieder freier geworden ist. Die Welt ist nicht so gemacht, dass wir sie leicht begreifen können, aber es ist beständiger Trübsal und die Vögel singen unbedeutend und kümmern sich deshalb nicht um den fangen ihre Würmer und Käse. Hier gibt es aber in allen Verständen und allen Tieren haben Fliegengestalt. Es ist eine herrliche Zeit hier, und ich habe ein herrliches Götchen mit einem riesigen Baum, den ich vor meinem Stundenzimmer sehe.

Ich lebe jetzt als einsamer alter Mann, allmählich die Vorbereitung zum Abschied. Das hat auch seinen Reiz - es gibt ein Recht und die Möglichkeit zum stillen Zusehen, zum Mitbeteiligen an den Nichtigkeiten des Lebens, die erst so wichtig erscheinen.

Jetzt will im Herbst herkommen, um zu versuchen hier ein Nest zu bauen. Es hat recht, es ist aber keine leichte Sache. Es ist hier ein rasches und rücksichtsloses Weiden, der schattige Baum, das goldene Kalb, ein wilder und lustiger Tanz.

Ich bin manchmal in der Basler Nationalgalerie und schaue so eine Schweizer Landschaft. Es hat sich dort vieles geändert. Man spricht Angst und Hilflosigkeit durch, und doch ist eine bessere Gerechtigkeit als in den hiesigen Zeitungen. Es ist zwar eng, aber nicht so oberflächlich. Das Schweizer Leben ist doch besser.

Wenn es Dir denn ist, lies Bankards Weltgeschichte. Viele Betrachtungen sind eine herrliche Übersetzung der Odyssee. Ich habe dies in letzter immer besterung. Es gibt jetzt eine gekürzte von Dürer.

Papa.

54. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 1.5 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), front and back, in German, [no place], 25 May 1937, written to his son Eduard (nicknamed "Tetel" for pet). Usual folds with light toning on edges.

Writing to his son, Einstein shares his philosophy about the world, life and aging.

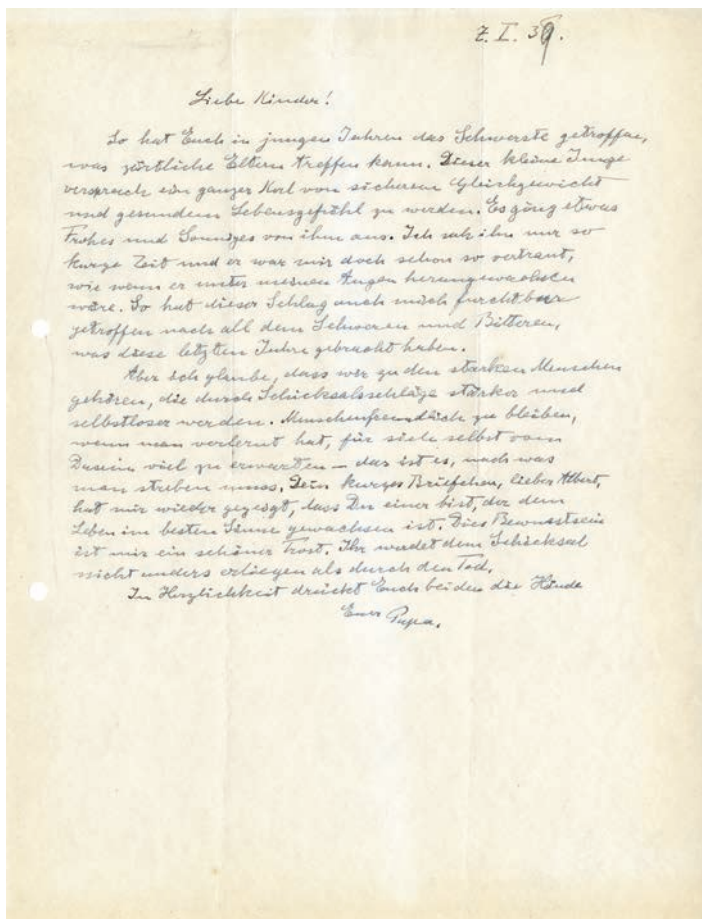
"The world is not made in a way that we could easily understand it. But it's spring and the birds are singing and they don't care, just catch their worms and fly. It's a beautiful time...I now live as a lonely old man, slowly preparing to say goodbye. There's something good about that."

Einstein writes in part: Dear Tetel, I haven't written in such a long time because I've tortured my old brain with a very difficult problem so that everything else fell aside. But now it has finally failed so my head is clear again. The world is not made in a way that we could easily understand it. But it's spring and the birds are singing and they don't care, just catch their worms and fly. It's a beautiful time...I now live as a lonely old man, slowly preparing to say goodbye. There's something good about that. It gives you the right and the possibility to calmly watch. To not get involved in the vanities of life that used to seem so important...Albert wants to come in fall to try to build his nest here. He's right but it's not an easy thing. It's a fast and inconsiderate environment. It's the dance around the golden calf. A wild and ugly dance...I read the Swiss news and things have changed so much over there and I can sense peoples' fear and helplessness. But the newspapers are still better than the newspapers here. Not so superficial. A difficult existence suits men better, after all...Read a pretty translation of Odysseus. When I was going through hard times I used to read it.

Hugs and kisses, your Papa.

The 1930s were difficult years for Einstein. His son Eduard was diagnosed with schizophrenia and suffered a mental breakdown in 1930 (Eduard would be institutionalized for the rest of his life). Einstein's close friend, physicist Paul Ehrenfest, who helped in the development of general relativity, committed suicide in 1933. Perhaps it was the death of Einstein's second wife, Elsa, in December 1936 that prompted him to reflect on life in this letter to Eduard.

\$4,000 - \$6,000



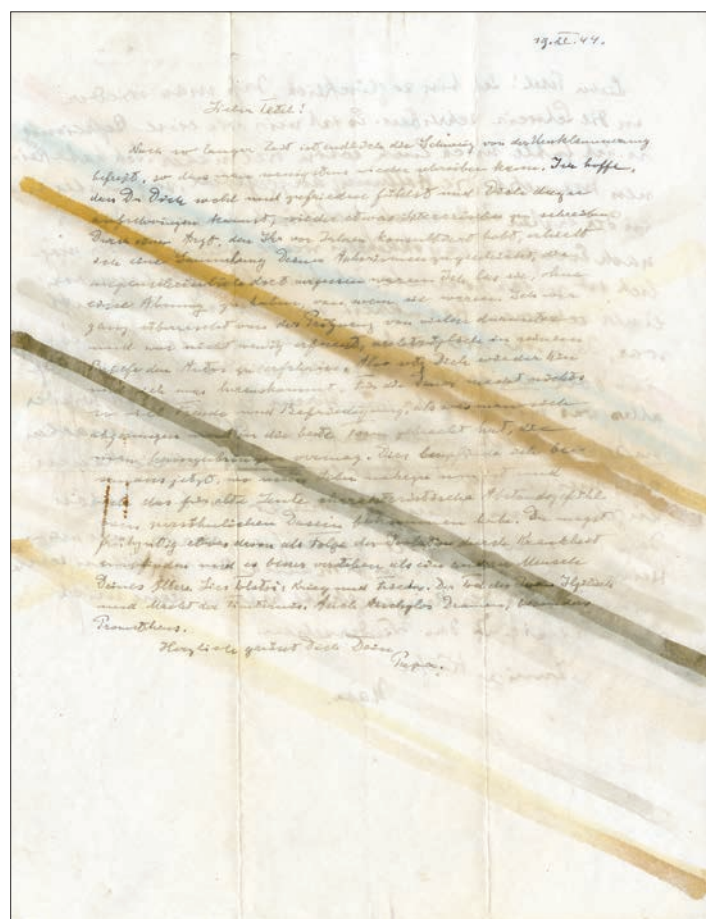
55. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), in German, [no place], dated 7 January 1939, written to *Dear Children*, addressing Albert and his wife. Minor tear at top margin with punch holes on left margin.

Einstein expresses his condolences for the loss of Albert's child, Klaus Martin, at age six.

Einstein writes in part: ...*This has hit me especially hard after all the terrible things the last years have brought...I believe we are strong people who become stronger and more selfless when we are dealt a blow...Your short letter, dear Albert, showed me again that you are a man who is able to cope with life in the best way. I find great comfort in knowing that. The only way fate can strike you two down is when you yourselves die one day...Hugs and kisses to both of you, Love Papa.*

Hans Albert Einstein, heeding father Albert Einstein's advice, emigrated from Switzerland to Greenville, South Carolina in 1938. It was in South Carolina where Klaus Martin died of diphtheria.

\$2,000 - \$3,000

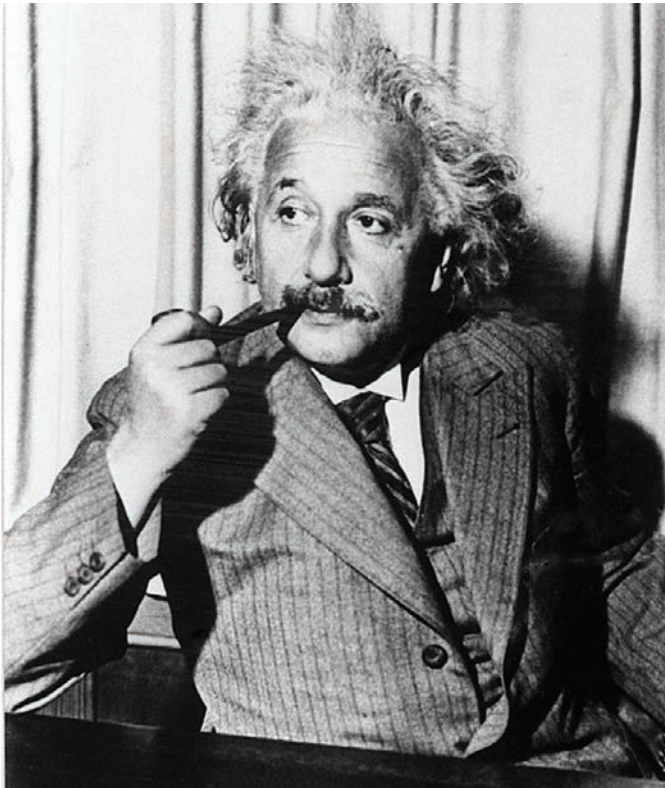


56. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("Papa"), 1 page (8.5 x 10.75 in.; 216 x 273 mm.), in German, [no place], 19 November 1944, written to his son Eduard (nicknamed "Tetel" for petit). Present on verso is a handwritten letter to Tetel from Einstein's sister Maja Winteler-Einstein. Exhibits diagonal lines across the text in translucent marking pen, possibly by a wartime censor, not obscuring text; minor paperclip stain.

Einstein becomes philosophical about his age and sends literary recommendations to his schizophrenic son after discovering his talent for writing.

Einstein writes in part: *I hope that you feel well and content and can get yourself to sit down and write something literary again...I read a collection of your aphorisms without knowing who composed them and was positively surprised when I found out who the author was...* Einstein becomes philosophical about age and the sense of distance that comes with it...*There's nothing more joyful and satisfying than what you've fought to create and shape into the best form possible. I feel that now, especially as I'm getting older and I have the sense of distance to life that older people tend to develop. After having been isolated due to your illness, perhaps you can relate to this more than other people your age.* Einstein recommends reading materials to inspire his son to write more...*Read Tolstoy's War and Peace and Power of Darkness and Aeschylus' dramas especially Prometheus...Love, Papa*

\$2,000 - \$3,000



57. Einstein, Albert. Extraordinary typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), front and back, on blind-stamped "A. Einstein, 112, Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A." letterhead, in English, 3 September 1942, written to *Dr. Frank Kingdon*. Usual folds, in fine condition.

When asked to approach Washington on how the U.S. was prosecuting Nazi Germany, Albert Einstein is hesitant to criticize his new home country, yet raises strong criticisms.

"Why did Washington help to strangulate Loyalist Spain? Why has it an official representative in fascist France? Why does it not recognize a French Government in Exile? Why does it flirt with Franco-Spain? Why is there no really serious effort to assist Russia in her dire need?"

"Because it is a government controlled to a large degree by financiers the mentality of whom is near to the fascist frame of mind. If Hitler were not a lunatic he could easily have avoided the hostility of the Western powers. That he is a lunatic is the sole advantage in the present sinister picture of the world."

Einstein writes in full: Dear Kingdon: You can imagine how the new crimes committed by the Nazis in France make me suffer, crimes assisted to by the Vichy-traitors. I cannot, however, make up my mind to approach Washington on the matter. My reason is a sad one indeed and I wish to explain it to you so that you may understand my negative attitude: I do not believe in the effectiveness of a lame and half-hearted lip-service brought about by pressure from outside. Why did Washington help to strangulate Loyalist Spain? Why has it an official representative in fascist France? Why does it not recognize a French Government in Exile? Why does it flirt with Franco-Spain? Why is there no really serious effort to assist Russia in her dire need? Why is Finland treated with kid-gloves? (I know their explanations but do not believe them.) Because it is a government controlled to a large degree by financiers the mentality of whom is near to the fascist frame of mind. If Hitler were not a lunatic he could easily have avoided the hostility of the Western powers. That he is a lunatic is the sole advantage in the present sinister picture of the world. I am not impressed by words but by deeds and facts. I don't like to mention those things, especially as one who is grateful having sought and found refuge and protection in this country. But I am sure that my short remarks will suffice as explanation and you will understand that I cannot feel enough optimism to participate in the action which you promote with such worthy intentions. May I use this occasion, my dear Dr. Kingdon, to express to you my appreciation and gratitude for your indefatigable [sic] efforts in the service of humanity and justice.

Very sincerely yours, A. Einstein

Albert Einstein was widely known during his lifetime for his work with the Theory of Relativity and physics in general. His political opinions were of public interest through the middle of the 20th century due to his fame and involvement in political, humanitarian and academic projects around the world. He was often called upon to give judgments and opinions on matters often unrelated to theoretical physics or mathematics. Einstein's visible position in society allowed him to speak and write frankly, even provocatively, at a time when many people were silenced due to the rise of the Nazi movement.

\$30,000 - \$50,000

A. E. H. H. H.
12, MURDER STREET
PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Knollwood
Saranac Lake N.Y.
September 3, 1942

Dr. Frank Kingdon
120 East 16th Str.
New York City

Dear Dr. Kingdon:

You can imagine how the new crimes committed by the Nazis in France make me suffer, crimes assisted to by the Vichy-traitors. I cannot, however, make up my mind to approach Washington on the matter. My reason is a sad one indeed and I wish to explain it to you so that you may understand my negative attitude: I do not believe in the effectiveness of a lame and half-hearted lip-service brought about by pressure from outside.

Why did Washington help to strangulate Loyalist Spain? Why has it an official representative in fascist France? Why does it not recognize a French Government in Exile? Why does it flirt with Franco-Spain? Why is there no really serious effort to assist Russia in her dire need? Why is Finland treated with kid-gloves? (I know their explanations but do not believe them.)

Because it is a government controlled to a large degree by financiers the mentality of whom is near to the fascist frame of mind. If Hitler were not a lunatic he could easily have avoided the hostility of the Western powers. That he is a lunatic is the sole advantage in the present sinister picture of the world.

I am not impressed by words but by deeds and facts. I don't like to mention those things, especially as one who is grateful having sought and found refuge and protection in this country. But I am sure that my short remarks will suffice as explanation and you will understand that I cannot feel enough optimism to participate in the action which you promote with such worthy intentions.

RECEIVED
LIBRARY OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
SEP 10 1942

May I use this occasion, my dear Dr. Kingdon, to express to you my appreciation and gratitude for your indefatigable efforts in the service of humanity and justice.

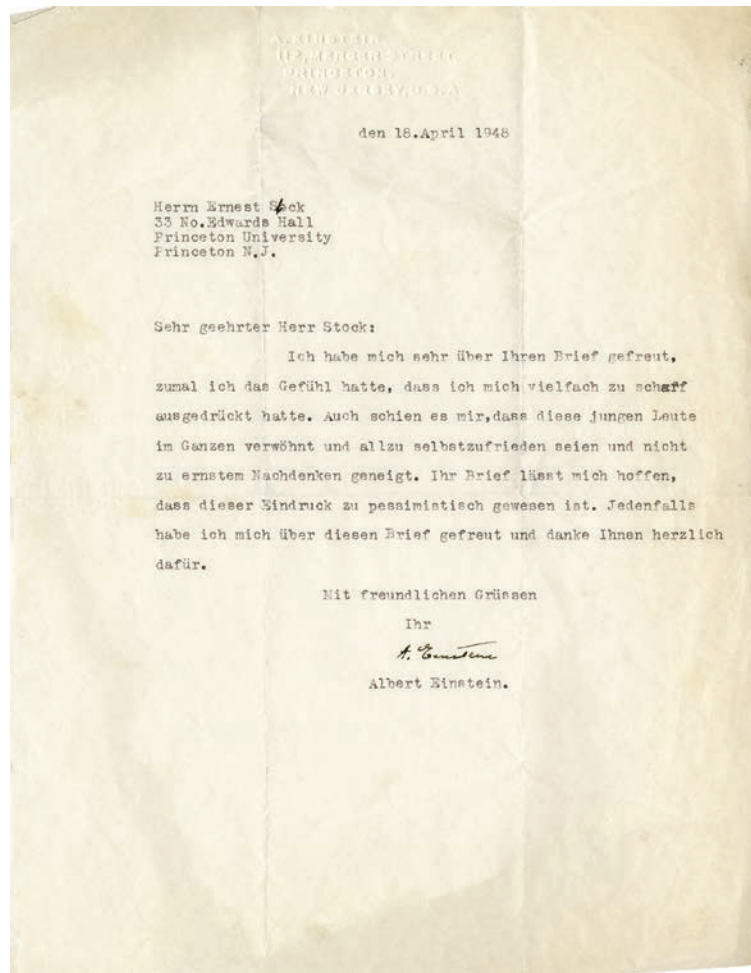
Very sincerely yours,

A. Einstein

Professor Albert Einstein.

You can imagine how the new crimes committed by the Nazis in France make me suffer, crimes assisted to by the Vichy-traitors. I cannot, however, make up my mind to approach Washington on the matter. My reason is a sad one indeed and I wish to explain it to you so that you may understand my negative attitude: I do not believe in the effectiveness of a lame and half-hearted lip-service brought about by pressure from outside.

Why did Washington help to strangulate Loyalist Spain? Why has it an official representative in fascist France? Why does it not recognize a French Government in Exile? Why does it flirt with Franco-Spain? Why is there no really serious effort to assist Russia in her dire need? Why is Finland treated with kid-gloves? (I know their explanations but do not believe them.)



58. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), in German, on blind-stamped "A. Einstein, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A." stationery, 18 April 1948, written to Princeton University student Ernest Stock. Accompanied by the original carbon copy of Stock's letter to Einstein (also in German). Usual folds with some chipping along the right edge.

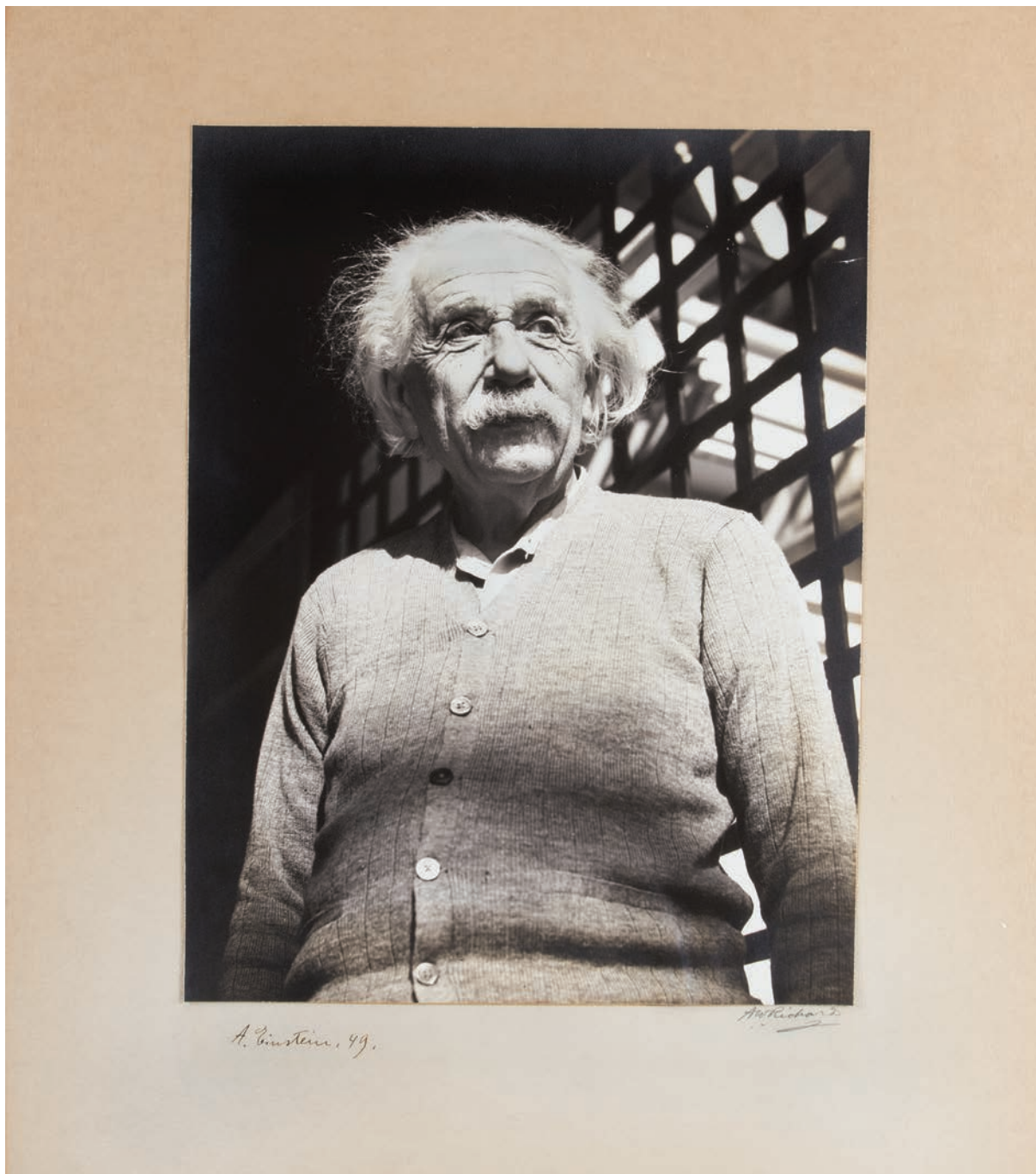
Albert Einstein responds to the organizer of a talk given by Einstein to Princeton's Student Hebrew Association reflecting on the importance of identifying as a Jew.

Einstein writes in full: *Dear Mr. Stock: I was very glad to receive your letter, as I had the feeling that I expressed myself too harshly. It also seemed to me that these young people are on the whole spoiled and too self-satisfied, and not tending to serious reflection. Your letter leaves me hope that this impression was too pessimistic. In any case, I was pleased by your letter and thank you cordially for it. With kind regards, Yours, A. Einstein*

On 14 April 1948, Einstein gave a brief talk to about 40 young Jewish men at Princeton's Murray-Dodge Hall to discuss the importance of identifying as a Jew. This was a revolutionary concept at a school that, under its officially non-existent quota system in the 1940s, admitted only 25 Jews for each 750-man class. For the first time Jewish undergraduates would no longer have to attend Christian services to fulfill their compulsory chapel requirement. They would gather in a room of their own in Murray-Dodge – the university's religious affairs building. Princeton student, Ernest Stock, who invited Einstein to speak at the meeting, recalls, "When I came to pick him up at his home at 112 Mercer St., I found him in informal attire, an old roll-collar sweater and slippers. I waited respectfully for him to change, but his housekeeper said he was ready. Taking his cue from what I had told him about our group, he spoke about the importance of being part of the Jewish community. When a student later asked him whether he believed in God, his reply was (if I remember correctly), 'I believe in the logical simplicity of the universe.'"

Stock's letter, which prompted Einstein's response in the present letter, reads in part: "You characterized the attitude of the average of the students here quite accurately, by comparing them with the German Jews. In spite of this, the overall situation tends to improve, at snail's pace certainly, but enough to be noticeable to one who has spent the past two years here...I regretted somewhat that yesterday so many students insisted on exploring your position on the current political situation, thereby depriving themselves of the opportunity to learn more of enduring value..." Includes original carbon copy of Stock's letter to Einstein (in German).

\$3,000 - \$5,000

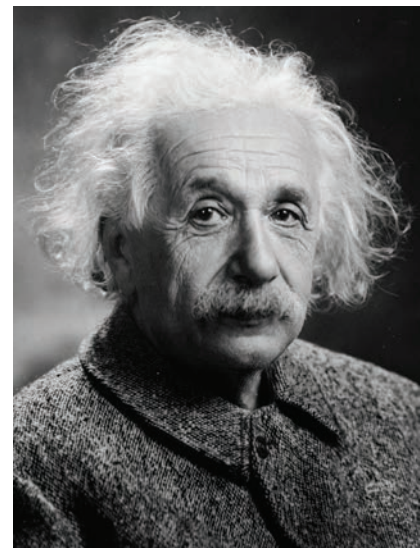
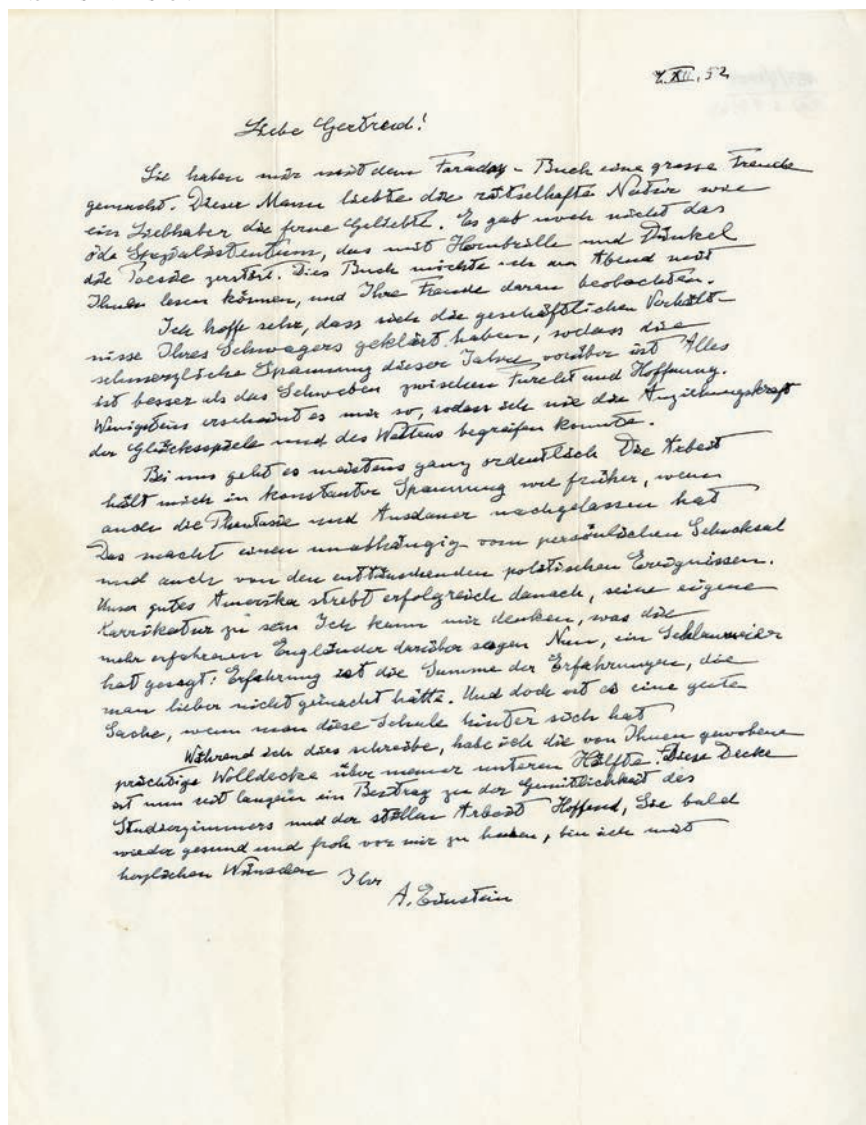


59. Einstein, Albert. Extraordinary oversize photograph signed ("A. Einstein, 49.") on the 16 x 20 in. photographer's mat beneath the 10 x 13 in. black & white silver gelatin waist-up portrait of the famous physicist wearing a cardigan sweater. Princeton-based photographer Alan Windsor Richards has signed on the lower right beneath the photograph. Photograph exhibits minor silvering on edges; mat has moderate toning with chipping on upper edge; mounting remnants on verso.

Exceptional oversized portrait photograph signed by Albert Einstein, taken by Princeton photographer Alan Windsor Richards.

Alan Windsor Richards was a freelance photographer known for the images he captured of people and events associated with Princeton University. Richards learned photography from Thomas Edison's personal photographer in exchange for giving the man, a Lithuanian, English lessons. At first, Richards treated photography as hobby, but around 1944, he applied for a position as a photographer in Princeton's Palmer Laboratory, which was then home to work being conducted under the Manhattan Project. The University hired Richards' for the position which concluded at the end of World War II. Richards then found steady employment doing freelance photography in the Princeton area. Some of Richards' most popular images are from his photo shoots with Albert Einstein; these include the last portrait of Einstein before his death and iconic images of Einstein walking between his home and his office at the Institute for Advanced Studies.

\$6,000 - \$8,000



60. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), in German, [no place], 7 December 1952, written to his friend Gertrud Warschauer. Usual folds. In fine condition.

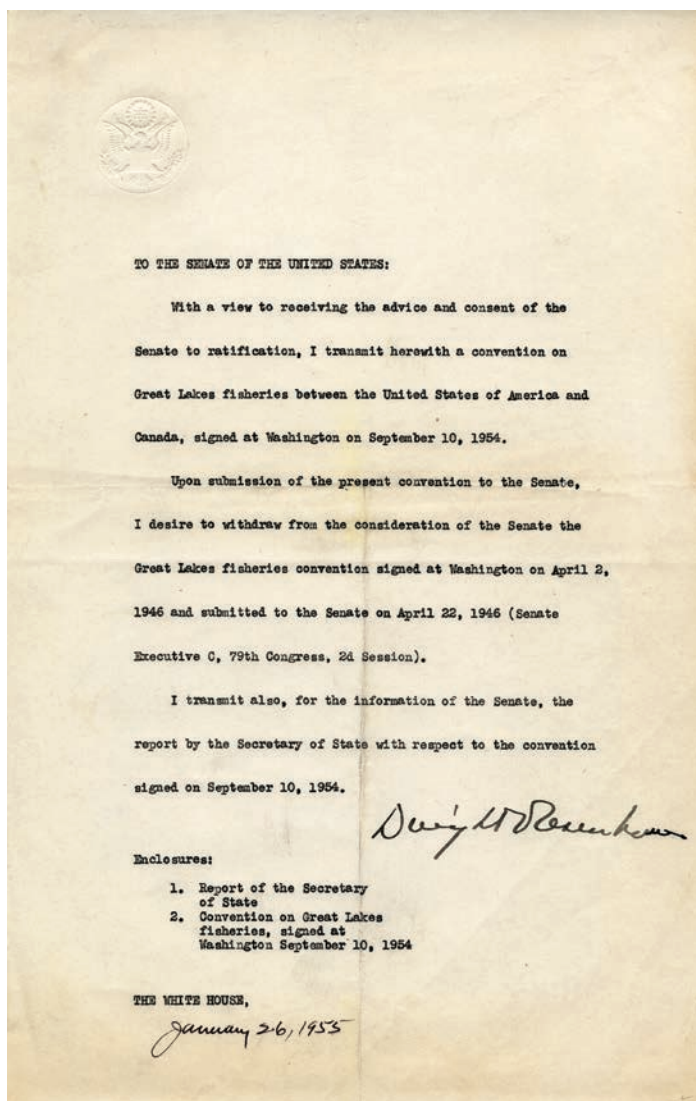
Einstein comments on Michael Faraday:
"The man loved mysterious nature like a lover his distant object of desire."

Einstein writes in full: Your gift of the Faraday book was such a delight for me. This man loved mysterious nature like a lover his distant object of desire. The bleak specialization, which destroys the poetry of it with horn-rimmed glasses and arrogance did not then exist. I would I would like to read this book with you in the evening, to see how you take delight in it. I hope very

much that your brother-in-law's business situation has cleared up, so that the painful tension of these years is over. Anything is better than being suspended between fear and hope. At least it appears that way to me, so that I never understood the attraction of gambling and betting. We are doing quite well. Work keeps me constantly busy like in the olden day, though imagination and perseverance have decreased. That makes one independent from the personal fate and also from disappointing political events. Our good America strives successfully to be its own caricature. I can imagine what the more experienced English say about that. Now, a wise-guy once said: Experience is the sum of those experiences one had rather not made. And yet, it's a good thing, once one has gone through that school. While I write this, I have the splendid blanket that you wove yourself about my lower half. For a long time now this blanket forms a part of the coziness of the study and of my quiet work. A. Einstein

English scientist Michael Faraday (1791 – 1867) developed the mathematical concept of the "electro-magnetic force field" in 1832 as a way of mathematically describing action-at-a-distance for charged particles (i.e. electrons and protons). This field concept replaced Isaac Newton's instant action-at-a-distance between discrete particles. For example, electrons near one another in Space experience a mutual force of repulsion and this behavior can be mathematically described using Faraday's e-m field which quantifies this force and describes how it varies with distance and direction. As Albert Einstein explained in 1940: "Faraday must have grasped with unerring instinct the artificial nature of all attempts to refer electromagnetic phenomena to actions-at-a-distance between electric particles reacting on each other. How was each single iron filing among a lot scattered on a piece of paper to know of the single electric particles running round in a nearby conductor? All these electric particles together seemed to create in the surrounding space a condition which in turn produced a certain order in the filings. These spatial states, today called fields, would, he was convinced, furnish the clue to the mysterious electromagnetic interactions. He conceived these fields as states of mechanical stress in an elastically distended body (ether/space). For at that time this was the only way one could conceive of states that were apparently continuously distributed in space. The peculiar type of mechanical interpretation of these fields remained in the background – a sort of placation of the scientific conscience in view of the mechanical (Newtonian) tradition of Faraday's time."

\$6,000 - \$8,000

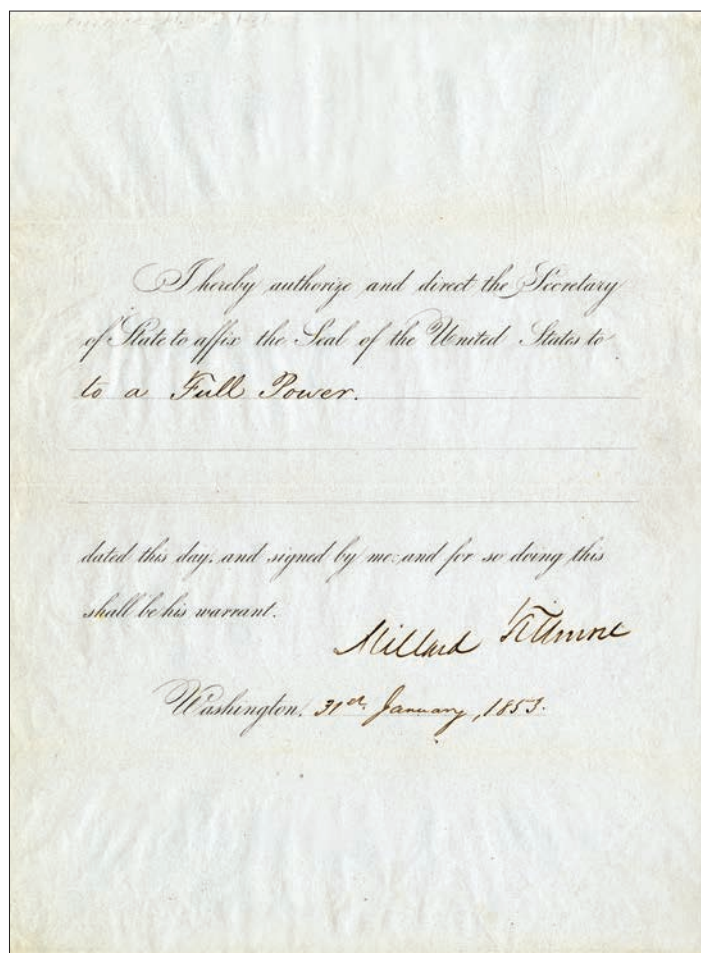


61. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Document signed ("Dwight D. Eisenhower") as President, 1 page (8 x 12.5 in.; 203 x 318 mm.), The White House, 26 January 1955, being a typed document presenting the U.S. Senate with a convention on Great Lakes fisheries between the U.S. and Canada. With blind-stamp Presidential seal at upper left. Usual folds with minor creases.

Dwight D. Eisenhower presents the Senate a convention on Great Lakes fisheries between the U.S. and Canada for ratification.

The document reads in part: *To The Senate Of The United States: With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith a convention on Great Lakes fisheries between the United States of America and Canada, signed at Washington on September 10, 1954. Upon submission of the present convention to the Senate, I desire to withdraw from the consideration of the Senate the Great Lakes fisheries convention signed at Washington on April 2, 1946 and submitted to the Senate on April 22, 1946 (Senate Executive C, 79th Congress, 2d Session)...* Dwight D. Eisenhower

\$300 - \$500



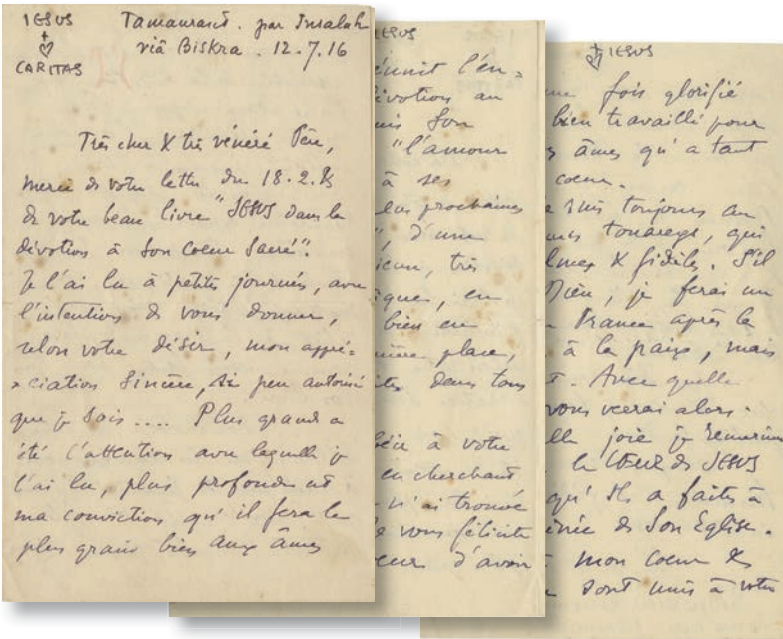
62. Fillmore, Millard. Document signed ("Millard Fillmore") as President, 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), Washington, 31 January 1853, being a partly-printed document authorizing a *Full Power* to the Secretary of State. Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, "Jany. 31 - '53 To a full power". Fine condition.

Millard Fillmore authorizes Secretary of State Edward Everett to "a Full Power".

The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the United States to a Full Power. Dated this day, and signed by me and for so doing this shall be his warrant. Millard Fillmore*

"Full Powers" is a term in international law and is the authority of a person to sign a treaty or convention on behalf of a sovereign state.

\$300 - \$500



63. Foucauld, Charles de. Autograph letter signed, ("Ch. de Foucauld"), in French, 4 pages, (6.87 x 4.25 in.; 175 x 108 mm.), Tamanrasset (French Algeria), 12 July 1916, to Dear and Most Venerated Father, with four Sacred Heart Jesus drawings; spotting.

God protect France.

The great martyr writes, in part: *Thank you for...your beautiful book: "JESUS in the Devotions to His Sacred Heart"... it will be immensely beneficial to that souls (of the faithful) because it combines all the devotions to the Sacred Heart from their very beginning "Infinite Love" up to their most immediate consequences...once again you have glorified Jesus...I'm still in the midst of my Tuaregs who remain calm and faithful. If it pleases God I'll go to France after Victory, in peacetime, but not before...with immense joy I'll worship the Heart of Jesus with you for all the grace he has bestowed on the Eldest Daughter of*

His Church...asking XRISt who loves the Franks, to save once again, the France of Charlemagne, of Saint Louis, and of Joan of Arc...and to make her more than ever the faithful daughter of Peter and the Missionaries of the Gospel on the world...God protect France...

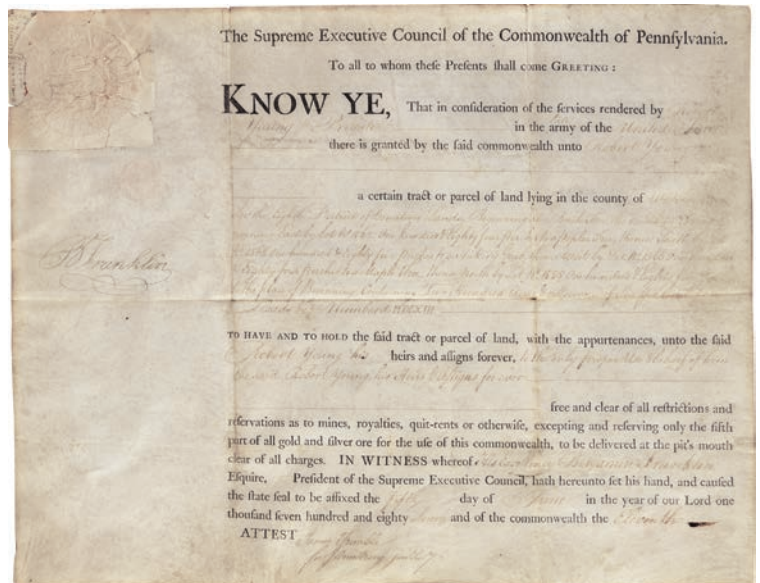
The letter includes a note at bottom in another hand (perhaps the recipient's): *A very encouraging letter in the hand of such a saint!* French priest, author and linguist Charles de Foucauld was murdered on 1 December 1916 and is considered a martyr by the Catholic Church. Pope Benedict XVI beatified him 13 November 2005. His death inspired the founding of ten religious congregations. He had moved to be with the Tuareg people, in Tamanghasset in southern Algeria. He lived close to the Tuareg and shared their life and hardships. He learned the Tuareg language and worked on a dictionary and grammar. His dictionary/grammar of the Tuareg language was published posthumously and is esteemed by linguists.

\$1,000 - \$2,000

64. Franklin, Benjamin. Document signed ("B. Franklin") as President of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1 page (15 x 11.75 in.; 381 x 298 mm.), on vellum, (Philadelphia), 5 June 1787, being a partly-printed document granting land to Robert Young as consideration for services rendered in the army of the U.S. The verso contains further documentation relating to the property signed by Robert Young with partial seal at the upper right. Usual folds and wrinkles associated with vellum documents with scattered soiling and toning on edges and creases; seal at upper left is partially intact. Ink text is light with areas being illegible; Franklin's signature with characteristic paraph is significantly faint, yet legible.

Benjamin Franklin awards a parcel of land to a Private in the army for his military service.

The document reads in part: *The Supreme Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To all to whom these Presents shall come: Greeting: Know Ye, That in consideration of the services rendered by Robert Young, Private in the late army of the United States there is granted by the said commonwealth unto Robert Young a certain tract or parcel of land...*



One of the most strategic and beneficial decisions made by the government during the Revolutionary War was to offer land bounties as a reward for military service. Not only did this encourage enlistment, but it also paved the way for westward expansion. By populating the frontier with military veterans able to defend against Indian incursions, they enticed new settlers to follow and buy land, helping to reduce Revolutionary War debts.

\$2,000 - \$3,000

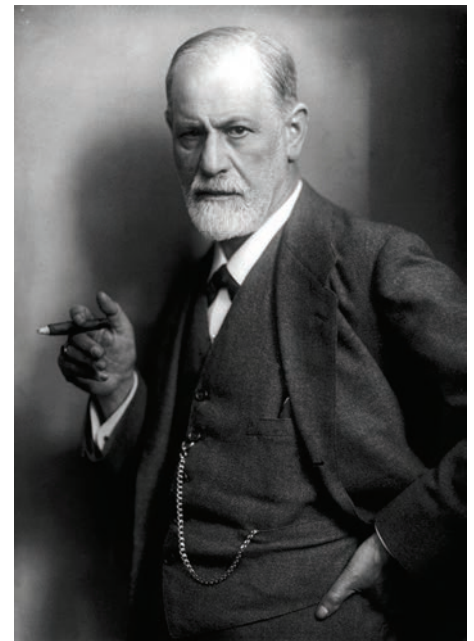
65. Freud, Sigmund. Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("Freud"), 4 pages (8.75 x 11.4 in.; 222 x 290 mm.), front and back on 2 separate leaves, on "Prof. Dr. Freud, Wien IX., Berggasse 19" letterhead stationery, in English, 19 December 1920, written to his nephew Edward Bernays, known as "the father of public relations." Usual folds with surface wrinkles with paperclip impression and tiny pinhole at upper left.

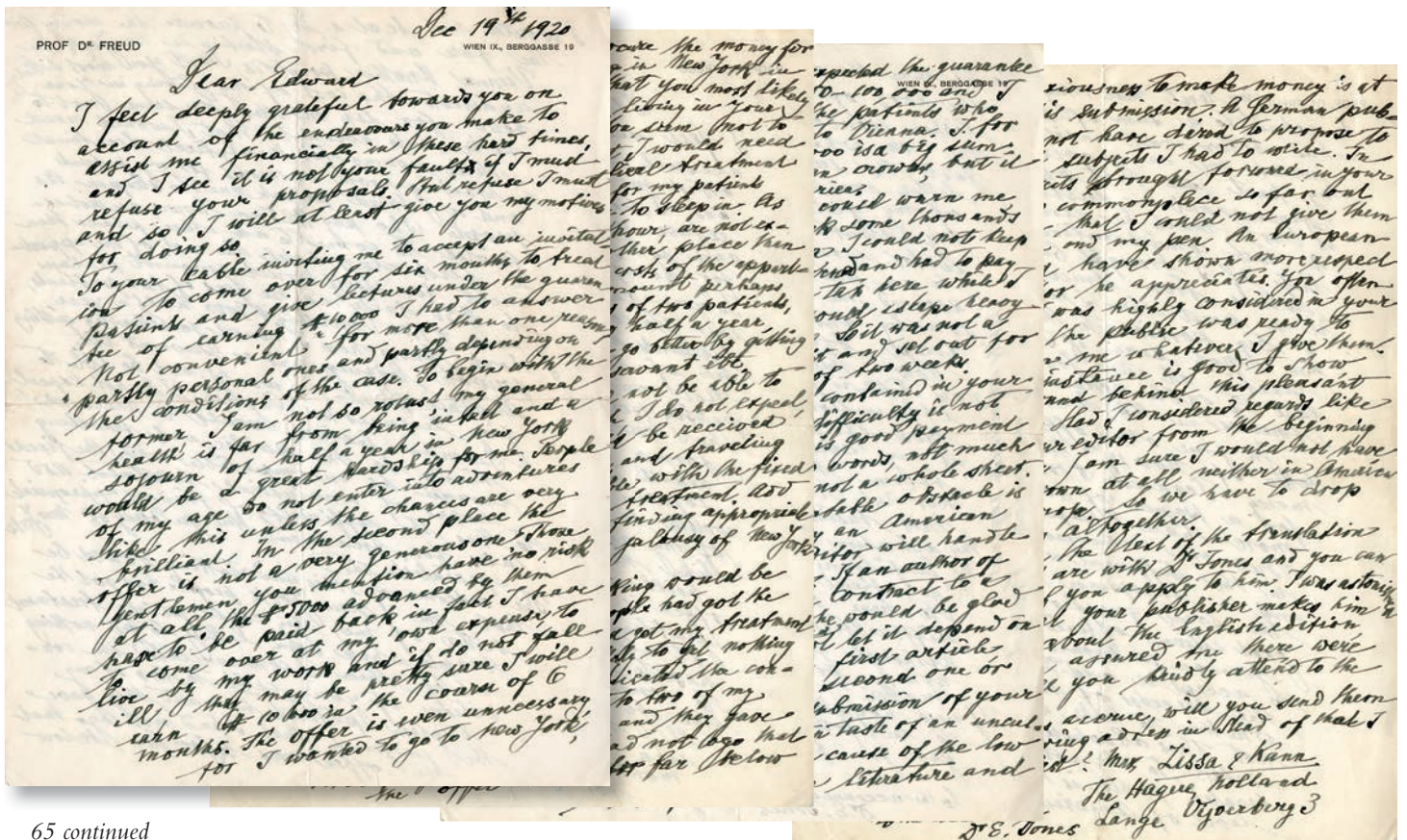
Freud writes to his nephew, Edward Bernays, displaying his disdain for America when offered a six-month lecture tour to the U.S. and the chance to write an article for a New York-based editor.

"I do not expect German lectures would be received kindly by the public, and traveling around is incompatible with fixed hours of analytical treatment. Add to this the difficulty of finding appropriate cases for treatment, the jealousy of New York specialists, etc. The outcome of this undertaking would be that the New York people had got the better of me, they could get my treatment cheaply while I am likely to get nothing out of them."

"This absolute submission of your editors to the rotten taste of an uncultivated public is the cause of the low level of American literature and to be sure the anxiousness to make money is at the root of this submission. A German publisher would not have dared to propose to me on what subjects I had to write. In fact the subjects brought forward in your letter are so commonplace so far out of my field that I could not give them my attention and my pen. A European editor would have shown more respect to an author he appreciated."

Freud writes in full: Dear Edward, I feel deeply grateful towards you on account of the endeavors you make to assist me financially in these hard times, and I see it is not your fault if I must refuse your proposals. But refuse I must and so, I will at least give you my motives for doing so. To your cable inviting me to accept an invitation to come over for six months to great passing and give lectures under the guarantee of earning \$10,000 I had to answer not convenient for more than one reason, partially personal ones and partly depending on the conditions of the case. To begin with the former, I am not robust my general health is far from being intact and a sojourn of half a year in New York would be a great hardship for me. People of my age do not enter into adventures like this unless the chances are very brilliant. In the second place the offer is not a very generous one. Those gentlemen you mention have no risk at all. The \$5000 advanced by them has to be paid back, in fact I have to come over at my own expense, to live by my work and if I do not fall ill, they may be pretty sure I will earn \$10,000 in the course of 6 months. The offer is even unnecessary for I wanted to go the New York, I would not be at a loss to procure the money for the fare and first starting in six months. Another point is, that you most likely underrate the cost of my living in your town for six months. You seem not to take into account that I would need three rooms for analytical treatment, a waiting-room, a second for my patients and a third, private one to sleep in. As people who pay \$25 an hour, are not expected to come to another place than a first class hotel the costs of the appointment for itself would amount perhaps to \$50 daily i.e. the fees of two patients, and \$1,500 monthly, \$9000 half a year, I don't know how I could go better by getting private lodgings and a servant etc. Another point: I would not be able to give lectures in English. I do not expect German lectures would be received kindly by the public, and traveling around is incompatible with fixed hours of analytical treatment. Add to this the difficulty of finding appropriate cases for treatment, the jealousy of New York specialists, etc. The outcome of this undertaking would be that the New York people had got the better of me, they could get my treatment cheaply while I am likely to get nothing out of them. I communicated the conditions of your cable to two of my English patients here and they gave their judgment that I had not to go that the offer was far below my level that they expected. The guarantee to extend to a sum of \$50-100,000 and I had better wait until the patients who needed me come over to Vienna. I, for my part see that \$10,000 is a big sum figured out in Austrian crowns, but it is not much in America. A last consideration could warn me that if I brought back some thousands [of] dollars from America I could not keep it a secret when I returned and had to pay a big portion to the tax here while I am not sure if I could escape heavy taxation at New York. So it was not a case to cable agreement and set out for America in the term of two weeks. In your other offer contained in your letter of Nov. 19th the difficulty is not money. I concede \$800 is good payment for a paper of 3000 words, not much more than 8 pages, not a whole sheet. But the insurmountable obstacle is in the different way an American and a European editor will handle the same question. If an author of good esteem offered a contract to a German publisher he would be glad to accept it and would not let it depend on the success of the first article, whether to take a second one or not. This absolute submission of your editors to the rotten taste of an uncultivated public is the cause of the low level of American literature and to be sure the anxiousness to make money is at the root of this submission. A German publisher would not have dared to propose to me on what subjects I had to write. In fact the subjects brought forward in your letter are so commonplace so far out of my field that I could not give them my attention and my pen. A European editor would have shown more respect to an author he appreciated. You often assured me I was highly considered in your country and the public was ready to accept from me whatever I give them. Now this instance is good to show how little is found behind this pleasant affirmation. Had I considered regards like those of your editor from the beginning of my career I am sure I would not have become known at all neither in America nor in Europe. So we have to drop this business altogether. My alterations in the text of the translation (Einführung [in die Psychoanalyse – Introduction to Psychoanalysis (1917)]) are with Dr. Jones and you can get them if you apply to him. I was astonished to hear that your publisher makes him difficulties about the English edition, although you assured me there were none. Will you kindly attend to the matter? If new royalties accrue, will you send them to the following address instead of that I gave you first? Mrs. Lissa E. Kann, The





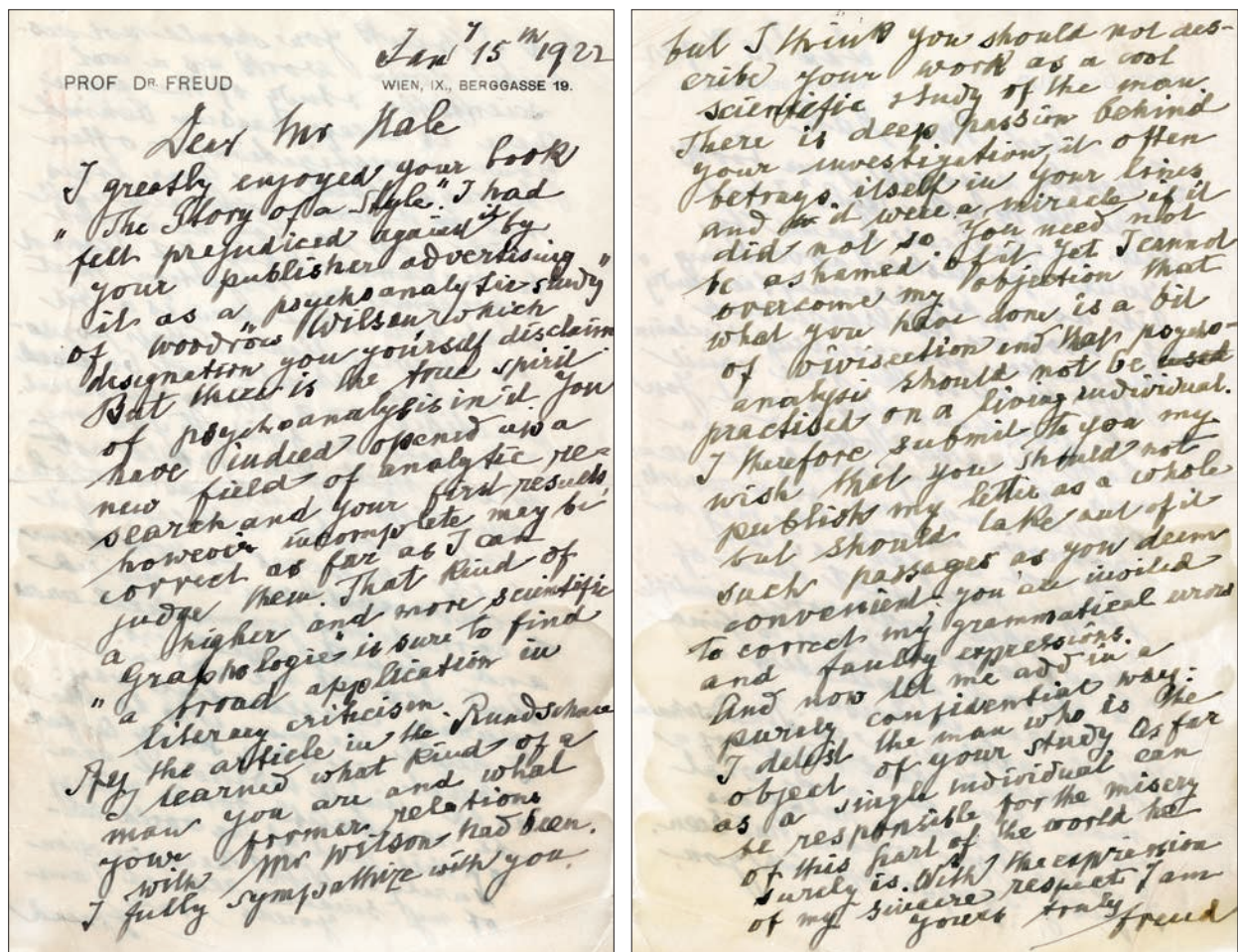
65 continued

Hague, Holland, Lange Vijoerberg 3, to the account of Dr. E. Jones [signed along the vertical left margin] With affectionate regards, your uncle Freud

Sigmund Freud was a critic of all things American. He believed that Americans had channeled their sexuality into an unhealthy obsession with money. And he seethed at his own need for the dollars that we had in such unseemly abundance. "Is it not sad," he wrote to a German friend after World War I, "that we are materially dependent on these savages, who are not a better class of human beings?" But while Freud loathed all things American (except its currency), the feeling was anything but mutual. No nation outside of Germany and Austria was more hospitable to psychoanalysis than America, and Freud had become a household name by the 1920s.

Through his association with his nephew, Edward Bernays, Freud was an unwitting contributor to the rise of Western consumer culture. Women sporting cigarettes as a symbol of female empowerment was a public relations campaign inspired by a Freudian idea. Bernays served as the link between psychoanalytic theory and practice, becoming the acknowledged "father of public relations." Bernays was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1891 but grew up in New York City. His mother was Freud's sister and his father was the brother of Freud's wife, Martha Bernays. He maintained contact with his uncle, and the family often joined Freud for summer holidays in the Alps. Bernays began his career shaping public opinion by creating a media campaign to raise awareness of venereal disease and sexual hypocrisy. But his application of psychoanalytic principles to public relations and advertising came only after reading Freud's General Introductory Lectures, a gift from Freud to his nephew in thanks for a box of Havana cigars. Intrigued by Freud's notion that irrational forces drive human behavior, Bernays sought to harness those forces to sell products for his clients. In his 1928 book, Propaganda, Bernays hypothesized that by understanding the group mind, it would be possible to manipulate people's behavior without their even realizing it. To test this hypothesis, Bernays launched one of his most famous public relations campaigns: convincing women to smoke. In 1929, it was taboo for women to smoke in public and those who flouted convention were thought to be sexually permissive. Bernays' client was George Washington Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company, who envisioned breaking this taboo to broaden the market for his Lucky Strike brand. Bernays asked Hill for permission to consult with New York's leading psychoanalyst and Freud disciple, Dr. A.A. Brill, and was granted this unusual request. This was the first but not the last time Bernays would consult with psychoanalysts to help shape his public relations campaigns. When asked what cigarettes symbolized to women, Brill's response was that cigarettes were symbolic of male power. Equating smoking with challenging male power was the cornerstone of Lucky Strike's "Torches of Freedom" campaign, which debuted during New York's annual Easter Parade on 1 April 1929. Bernays had procured a list of debutantes from the editor of *Vogue* magazine and pitched the idea that they could contribute to the expansion of women's rights by lighting up cigarettes and smoking them in the most public of places—Fifth Avenue. The press was warned beforehand and couldn't resist the story. The "Torches of Freedom Parade" was covered not only by the local papers, but also by newspapers nationwide and internationally. Bernays was duly convinced that linking products to emotions could cause people to behave irrationally. In reality, of course, women were no freer for having taken up smoking, but linking smoking to women's rights fostered a feeling of independence.

\$25,000 - \$35,000



66. Freud, Sigmund. Autograph letter signed ("Freud"), in English, 2 pages (8.37 x 5.37 in.; 213 x 137 mm.), 15 January 1922, to William Bayard Hale, on his personal stationery; some water staining.

Freud explains why he “detests” Woodrow Wilson: “...as far as a single individual can be responsible for the misery of this part of the world he surely is...”

Freud answers Hale’s request for an endorsement of his “psychoanalytical” study of the former President (and his former friend): *Woodrow Wilson: The Story of a Style* (1920). The psychoanalyst writes in full: I greatly enjoyed your book “The Story of a Style”. I had felt prejudiced against it by your publisher advertising it as a “psychoanalytic study” of Woodrow Wilson, which designation you yourself disclaim. But there is the true spirit of psychoanalysis in it. You have indeed opened up a new field of analytic research, and your first results, however incomplete, may be correct as far as I can judge them. That kind of a higher and more scientific ‘Graphologie’ is sure to find a broad application in literary criticism. By the article in the [Deutsche] Rundschau I learned what kind of a man you are and what your former relations with Woodrow Wilson had been. I fully sympathize with you, but I think you should not describe your work as a cool scientific study of the man. There is deep passion behind your investigation, it often betrays itself in your lines and it were a miracle if it did not [do] so. You need not be ashamed of it, yet I cannot overcome my objection that what you have done is a bit of vivisection and that psychoanalysis should not be practiced on a living individual. I therefore submit to you my wish that you should not publish my letter as a whole but should take out of it such passages, as you deem convenient. You are invited to correct my grammatical errors and faulty expressions. And now let me add in a purely confidential way: I detest the man who is the object of your study. As far as a single individual can be responsible for the misery of this part of the world he surely is. With the expression of my sincere respect I am yours truly Freud

A one-time friend of Wilson who served as his diplomatic emissary to Mexico, Hale and the President had a bitter falling out and he used his book to harshly attack Wilson’s character. Freud famously collaborated with American diplomat (and fellow Wilson hater) William Christian Bullitt on a psychoanalytical study of Wilson that was first published in Europe in the 1930s, but did not appear in the U. S. until 1967. Freud and Bullitt attributed Wilson’s diplomacy to religious fanaticism -- a judgment that no historian has endorsed. Their book was greeted with uniformly hostile reviews, with British scholar A. J. P. Taylor asking, “How did anyone ever manage to take Freud seriously?” Many historians have, in fact, criticized Wilson’s diplomacy. Lloyd George even referred to Wilson as “Jesus Christ.”

Freud, no doubt lamented the end of the Austrian Empire and the subsequent rise of Nazism and Fascism. Wilson sank Pope Benedict XV’s peace plan even though the Central Powers wanted peace negotiations. Freud also suffered financially from the Austrian inflation.

\$18,000 - \$25,000

Kæreste Muggie - 1000 Tak for de dejlige
Strømper - jeg er ogsaa saa glad saa glad
for Dragten. Jeg har faaet lov at begynde
paa Kursus d. 28 September. Jeg haaber du
faar en dejlig tur - god Ferie.

5 Eg
1 dl. mælk
125 gr mel
2 spisesk. melis
2 1/2 dl fløde

4-6 Personer
(ca. 30 æbleskiver)

der er 10 dl. paa en liter - ca. 1 gl. dvs. 1/10 quart ca
125 gr = 1/4 lb.

æggekompisket med mælken og
drejst med Melet og sukkeret
og til sidst Fløden og de
støtpekede Hinder. Bages
straks. Serveres Toppet op paa
et Fad dryppet med groft
Tesukker eller Flormellis.
Hindbergel smager dybt

lots of love ogsaa fra
Greta



67. Garbo, Greta. Rare autograph letter signed ("Greta"), 1 page (8 x 4.5 in.; 203 x 114 mm.), in Danish (in which she was fluent), [no place, ca. 1935], written to Dearest Muggie, Garbo offers her a recipe for æbleskiver, traditional Danish pancakes. Vertical fold with tape reinforcement along upper edge.

Greta Garbo offers her personal recipe for æbleskiver, Danish pancake puffs.

Garbo writes in full: prefaces the recipe with a short note which reads in full: Dearest Muggie, A thousand thanks for the wonderful stockings. I am also so happy, so very happy about the dress. I have gotten permission to begin the course on 28 September. I hope that you have a lovely trip - have a good vacation. Below the note she offers her recipes for æbleskiver: 5 eggs / 1 deciliter milk / 125 grams of flour / 2 tablespoons of sugar / 2 1/2 deciliters cream / serves 4-6 persons (about 30 æbleskiver) Beat the egg yolks together with the milk and then add the flour, sugar and finally the cream and whipped egg whites. Bake at once. Serve on a platter, top with coarse tea sugar or icing sugar. Raspberry jelly tastes delicious with it. Lots of love from Sven also. Provenance: The Estate of Charles E. Sigety, Christie's New York. **\$2,000 - \$3,000**

I hereby authorize and direct the
Secretary of State to cause the Seal
of the United States to be affixed to
a warrant for the pardon of Donald D. Cameron,

dated this day, and signed by me;
and for so doing this shall be his
warrant.

James A. Garfield

Washington, 29th June, 1881.

68. Garfield, James A. Rare document signed ("James A. Garfield") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, 29 June 1881, being a partly-printed document authorizing a warrant for a pardon. Minor dampstains on edges.

President James Garfield authorizes a pardon just three days before being shot by assassin Charles Guiteau.

The document reads in full: I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to a warrant for the pardon of Donald D. Cameron, dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant. James A. Garfield

James Garfield, the 20th President of the U.S., served in the Executive office from 4 March 1881 through 19 September 1881 - his term cut tragically short after being assassinated by Charles Guiteau, an American writer and lawyer who was offended by Garfield's rejections of his various job applications. Guiteau shot Garfield on 2 July 1881 at the Potomac Railroad Station in Washington, D.C. and Garfield died two months later from infections related to the injury. Serving only six months in office, the second shortest term of any President after William Henry Harrison (32 days), any document signed by Garfield in office is notably rare. This example is certainly one of the last documents signed before he was shot.

\$6,000 - \$8,000

69. Gershwin, George. Typed letter signed ("George Gershwin") with autograph musical quotation, 1 page (7.5 x 10.25 in.; 191 x 260 mm.), on "George Gershwin" personal letterhead stationery with deckle edges, [no place], dated 22 August 1926. Written to *Dear Mr. Sutphin*. Below his ink signature, Gershwin has penned a musical quotation from his iconic "Rhapsody in Blue". Very slight toning along the right margin; otherwise, fine condition.

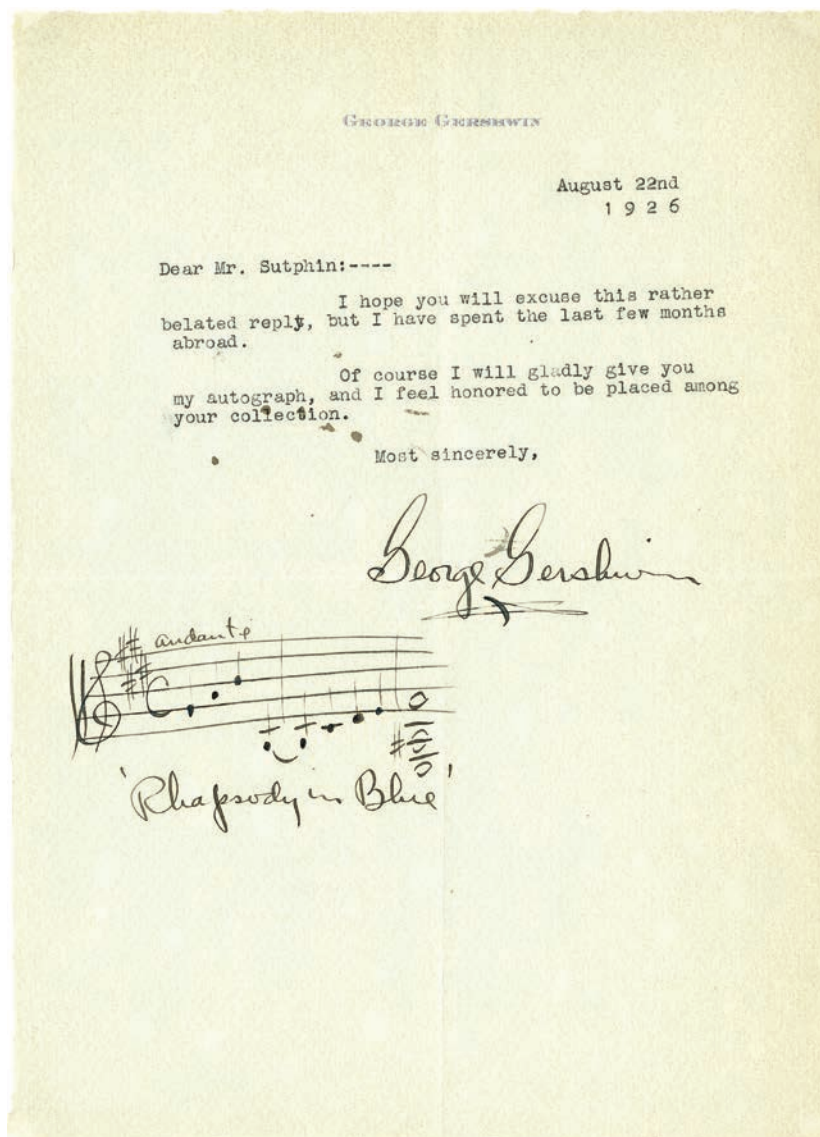
George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue".

Gershwin writes in full: *Dear Mr. Sutphin: --- I hope you will excuse this rather belated reply, but I have spent the last few months abroad. Of course I will gladly give you my autograph, and feel honored to be placed among your collection. Most sincerely, George Gershwin.*

[Musical quotation of "Rhapsody in Blue" penned here]

Gershwin composed "Rhapsody in Blue" in 1924 for solo piano which combines classical music with jazz influenced effects. The composition established Gershwin's reputation as a serious composer and has since become one of the most popular American concert works. A wonderful piece embodying the essence of George Gershwin.

\$8,000 - \$12,000



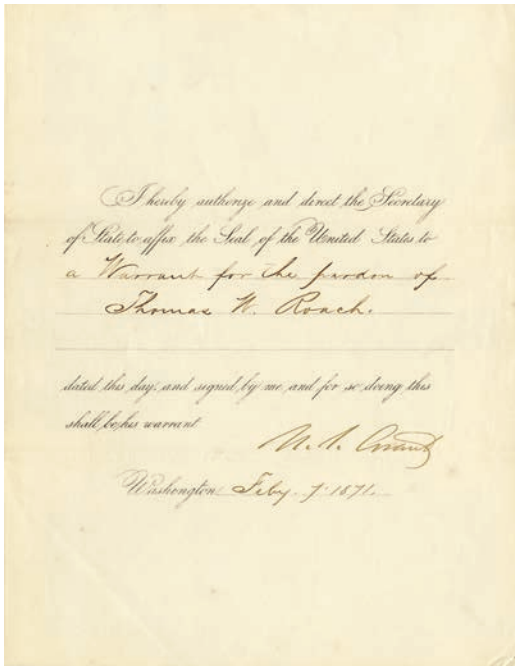
70. Giordano, Umberto. Photograph inscribed and signed ("Umberto Giordano"), 9 x 6.75 in. (228 x 168 mm.), in Italian, Milan, 8 March 1925. The photograph is mounted on a textured beige mat.

Umberto Giordano inscribes a photograph to Italian conductor Vittorio Gui.

Giordano inscribes the photograph: *To Vittorio Gui the rarest example of a great artist. Umberto Giordano 8-3-25.*

Umberto Giordano studied under Paolo Serrao at the Conservatoire of Naples. His first opera, *Marina*, marked the beginning of Italian verismo. Vittorio Gui was an eminent Italian conductor of exceptional talent.

\$300 - \$500



71. Grant, Ulysses S. Document signed (“U.S. Grant”) as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, 7 February 1871, being a partly-printed document authorizing a warrant for the pardon of Thomas W. Roach. Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, “Feb 7 1871”. Tiny chip at lower right corner; overall, in fine condition.

Ulysses S. Grant authorizes a warrant for the pardon of Thomas W. Roach.

The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to a Warrant for the pardon of Thomas W. Roach, dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant. U.S. Grant*

\$300 - \$500

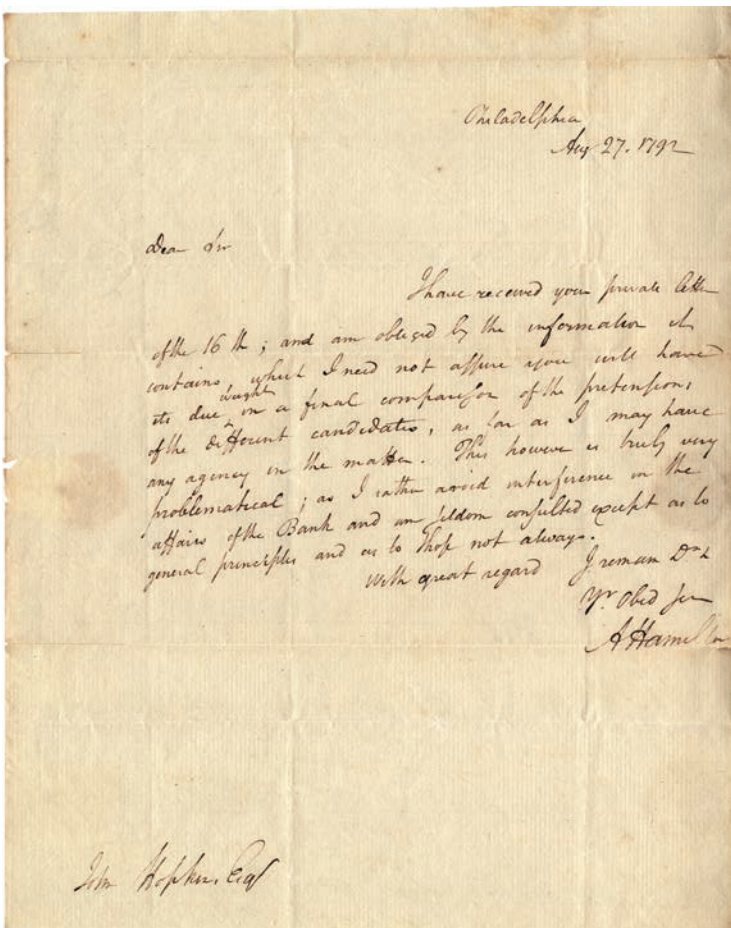
72. Guiteau, Charles. Rare archive of original manuscript pages, 28 pages (ranging in size from 5 x 8 in. to 8 x 10 in. (127 x 203 mm. to 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, West Hoboken, New Jersey, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 1 January – 1 April 1882, including several autograph manuscripts signed, 9 pages [Washington], 1 April [1882], being original manuscript draft pages of his 1882 book, The Truth and The Removal, written while awaiting his execution for the murder of James A. Garfield. Also included is an autograph letter signed (“Charles Guiteau”), 2 pages, [Washington, ca. March 1882] to his publisher enclosing the present pages to finalize the book’s publication. The balance of the archive features letters from his admirers, many of which were published in the same volume. Creases, some marginal tears and losses, some text faded, light toning and soiling, some scattered glue remnants to one page.

Remarkable rare archive containing parts of the original draft of Charles Guiteau’s 1882 book justifying his shooting of President Garfield — signed 8 times with over 500 words in his hand — together with letters from the assassin’s female admirers.

Following James A. Garfield’s death on 19 September 1881, Charles Guiteau, who had already been imprisoned and charged with attempted murder, was now charged with murder and went on trial on 14 November 1881. The trial concluded on 30 January 1882 and on 4 February the court sentenced him to hang on 30 June. While awaiting his execution, Guiteau composed a sequel to his 1879 religious tract, The Truth, a Companion to the Bible, entitled, The Removal (the term he employed to describe his assassination of President Garfield). The condemned prisoner employed Gibson Brothers of Washington to print the book as The Truth and The Removal. The archive features a 2-page autograph letter signed (1 April 1882) addressed to Gibson Bros., the printer of the book, which reads in part: *This book seems to linger. I wish you send me all the proof Monday. I have advertised the book [in] to nights ‘Star,’ & it is important to get it out at once...I sent you a newspaper slip from the Baltimore Sun about my treatment in jail & my improved appearance. Have you got it? If you have these items send me proof at me...Yours Charles Guiteau.* Accompanying the letter to his printer are several pages of Guiteau’s final draft of The Removal. On one pair of bifolia, Guiteau sets up the basic layout for the title and copyright pages: *The Truth, and The Removal By Charles Guiteau Published and sold only by the author Washington DC 1882.* On the opposite side, he added: *Copyright 1882 By Charles Guiteau.* The archive also includes two pages bearing two paragraphs of his *Conclusion*, which appeared on page 236 of the published work, and reads in full: *Whatever this generation may think of me, future generations will see my work & character record from this book. It was sown in dishonor but the Almighty will see that it is reaped in glory. ‘Ye are honorable, but I am despised’—by fools and devils. But the Almighty will reckon with these fellows. It is a small thing that my removal I should be judged of man’s judgment. For men curse you to day, & bless you to morrow. It matters little to me whether I live three months or twenty years. Life is a flimsy dream & it matters little when one goes. Paradise is a great improvement on this sin cursed world & I shall be far better off there than here.* Above the text, Guiteau adds more instructions for the printer: *Put this in to end the Appendix...* and demanding: *I want a proof at once.* Also of note are the final two words from the preface [page 103] which reads in the upper left corner, *is insanity*, and inscribed *Charles Guiteau United States Jail Washington D.C. March 14, 1882.* The balance of the archive features six letters from Guiteau’s admirers, many of which were published in The Removal. On all of the letters, Guiteau had crossed out certain sections for the benefit of the printer. These are the only pages of Guiteau’s manuscript for The Removal known in private hands.

Provenance: From the family of printer William Gibson, whose firm printed the book in 1882.

\$15,000 - \$20,000



73. Hamilton, Alexander. Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("A. Hamilton") as Secretary of the Treasury, 1 page (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), Philadelphia, 27 August 1792, written to John Hopkins Esqr., with attached address overleaf addressed in Hamilton's hand, with his Free Frank Free, A. Hamilton at the lower left and John Hopkins Esquire, Richmond, Virginia. Minor bleed through from red wax seal; some separations at horizontal folds.

As a bitter feud rages between himself and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, who single-handedly pushed through the Congress the chartering of the Bank of the United States, slyly disavows any direct influence over the institution - already a source of great national debate.

"I rather avoid interference in the affairs of the Bank and am seldom consulted except as to general principles and as to those not always."

Hamilton writes in full: Dear Sir, I have received your private letter of the 16th; and am obliged by the information it contains, which I need not assure you will have its due weight in a final comparison of the pretensions of the different candidates, as far as I may have any agency in the matter. This however is truly very problematical; as I rather avoid interference in the affairs of the Bank and am seldom consulted except as to general

principles and as to those not always. With great regard, I remain Dr. Sir, Yr. Obed. Servt
A. Hamilton

On 13 December 1790, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton submitted to the House his report on a national bank. It was Hamilton's proposal that Congress charter an institution - the Bank of the United States - which, according to Hamilton, would be "a great engine of state", though it was not actively controlled by the state. Formed to service the national debt, the bank was not an ordinary bank of deposit and discount. Its purpose was to make loans to the government and, on a large scale, to private individuals. Hamilton argued that through its creation and control of credit, it would stabilize inflation and deflation and force its policies on local banks - at the same time it would enrich its stockholders. The bank bill easily passed both the House (39-20) and the Senate (by a voice vote), despite James Madison's objections that the U.S. Constitution did not give the federal government the power necessary to incorporate a bank. The bill became law with President Washington's signature (25 February 1791). Before he signed, however, Washington requested members of his cabinet to submit written opinions on the constitutionality of the measure. Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson argued that the bill was unconstitutional; the incorporation of a bank was not among the powers specifically delegated to Congress [both Jefferson and Madison, who eventually reversed themselves, were more concerned about Hamilton's rising influence than about matters of constitutionality]. Hamilton, on the other hand, argued that the proposed bank was related to Congressional power to collect taxes and regulate trade. Washington favored Hamilton's point of view, precisely because it was Hamilton's department that was most directly affected by the legislation. In the year to come, Hamilton would face a sustained attack on his financial measures which were thought, by some, to unnecessarily increase the national debt, encourage speculation and lead to monarchy. A prolonged Jefferson-Hamilton feud emerged, later becoming a personal quarrel, having its origin in a conflict of principle over the nature and ends of society and government. Out of the rift came two coalitions: the Republicans (or Democratic-Republicans) under the leadership of Jefferson, and the Federalists, under the leadership of Hamilton. Throughout the summer of 1792, vicious attacks upon Hamilton's fiscal policies appeared in the "National Gazette". Jefferson's side argued that the debt was artificially created, purposely protracted and greater than the nation could pay. The accusations provoked Hamilton to reply with a series of anonymous articles (July - December, 1792). He asserted that Jefferson had been opposed to the Constitution and its adoption, that he did not support the administration's programs, and that he was responsible for political intrigue disparaging the government. Hamilton argued that the debt was not new, but inherited - and that it was not as large as stated - and that taxes were small and imposed on a very few items. In reply to charges that he was seeking to establish a monarchy, Hamilton stated that the only way to combat such a trend was to do exactly what he was doing - building a republican government on a sound financial foundation. Hamilton considered himself the deeply-wounded party, and pledged to Washington that he would neither directly nor indirectly say or do anything that would endanger a feud between himself and Jefferson.

\$10,000 - \$15,000



74. Hancock, John. Document signed ("John Hancock"), 1 page (6.1 x 7.5 in.; 155 x 191 mm.), Boston, 11 November 1769, the document, accomplished in manuscript, registers the sale of Bills of Exchange sold by Hancock to William Fisher. .5-inch tear at upper left; mounting remnants on verso. The iron gall ink has corroded the paper at the inner portion of the "k" in "Hancock," yet still remains a sharp and attractive signature.

John Hancock warrants the sale of a set of Bills of Exchange to Benjamin Gerrish.

The document reads in full: *Whereas I have sold to Mr. William Fisher a set of Bills of Exchange for One hundred pounds sterling drawn by Benjamin Gerrish on Chauncey Townsend Esqr. dated Halifax 25th October 1769 and have delivered only the first of second Bills of said sett [sic] Thereby promise to deliver him the third Bill of said sett [sic] or pay the Damage that may arise for want thereof.* John Hancock

Boston Nov^r 11 1769

Whereas I have sold to M^r William Fisher a set of Bills of Exchange for One hundred pounds sterling drawn by Benjamin Gerrish on Chauncey Townsend Esq^r dated Halifax 25th October 1769 and have delivered only ^{the} first & second Bills of said sett Thereby promise to deliver him the third Bill of said sett or pay the Damage that may arise for want thereof

John Hancock

Before the American Revolution, Hancock was one of the wealthiest men in the Thirteen Colonies, having inherited a profitable mercantile business from his uncle, himself a prominent smuggler. As tensions between colonists and Great Britain increased in the 1760s, Hancock used his wealth to support the colonial cause. He became very popular in Massachusetts, especially after British officials seized his sloop *Liberty* in 1768 and charged him with smuggling, although the charges were eventually dropped.

\$3,000 - \$5,000

By Order of the Congress,

John Hancock

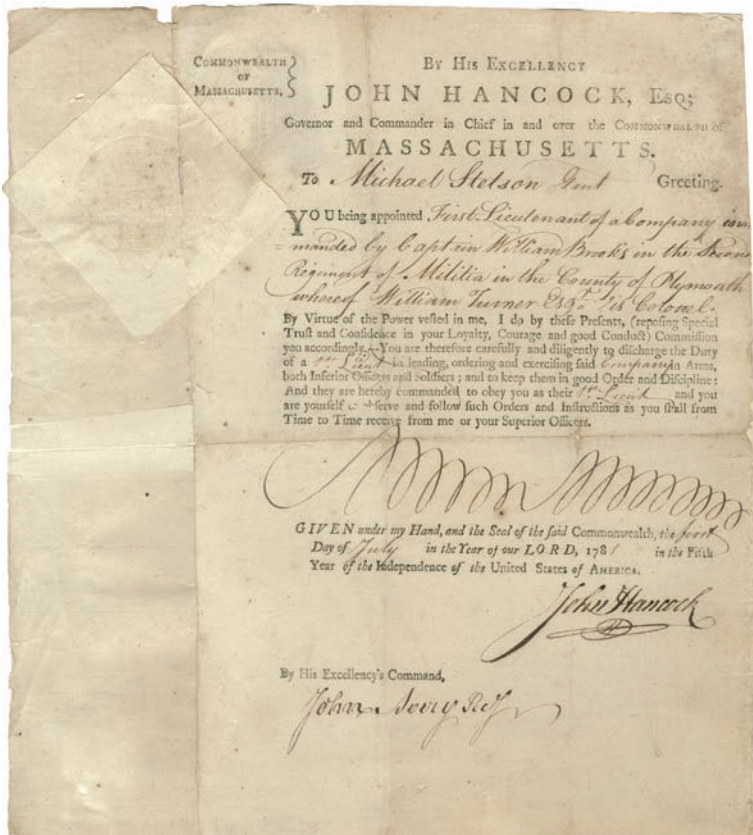
PRESIDENT.

75. Hancock, John. Bold signature ("John Hancock") as President of the Continental Congress, signed on a 7.75 x 1.5 in. (197 x 38 mm.) bottom portion of a partly-printed document of laid paper, [Philadelphia], [undated, ca. 1775-1777]. Separations at vertical folds, reinforced by tape on verso (separation touches "o" of "Hancock").

John Hancock signature removed from a military commission while he served as President of the Continental Congress.

The present portion of the document reads: *By Order of the Congress, John Hancock President.* John Hancock served as President of the Second Continental Congress and was the first and third Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He is remembered for his large and stylish signature on the United States Declaration of Independence (the first signer), so much so that the term "John Hancock" has become, a synonym for a signature in the U.S.

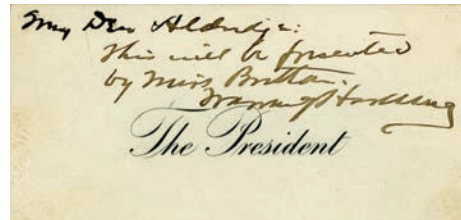
\$600 - \$800



76. Hancock, John. Document signed (“John Hancock”) as Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1 page (12 x 13.5 in.; 305 x 343 mm.), [Boston], 1 July 1781, being a partly-printed document appointing Michael Stetson First Lieutenant in the state militia. Countersigned by John Avery, Secretary. Seal is mostly intact. Document has been partially backed with paper in older restoration; separations mended with tape on verso; left 3-inch border is mostly separated at vertical fold with single fold reinforced with paper on recto; document exhibits tears and chipping on borders.

John Hancock appoints Michael Stetson a First Lieutenant in the Massachusetts State Militia.

The document reads in part: *By His Excellency John Hancock, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. To Michael Stetson Greeting. You being appointed First Lieutenant of a Company commanded by Captain William Brooks in the Second Regiment of Militia in the County of Plymouth wereof William Turner Esqr. is Colonel....* John Hancock \$3,000 - \$5,000



77. Harding, Warren G. Extraordinary typed letter signed (“Warren G. Harding”) as President, 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.), on “The White House Washington” letterhead, 22 August 1921, typed “Personal”, written to George W. Aldridge. Accompanied by a 3.75 x 2.25 in. (95 x 57 mm.) introduction card, mentioned in the accompanying letter, imprinted “The President” on which Harding has written, *My Dear Aldridge: This will be presented by Miss Britton. Warren G. Harding.* Accompanied with original White House transmittal envelope typed “Personal”. Both letter and card exhibit light soiling; envelope has stamp cut from corner.

Warren G. Harding tries to get a job for his mistress, Nan Britton – an excessively rare documentation of their relationship.

Harding writes in full: *My dear Mr. Aldridge: The other day I gave a card of introduction to Miss Britton, with the suggestion that she call upon you and present the card. The young lady has a reputation of being a very excellent stenographer. She is a young woman of good family and fine character and I believe her not only to be very bright but highly efficient. She is anxious to secure a position in the service of your department in New York, if there is a place available. If there is none I told her that I thought you would be willing to make inquiry where a very competent stenographer might be desired. I know very well she will make good anywhere. My interest in her is founded upon the fact that her father, now deceased, was at one time a correspondent on my newspaper at Marion and*

I feel some obligations to be helpful to her and know that I am fully justified in recommending her. I would be very glad to find her a place in some of the departments here in Washington, but she is averse to living in the capital city and very much desires to be permanently placed in New York. If you can be helpful to her I will be glad. Very truly yours, Warren G. Harding

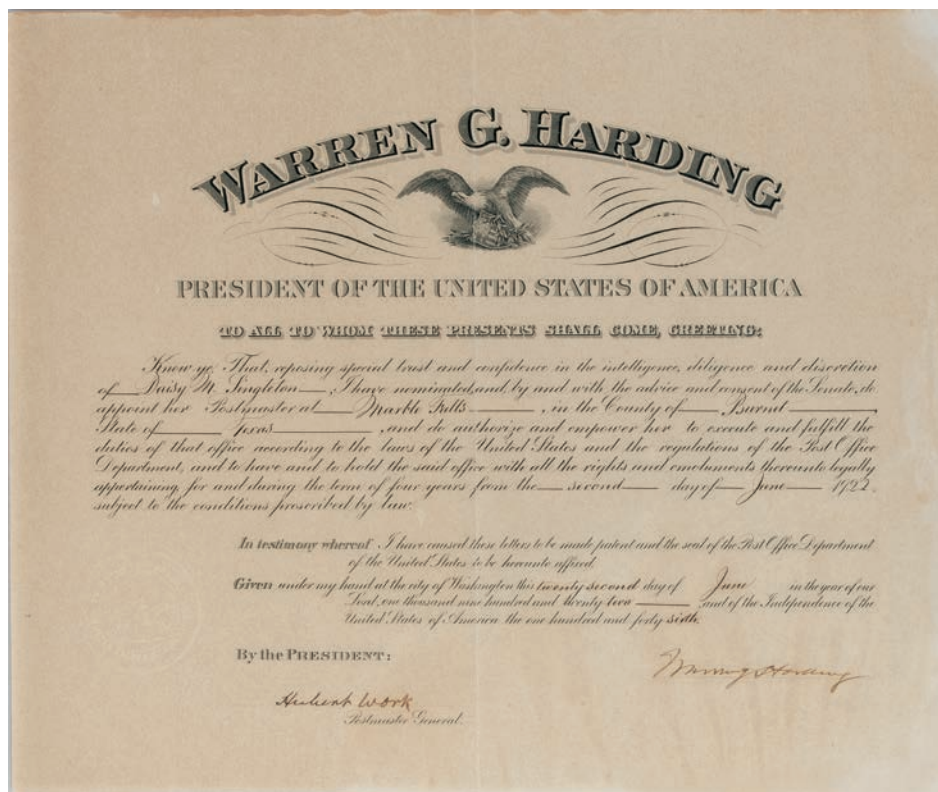
According to Nan Britton, the absence of any extant letters between her and President Harding, connecting the two in their alleged affair, is that she tore up all the “heart-revelments” which proved their love because they were too intimate to be risked. Her detractors say no letters ever existed because there was no affair. It would appear that this letter about Miss Britton’s needs and desires is as much evidence as is known. However, recent genetic tests have proven that Britton’s daughter, Elizabeth Ann Blaesing, was indeed Harding’s biological daughter, as Britton so famously alleged in her sensational book, *The President’s Daughter*. \$3,000 - \$5,000

78. Harding, Warren G. Document signed ("Warren G. Harding") as President, 1 page (16.75 x 14 in.; 425 x 356 mm.), Washington, 22 June 1922, being a partly-printed document appointing Daisy M. Singleton Postmaster at Marble Falls, Texas. Countersigned by Hubert Work, Postmaster General. Single vertical fold; mostly uniform toning, except right margin; some staining and spotting on verso.

Warren G. Harding appoints Daisy M. Singleton as Postmaster of Marble Falls, Texas.

The document reads in part: Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America...reposing special trust and confidence in the intelligence, diligence and discretion of Daisy M. Singleton, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint her Postmaster at Marble Falls, in the County of Burnet, State of Texas...Warren G. Harding

\$300 - \$500

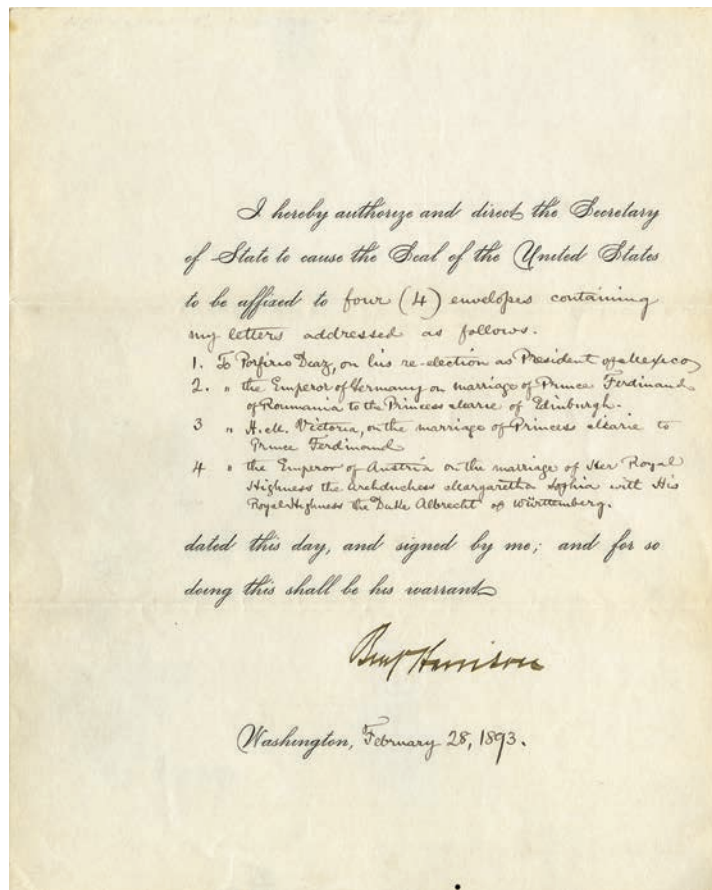


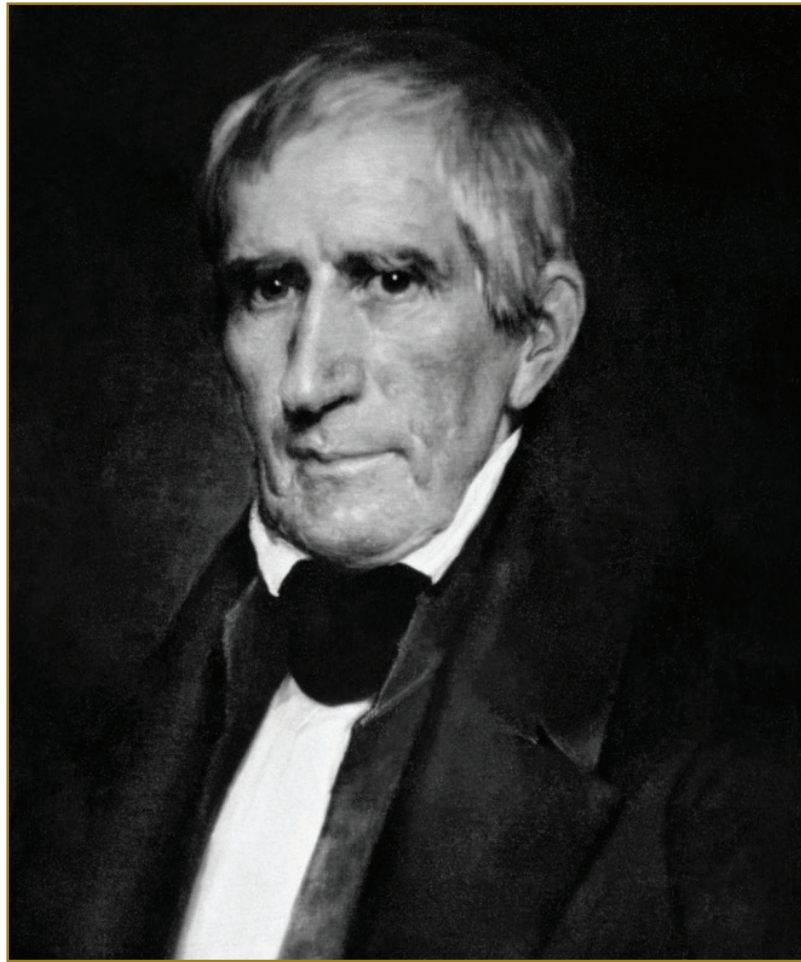
79. Harrison, Benjamin. Document signed ("Benj. Harrison") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, 28 February 1893, being a partly-printed document authorizing the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to four diplomatic envelopes. Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, "28 Feby 1893 Envelopes of letters. Mexico, Germany, Great Britain & Austria". Single ink spot on bottom edge.

Benjamin Harrison authorizes the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to four diplomatic letters sent to Mexico, Germany, Great Britain and Austria.

The document reads in full: I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to four (4) envelopes containing my letters addressed as follows. 1. To Porfirio Diaz, on his re-election as President of Mexico. 2. To the Emperor of Germany on marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Romania to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh. 3. To H.M. Victoria, on the marriage of Princess Marie to Prince Ferdinand. 4. To the Emperor of Austria on the marriage of Her Royal highness the Archduchess Margaretha Sophia with His Royal Highness the Duke Albrecht of Württemberg. Dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant. Benj. Harrison

\$300 - \$500





80. Harrison, William Henry. Extremely rare document signed (“W.H. Harrison”) as President, 1 page (15.5 x 10.75 in.; 394 x 273 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 15 March 1841, being a partly-printed document appointing Clark Robinson as Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of New York. Countersigned by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. Usual folds with minor toning and staining along folds. Overall fine with wafer seal intact.

William Henry Harrison appoints a U.S. Marshal during his very brief 32-day term as President.

The document reads in part: *William Henry Harrison, President of the United States of America...Know ye, That, reposing special trust & confidence in the Integrity, Ability & diligence of Clark Robinson Do Appoint Him Marshal of the United States, in & for the Northern District of New York and do authorize & empower him to execute & fulfill the duties of that Office according to Law...W.H. Harrison*

William Henry Harrison was the first President to die in office. He was 68 years, 23 days old when inaugurated, the oldest to take office until Ronald Reagan in 1981. Harrison died on his 32nd day in office of complications from pneumonia, serving the shortest tenure in United States Presidential history (March 4th through April 4th). His death sparked a brief constitutional crisis, but its resolution left unsettled many questions following the presidential line of succession in regard to constitution up until the passage of the 25th Amendment in 1967. He was the grandfather of Benjamin Harrison – 23rd President from 1889 to 1893.

\$40,000 - \$60,000

William Henry Harrison,

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS GREETING:

W. D. Croswell That, reposing special trust & confidence in the Integrity, Ability & diligence of Clark Robinson
DO APPOINT HIM *Clark Robinson* Marshal of the United States, in & for the Northern District of New York
and do authorize & empower him to execute & fulfil the duties of that Office according to Law: And to have and to hold
the said Office, with all the powers, privileges & emoluments to the same of right appertaining, unto him, the said
Clark Robinson for the term of four years from the day of the date hereof
and unless the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for the time being should be pleased sooner to revoke
and determine this Commission.

In Testimony Whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal
of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

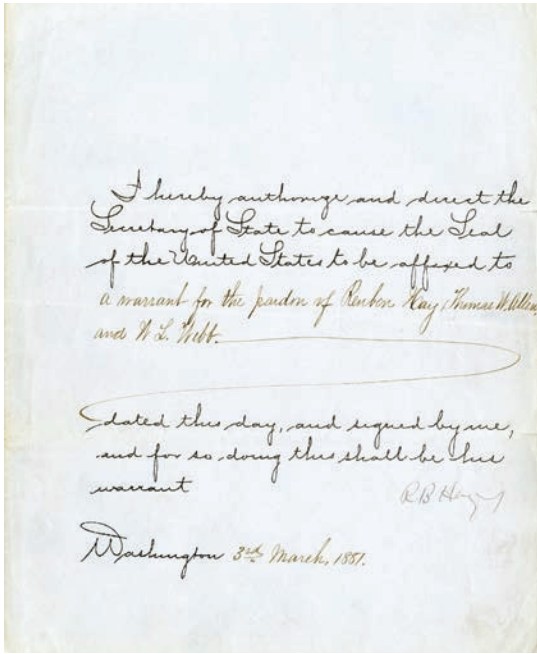


GIVEN under my Hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON the *fifteenth* day of March
in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & *fortyone* & of the INDEPENDENCE
of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA the *sixty-fifth*.

W. H. Harrison

By the President

Dans. Webster Secretary of State.

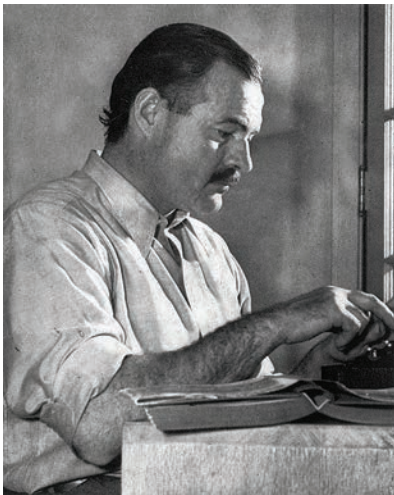


81. Hayes, Rutherford B. Document signed (“R.B. Hayes”) as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, 3 March 1881, being a partly-printed document authorizing a warrant for the pardon of three men. Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, “3d Mar 1881 R. Hay, T.W. Allen, W. L. Webb”. Light soiling; overall, in fine condition.

Rutherford B. Hayes authorizes a warrant for the pardon of three men.

The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to a warrant for the pardon of Reuben Hay, Thomas W. Allen, and W.L. Webb dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant. R.B. Hayes*

\$300 - \$500



82. Hemingway, Ernest. Pairing of typed letters signed (“Ernest Hemingway”, “E. Hemingway” and “Ernest”), 4 pages total (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), both written on “Finca Vigia San Francisco De Paula Cuba” letterhead, the first dated 14 January 1944; the second is undated (ca. early 1944), both written to Hemingway’s mother, Grace Hall-Hemingway. Both exhibit usual folds and remain in fine condition.

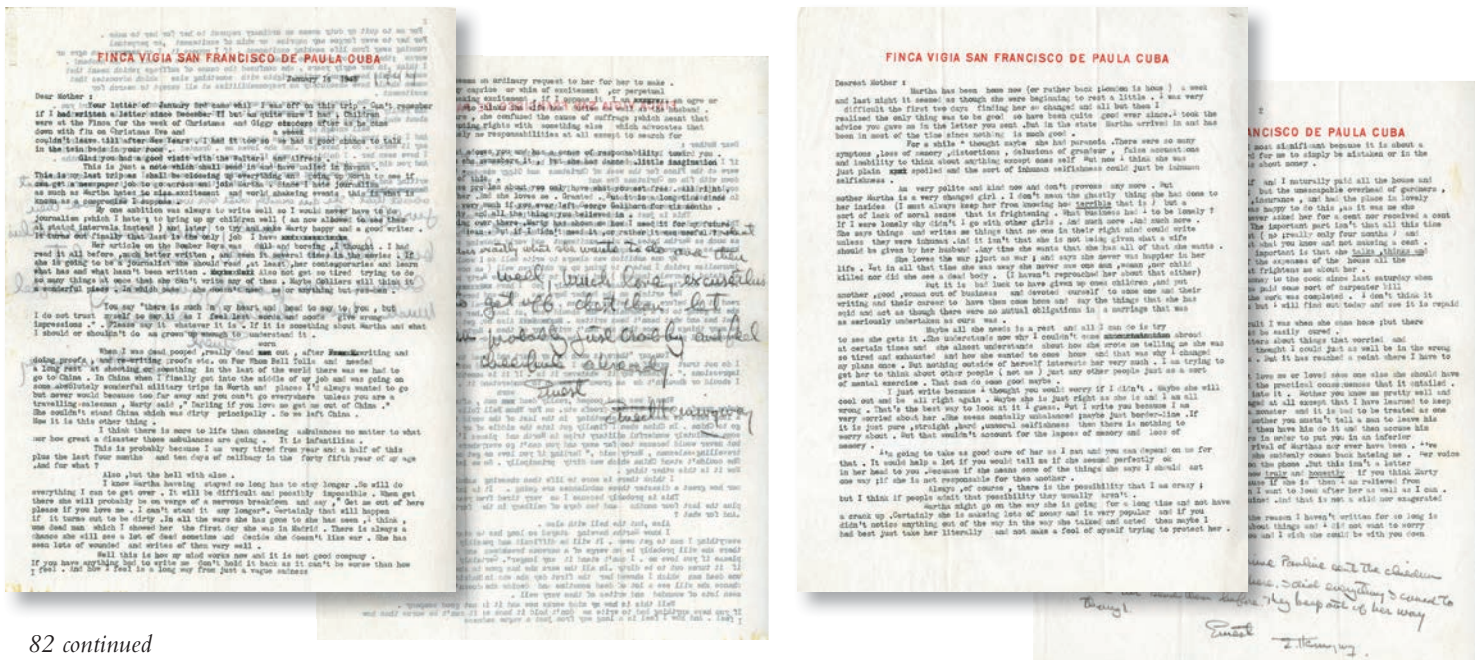
Ernest Hemingway spills his heart to his mother as his marriage to writer/war correspondent Martha Gellhorn crumbles.

“My one ambition was always to write well so I would never have to do journalism; which I hate; to bring up my children well (am now allowed to see them at stated intervals instead) and later to try and make Marty happy and a good writer. It turns out final that last is the only job I have.”
“Mother you know me pretty well and over quite a long time. I haven’t changed at all except that I have learned to keep my temper better...I’m not a monster and it is bad to be treated as one unless the person doing it is ill...I only want to know truly and honestly if you think Marty is absolutely sound mentally now. Because if she is then I am relieved from much responsibility. If

she isn’t then I want to look after her as well as I can. Either way my life is ruined. And that is not a wild nor exaggerated statement.”

Letter 1:

Ernest Hemingway typed letter signed (“Ernest” and “Ernest Hemingway”), 2 pages (front and back), dated 14 January 1944, with 5-line postscript written in pencil. Hemingway writes in part: *This is just a note which shall send in and have mailed in Havana. This is my last trip as shall be closeing [sic] up everything and going up North to see if can get a newspaper job to go across and join Martha. Since I hate journalism as much as Martha hates to miss excitement and world shakeing [sic] events this is what is known as a compromise I suppose. My one ambition was always to write well so I would never have to do journalism; which I hate; to bring up my children well (am now allowed to see them at stated intervals instead) and later to try and make Marty happy and a good writer. It turns out final that last is the only job I have. Her article on the Bomber Boys was dull and boring [sic], I thought. I had read it all before, much better written, and seen it several times in the movies. If she is going to be a journalist she should read, at least, her contemporaries and learn what has and what hasn’t been written...Maybe Colliers will think it a wonderful piece. In which case she doesn’t need me or anything but yes-men. You say “there is much in my heart and head to say to you, but I do not trust myself to say it as I feel lest words and moods give wrong impressions.” Please say it whatever it is. If it is something about Martha and what I should or shouldn’t do am grown up enough to understand it. When I was dead pooped, really dead worn out, after writing and doing proofs, and re-writing proofs etc. on For Whom Bell Tolls and needed a long rest at shooting or something in the last of the world there was we had to go to China. In China when I finally got into the middle of my job and was going on some absolutely wonderful military trips..., Marty said, “Darling if you love me get me out of China.” She couldn’t stand China which was dirty principally. So we left China. Now it is this other thing. I think there is more to life than chasing [sic] ambulances no matter to what nor how great a disaster those ambulances are going. It is infantilism. This is probably because I am very tired from year and a half of this plus the last four months and ten days of celibacy in the forty fifth year of my age. And for what?...In all the wars she has gone to she has seen, I think, one dead man which I showed her the first day she was in Madrid. There is always a chance she will see a lot of dead sometime and decide she doesn’t like war. She has seen lots of wounded and writes of them very well. Well this is how my mind works now and it is not good company.. If you have anything bad to write me don’t hold it back as it can’t be worse than how I feel. And how I feel is a long way from just a vague*



82 continued

sadness. For me to quit my duty seems an ordinary request to her for her to make...[written in Hemingway's hand:] What about that? She does exactly what she wants to do and them justifies it. Well, much love, excuse this but better to get off chest than let simmer. Am probably just crabby and feel much more cheerful already. Ernest Ernest Hemingway

Letter 2:

Ernest Hemingway typed letter signed ("Ernest" and "E. Hemingway"), 2 pages (on separate leaves), undated (ca. early 1944), with 3-line postage stamp written in pencil. Hemingway writes in part: Martha has been home now (or rather back; London is home) a week and last night it seem as though she were beginning to rest a little. I was very difficult the first two days finding her so changed and all but then I realized the only thing was to be good so have been quite good ever since. I took the advice you gave me in the letter you sent. But now I think she was just plain spoiled and the sort of inhuman selfishness could just be inhuman selfishness. Am very polite and kind now and don't provoke any more. But mother Martha is a very changed girl. I don't meet the ghastly thing she had done to her insides (I must always keep her from knowing how terrible that is) but a sort of lack or moral sense that is frightening. What business had I to be lonely? If I were lonely why didn't I go with other girls...She says things and writes me things that no one in their right mind could write unless they were inhuman...She loves the war; just as war; and says she never was happier in her life. Yet in all that time she was away she never saw one man, woman, nor child killed nor did she see a dead body...But it is bad luck to have given up ones children, and put another, good, woman out of business and devoted myself [sic] to some one and their writing and their career to have them come home and say the things that she has said and act as though there were no obligations in a marriage that was as seriously undertaken as ours was...I'm going to take as good care of her as I can and you can depend on me for that. It would help a lot if you would tell me if she seemed perfectly ok in her head to you. Because if she means some of the things she says I should act one way; if she is not responsible for them another. Always, of course, there is the possibility that I am crazy; but I think if people admit that possibility they usually aren't... Mother you know me pretty well and over quite a long time. I haven't changed at all except that I have learned to keep my temper better...I'm not a monster and it is bad to be treated as one unless the person doing it is ill...I only want to know truly and honestly if you think Marty is absolutely sound mentally now. Because if she is then I am relieved from much responsibility. If she isn't then I want to look after her as well as I can. Either way my life is ruined. And that is not a wild nor exaggerated statement...[written in Hemingway's hand:] It was a crime Pauline sent the children down when Martha was here. I did everything I could to have her send them before. They keep out of her way though. Ernest E. Hemingway

In the spring of 1939, Hemingway crossed to Cuba in his boat to live in Havana. This was the separation phase of a slow and painful split from second wife Pauline Pfeiffer, which had begun when Hemingway met writer/war correspondent Martha Gellhorn. Martha soon joined him in Cuba, and they almost immediately rented "Finca Vigia" ("Lookout Farm"), a 15-acre property 15 miles from Havana. Pauline and the children left Hemingway that summer, after the family was reunited during a visit to Wyoming, and when Hemingway's divorce from Pauline was finalized, he and Martha were married 20 November 1940. Hemingway credited Gellhorn with inspiring him to write his most famous novel, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, which he started in March 1939 and finished in July 1940. Increasingly resentful of Gellhorn's long absences during her reporting assignments, Hemingway wrote her when she left Cuba in 1943, to cover the Italian Front, "Are you a war correspondent, or wife in my bed?" Hemingway himself, however, would later go to the front just before the Normandy landings, and Gellhorn also went with Hemingway trying to block her travel. When she arrived by means of a dangerous ocean voyage in war-torn London, she told him she had had enough. After four contentious years of marriage, they divorced in 1945.

\$6,000 - \$8,000



83. Hemingway, Ernest. Remarkable typed letter signed ("Ernest Hemingway") in pencil, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on "Finca Vigia, San Francisco De Paula, Cuba" letterhead stationery, 29 July 1948, written to William G. Rogers, a biographer of author and patron of the arts, Gertrude Stein. Light soiling with usual folds; minor paperclip stain at upper left.

Hemingway discusses his relationship with Gertrude Stein.

"She used to talk to me about homosexuality and how it was fine in and for women and no good in men and I used to listen and learn and I always wanted to fuck her and she knew it and it was a good healthy feeling and made more sense than some of the talk..."

Hemingway writes in full: Dear Mr. Rogers: It made me very happy to read your book about Gertude. I always loved her very much and as you said I never counter-punched when she left herself wide open. She had, or Alice [B. Toklas] had, a sort of necessity to break off friendships and she only gave real loyalty to people who were inferior to her. She had to attack me because she learned to write dialogue from me just as I learned the wonderful rhythms [sic] in prose from her. I couldn't understand it when she attacked me but I did not give a damn really because you know more or less how you are and what you are worth and I have no ambition except to write well and she had so many ambitions. It makes us all happy to write and she had discovered a way of writing she could do and be happy every day. She could never fail; nor strike out; nor be knocked out of the box because she made the rules and played under her own rules. When I can't write (writing under the strictest rules I know) I write letters; like today. She found a way of writing that was like writing letters all the time. I had the good luck to see her in Paris when we had come back from the Schnee-Eifel in the fall of 44. There wasn't a hell of a lot of time then and so I just told her I had always loved her and she said she loved me too which was, I think, the truth from both of us. I liked her better before she cut her hair and that was sort of a turning point in all sorts of things. She used to talk to me about homosexuality and how it was fine in and for women and no good in men and I used to listen and learn and I always wanted to fuck her and she knew it and it was a good healthy feeling and made more sense than some of the talk. I think Alice was sort of jealous of the friends of Gertrude that were of the same category she was. Picasso had the same theory. He thought we all got flung out into outer darkness on acct. of that and that she did not like Gertrude to be with men who ever worked at that part of their trade. Anyway thanks for seeing how much I learned from her in the A Farewell to Arms passage. It reads good too and I had forgotten all about that. Learned from her, from Ezra, and from many great dead. Then you have to do it along and by yourself and keep learning; only you are alone. Everybody is dead now and it is a lonesome trade and there is no good talk anymore. I am naturally a happy guy so I have a good time and I love my wife and the ocean and my kids and writing and reading and all good painting along with bar life and whores and responsibility and paying my bills and other mixed pleasures. But I certainly hate for Gertrude to be dead and I am very happy that you and your wife wrote such a good book about her. I was truly fond of Alice too and I couldn't realize that she would hate me. But that was a part of my education (which is still in-complete) Best to you always, Ernest Hemingway

Hemingway first met Stein and her companion, Alice B. Toklas, in Paris in December 1921, shortly after he moved there with his wife, Hadley. Hemingway was then only 22; Stein, at 47, was only two years younger than his mother. Soon, Hemingway was regularly turning up at Stein's salon and the two were spending long afternoons drinking and talking about literature. Stein read Hemingway's work, criticizing his poetry, but praising his short stories and put him through rigorous exercises aimed at sharpening his voice. The two became so close that in 1923 the Hemingways named Gertrude and Alice as joint godmothers for their first child, Bumby. In 1924 Hemingway arranged for the serialization of Stein's *The Making of Americans* in the *Transatlantic Review*, the first of his many efforts to promote her works. The relationship became rocky in May 1926 when Hemingway published *The Torrents of Spring*, one chapter of which, "The Making and Marring of Americans", was widely interpreted as an attack on Sherwood Anderson, Stein's close friend and Hemingway's former literary mentor. Stein, incensed with what she perceived as Hemingway's betrayal, began to treat Hemingway coolly. The true break in their friendship came a few years later with the publication of Stein's *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*, in which she called Hemingway "yellow," ridiculed his macho posturing, and claimed credit for his literary achievements. Hemingway's wire in response was a caustic rewording of a famous Stein quotation: "A Bitch Is a Bitch Is a Bitch Is a Bitch. From her pal, Ernest Hemingway". This confirmed that war had broken out between the two. In later years, both authors referred quite frequently, and publicly, to what had by then become a legendary feud. Hemingway produced numerous explanations for the falling out, including Stein's menopausal rages, her jealousy at his literary success, and, most famously, Alice's purported jealousy of her lover's attentions to him, an argument he outlined

FINCA VIGIA, SAN FRANCISCO DE PAULA, CUBA

July 29 1948

Dear Mr. Rogers :

It made me very happy to read your book about Gertrude . I always loved her very much and as you said I never counter-punched when she left herself wide open . She had , or Alice had , a sort of necessity to break off friendships and she only gave real loyalty to people who were inferior to her . She had to attack me because she learned to write dialogue from me just as I learned the wonderful rhythms in prose from her . I couldn't understand it when she attacked me but I did not give a damn really because you know more or less how you are and what you are worth and I have no ambition except to write well and she had so many ambitions . It makes us all happy to write and she had discovered a way of writing she could do and be happy every day . She could never fail ; nor strike out ; nor be knocked out of the box because she made the rules and played under her own rules . When I can't write (writing under the strictest rules I know) I write letters ; like today . She found a way of writing that was like writing letters all the time .

I had the good luck to see her in Paris when we had come back from the Schnee-Eifel in the fall of 44 . There wasn't a hell of a lot of time then and so I just told her I had always loved her and she said she loved me too which was , I think , the truth from both of us .

I liked her better before she cut her hair and that was sort of a turning point in all sorts of things . She used to talk to me about homosexuality and how it was fine in and for women and no good in men and I used to listen and learn and I always wanted to fuck her and she knew it and it was a good healthy feeling and made more sense than some of the talk . I think Alice was sort of jealous of the friends of Gertrude that were of the same category she was . Picasso had the same theory . He thought we all got flung out into outer darkness on acct. of that and that she did not like Gertrude to be with men who ever worked at that part of their trade .

Anyway thanks for seeing how much I learned from her in the A Farewell To Arms passage . It reads good too and I had forgotten all about that . Learned from her , from Ezra , and from many great deads . Then you have to do it alone and by yourself and keep on learning ; only you are alone . Everybody is dead now and it is a lonesome trade and there is no good talk ~~any~~ anymore . I am naturally a happy guy so I have a good time and I love my wife and the ocean and my kids and writing and reading and all good painting along with bar life and whores and responsibility and paying my bills and other mixed pleasures . But I certainly hate for Gertrude to be dead and I am very happy that you and your wife wrote such a good book about her . I was truly fond of Alice too and I couldn't realize that she would hate me . But that was a part of my education (which is still in-complete)

Best to you always ,

Eusebio Hemingway

most fully in A Moveable Feast, and in this letter. Whatever its true cause, their animosity became nearly as passionate and engrossing as their mutual respect had been, lasting even longer than the life of their friendship. The feud was interrupted only once, in 1944; the unexpected temporary reconciliation occurred when Hemingway, in Paris as a war correspondent after having covered a mop-up operation in the Schnee-Eifel, encountered Stein and Toklas, just returned to their newly-liberated home. It is this meeting that Hemingway poignantly describes in this letter to Rogers. Two years after they met, Stein died of cancer; her friendship with Hemingway remained unrestored at the time of her death. William G. Rogers was the author of the 1948 biography, When This You See, Remember Me: Gertrude Stein in Person. Hemingway's letter to Rogers has been frequently quoted by later biographers and remains one of the most famous pieces of his correspondence.

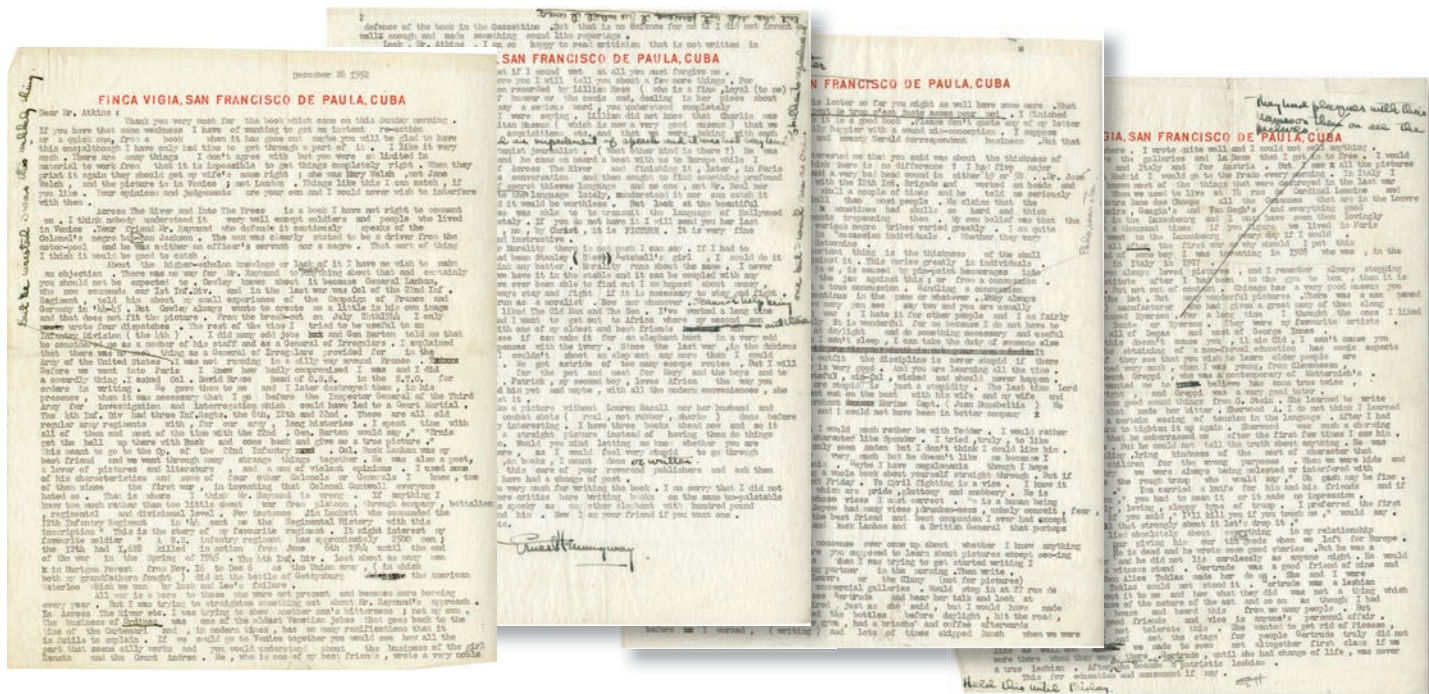
\$25,000 - \$35,000

84. Hemingway, Ernest. Extraordinary typed letter signed (“Ernest Hemingway” and “E.H.”), 4 pages (8.5 x 10.75 in.; 216 x 273 mm.), on four separate sheets of his personal “Finca Vigia, San Francisco de Paula, Cuba” letterhead stationery, Finca Vigia, Cuba, 28 December 1952, written to John Atkins whose 1952 The Art of Ernest Hemingway: His Work and Personality was one of the first Hemingway biographies. With over 60 words in Hemingway’s hand. Usual folds; in fine condition.

Ernest Hemingway writes about his adventurous life in rich detail to biographer John Atkins.

“As far as I have ever been able to find out I am honest about money, about writing, and I will always stay and fight if it is necessary to stay and fight. But I will be damned if I will run as a moralist. Now nor whenever. I cannot help being one but I won’t run as one. I’m glad you like The Old Man and The Sea. I’ve worked a long time now with no break at all and I want to get out to Africa where my second son is. He has been in Kenya with one of my oldest and best friends out there and they have just cabled me to see if I can make it for an elephant hunt in a very odd spot which would pay all expenses with the ivory. Since the last war, in the dubious progress of my education, I couldn’t shoot an elephant any more than I could shoot Einstein or Berenson...”

Hemingway writes in part: Thank you very much for the book which came on this Sunday morning. If you have the same weakness I have of wanting to get an instant re-action or a quick one, from a book when it has gone out maybe you will be glad to have this one; although I have only had time to get through a part of it. I like it very much. There are many things I don’t agree with but you were so limited in material to work from that it is impossible to get things completely right... Your opinions and judgements [sic] are your own and I would never wish to interfere with them. Across the River and Into the Trees is a book I have not right [sic] to comment on. I think nobody understood it very well except soldiers and people who lived in Venice... From the break-out on July 24th 1944 I only wrote four dispatches. The rest of the time I tried to be useful to an Infantry Division (the 4th). I did many odd jobs and Gen Barton told me that he considered me as a member of his staff and as a General of Irregulars. I explained that there was no such thing as a General of Irregulars provided for in the Army of the United States. But he insisted I was this unlikely thing. I was not running in a silly way around France. Before we went into Paris I knew how badly compromised I was and I did a cowardly thing. I asked Col. David Bruce head of O.S.S. in the E.T.O. for orders in writing. He gave them to me and I later destroyed them, in his presence, when it was necessary that I go before the Inspector General of the Third Army for investigation and interrogation which could have led to a Court Martial. The 4th Inf. Div had three Inf. Regts. the 8th, 12th and 22nd. These are all old regular army regiments with, for our army, long histories, I spent time with all of them and most of the time with the 22nd. Gen. Barton would say, “Ernie get the hell up there with Buck and come back and give me a true picture.” This meant to go to the Cp. Of the 22nd Infantry. Col. Buck Lanham was my best friend and we went through many strange things together. He was also a poet, a lover of pictures and literature, and a man of violent opinions. I used some of his characteristics and some of four other Colonels and Generals I knew, two of them since the first war, in inventing that Colonel Cantwell everyone hated so. Mr. Raymond is wrong. If anything I know too much rather than too little about war from platoon, through company, battalion[n], regimental and divisional level. For instance Jim Luckett who commanded the 12th Infantry Regiment in ‘44 sent me the Regimental History with his inscription “This is the story of my favourite regiment. It might interest my favourite soldier” A U.S. infantry regiment has approximately 2500 men; the 12th had 1,628 killed in action from June 6th 1944 until the end of the war in the spring of 1945. The 4th Inf. Div. lost about as many men in Hurtgen Forest from Nov. 16 to Dec. 6 as the Union army, (in which both my grandfathers fought) did at the battle of Gettysburg the American Waterloo which we won by luck and Lee’s failure. All war is a bore to those who were not present and becomes more boring [sic] every year... In Across The River etc. I was trying to show another man’s bitterness; not my own... Look, Mr. Atkins, I am so happy to read criticism that is not written in hatred, envy or anger that if I sound wet at all you must forgive me... About Beauty and Morality there is not much I can say. If I had to write about Alice now, who had been Stanley (Steve) Ketchell’s girl, I could do it differently but I do not think any better. Morality runs about the same. I never declared to win with it but we have it in the stable and it can be coupled with any other entry. As far as I have ever been able to find out I am honest about money, about writing, and I will always stay and fight if it is necessary to stay and fight. But I will be damned if I will run as a moralist. Now nor whenever. I cannot help being one but I won’t run as one. I’m glad you like The Old Man and The Sea. I’ve worked a long time now with no break at all and I want to get out to Africa where my second son is. He has been in Kenya with one of my oldest and best friends out there and they have just cabled me to see if I can make it for an elephant hunt in a very odd spot which would pay all expenses with the ivory. Since the last war, in the dubious progress of my education, I couldn’t shoot an elephant any more than I could shoot Einstein or Berenson. We got astride of too many escape routes. But I will get out later and shoot birds for the pot and meat for Mary and the boys and to see the lovely country again... We plan to make a picture without Lauren Bacall nor her husband and I would like to get the combat shots (real, not rubber, sharks) done before we leave. This can be very interesting. I have three books ahead now so it is not crooked to try to make a straight picture instead of having them do things like The Snows of Zanuck etc... By ahead, on books, I meant done or written... Thank you very much for writing the book. I am sorry that I did not cooperate better. There were critics here writing books on the same unpalatable subject and they made me as spooky as any other elephant with hundred pound ivory and 53 years behind him. Now I am your friend if you want one. Yours etc. Ernest Hemingway ... I finished the book last night and I think it is a good book. Please don’t quote and of my letter to Mr. Raymond. People are usually happier with a sound mis-conception. I suppose I bridled at the ambulance driver and sweaty Herald correspondent business... One thing that interested me that you said was about the thickness of skulls racially. Do you really think there is no difference?... My own belief was that the thickness of the skulls of the various negro tribes varied greatly. I am quite certain that they vary enormously in Caucasian [sic] individuals... When you box the important thing is the thickness of the skull where the hinge of the jaw fits against it... About liking or not liking war: I hate it for other people and I am fairly well suited to it myself. Selfishly it is wonderful for me because I do not have to write. I can wake every morning at daylight and do something necessary and useful and not be bored. At night, when I can’t sleep, I can take the duty of someone else who needs to sleep. It is a nomadic life and with a combat outfit the discipline is never stupid if there is a good commander. The company is very good. And you are learning all the time. On the other hand I think it is wasteful, sinful, wicked and should never happen... I like Cyril Connolly very much but he doesn’t like me because I fight and he thinks I have megalomania [sic]. Maybe I have megalomania though I hope not. It might be induced by reading a whole book about yourself straight through. But if I



have it now I won't have it by next Friday. To Cyril fighting is a vice. I know it is. But I don't mind vices which are pride, gluttony, and snobbery. He is not a horse that I am training whose vices I must correct. He is a human being and his vices are a part of him. Joyce had many vices; drunkenness, unholy conceit, fear, pride, jealousy; but he was the best friend and best companion I ever had except George Brown, who is a boxer, and Buck Lanham and a British General that perhaps I had better not name. How did all that nonsense ever come up about whether I knew anything about pictures or not? How are you supposed to learn about pictures except seeing them? When we were poor in Paris when I was trying to get started writing I would work in the gym as a sparring partner in the morning. Then write. Then go to Luxembourg or the Louvre or the Cluny (not for pictures) and in the afternoons to the commercial galleries... I wrote quite well and I could not sell anything. All we could afford were the galleries and La Boxe that I got in to free. I would save money for Spain and Italy and for Austria. But I saw all the pictures anywhere we went... In Italy I had the good luck to have known most of the things that were destroyed in the last war by our idiot bombing. When we used to live at 74 rue de Cardinal Lemoine and, even later, in the rue Notre Dame des Champs all the Cezannes that are at the Louvre now along with the Renoirs, Gauguin's [sic] and Van Gogh's and everything good of that time, were still in Luxembourg and I must have seen them lovingly and carefully at least a thousand times if you figure we lived in Paris nine years, say, and I went to the Luxembourg every day if I could. But this was all after the first war so why should I put this knowledge [sic] into the head of some boy I was inventing in 1928 who was, in the invention, at the war in Italy in 1917... The obtaining of a non-formal education has comic aspects if nothing else. But if they see that you wish to learn older people are nice to you and I learned very much, when I was young, from Clemenceau, Chicherin, and from Count Greppi, who was a contemporary of Metternich's. Everything Clemenceau wanted me to believe has come true twice, Chicherin was always right, and Greppi was a very good tutor. I learned some good things from G. Stein. She learned to write dialogue from me and that made her bitter. Sherwood A. I do not think I learned very much from except a certain easing of tension in the language. After I learned that I had to learn to tighten it up again. Sherwood was such a charming, preposterous fake that he embarrassed me after the first few times I saw him. Everyone lies sometimes. But he could not tell the truth about anything. He was kind but he had slimy lying kindness of the sort of character that gives candy to little children for the wrong purposes... Sherwood was the kindly, loving, sloppy type of tramp... This is all comic now, He is dead and he wrote some good stories But he was a psychopathic character and he did not lie carelessly as anyone might. He would lie your life away on a witness stand. Gertrude was a good friend of mine and she would only lie when Alice Toklas made her do so. She and I were very good friends and Toklas could not stand it. Gertrude was a lesbian and she explained all about it to me and how what they did was not a thing which gave them remorse because of the nature of the act and so on as though I had never lived in a whore house and heard this from so many people. But Gertrude and I were good friends and vice is anyone's personal affair. But the Toklas could not tolerate this. She wanted to get rid of Picasso, some others, and myself and set the stage for people Gertrude truly did not like as well and whom we made to seem altogether first class if we were there when they were there. Gertrude, until she had change of life, was never a true lesbian. After change of life she became a patriotic lesbian. This for education and amusement if any. Held until Friday. E.H.

A larger than life persona at the time of this letter, Hemingway had written about bull fighting, boxing, big-game hunting in Africa, driving an ambulance during World War I, life as an expatriate in Paris, and fishing. Writing to Atkins, his biographer, Hemingway unloaded virtually every aspect of his adventurous life mentioning, his numerous friends and colleagues, including Colonel Charles (Buck) Lanham, Count Greppi, Sherwood Anderson, Gertrude Stein, James Joyce, Alice B. Toklas, and George Brown — many of whom served as inspirations for his stories and characters. Without question, the most comprehensive letter of Hemingway has been ever encountered.

Provenance: The Goodwin Collection, Sotheby's, New York, 12 April 1978, lot 723; later sold Christie's, New York, 9 June 1999, lot 117.

\$15,000 - \$20,000



85. Hirohito. Document signed as Emperor of Japan, 1 page (23.5 x 18 in.; 597 x 457 mm.), [Tokyo] Showa 11th Year [7 December 1936] conferring the Order of the Sacred Treasure Grand Cross to Tetsutaro Inoue of Kyoto University. Neatly rolled and housed in its original wooden presentation box. Document bears some mild creasing toward margins, extremely light but even toning; otherwise, in fine condition. The box bears some minor external wear, with the lid missing one small section.

Emperor Hirohito of Japan awards the Order of the Sacred Treasure Grand Cross to a Kyoto university professor dated 7th December 1936 – five years-to-the-day prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The attractive award document bearing Emperor Hirohito's large signature is offered together with three Sacred Treasure of the Grand Cross medals, each accompanied by their corresponding lapel pins and housed in exquisite lacquered boxes.

Hirohito signed this document at a formative period in Japanese history. Within seven months, Japan would invade China, beginning the Second Sino-Japanese War. The war, which saw the Japanese occupation of Shanghai and the capital at Nanking, resulted in the deaths of tens of millions of soldiers and civilians. The war would continue for several years, until, with the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, the conflict became incorporated in the Second World War.

Emperor Meiji of Japan established the order in 1888 (originally called the Order of Meiji), and the honor is bestowed upon those who have made significant contributions to academic and scientific research, healthcare, social work, and government.

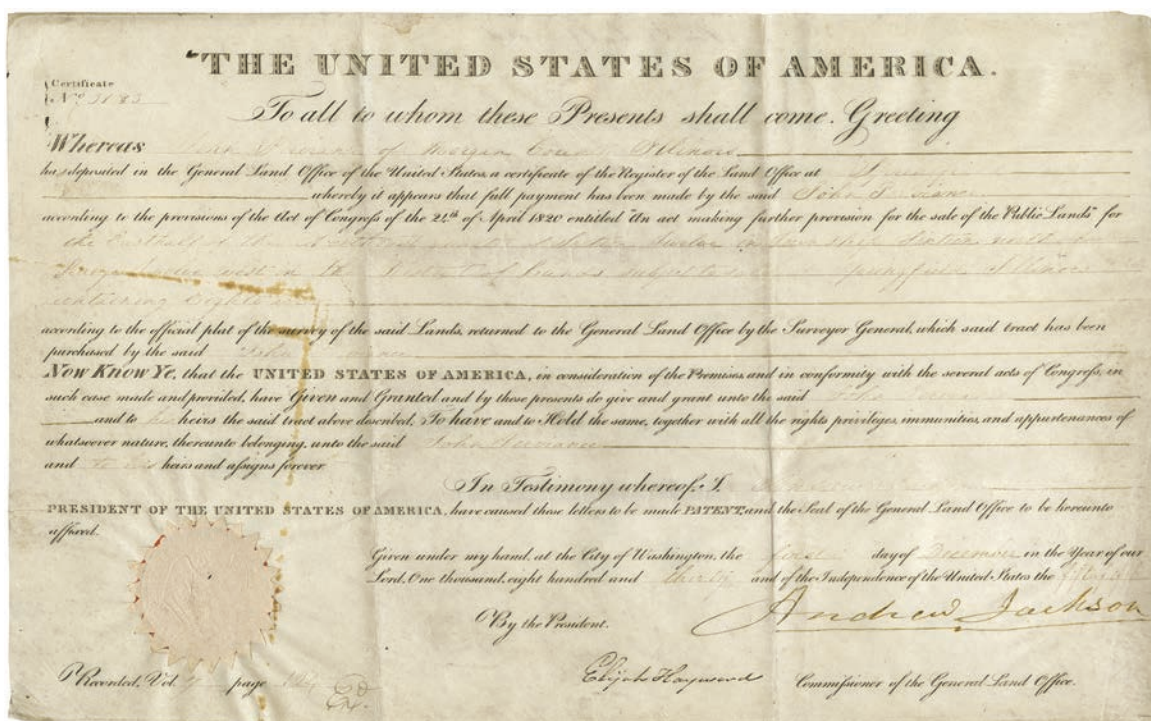
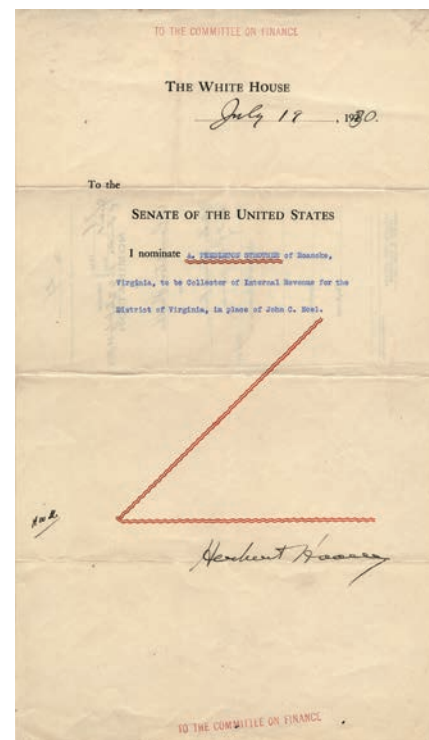
\$8,000 - \$12,000

86. Hoover, Herbert. Document signed (“Herbert Hoover”) as President, 1 page (8 x 14 in.; 203 x 356 mm.), The White House, 19 July 1930, being a partly-printed document, addressed to the Senate of the United States, nominating A. Pendleton Strother to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Virginia. Stamped “To the Committee On Finance” at the top and bottom edges. Docketed on verso, “71 Cong. Special Sess. Of Senate July 7 to July 21, 1930 Nomination of A. Pendleton Strother to be Collector Internal Revenue, Dist. of Virginia”. Usual folds; fine condition.

Herbert Hoover nominates A. Pendleton Strother to be Collector of Internal Revenue.

The document reads in full: *To the Senate of the United States I nominate A. Pendleton Strother of Roanoke, Virginia, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Virginia, in place of John C. Noel.* Herbert Hoover

\$300 - \$500

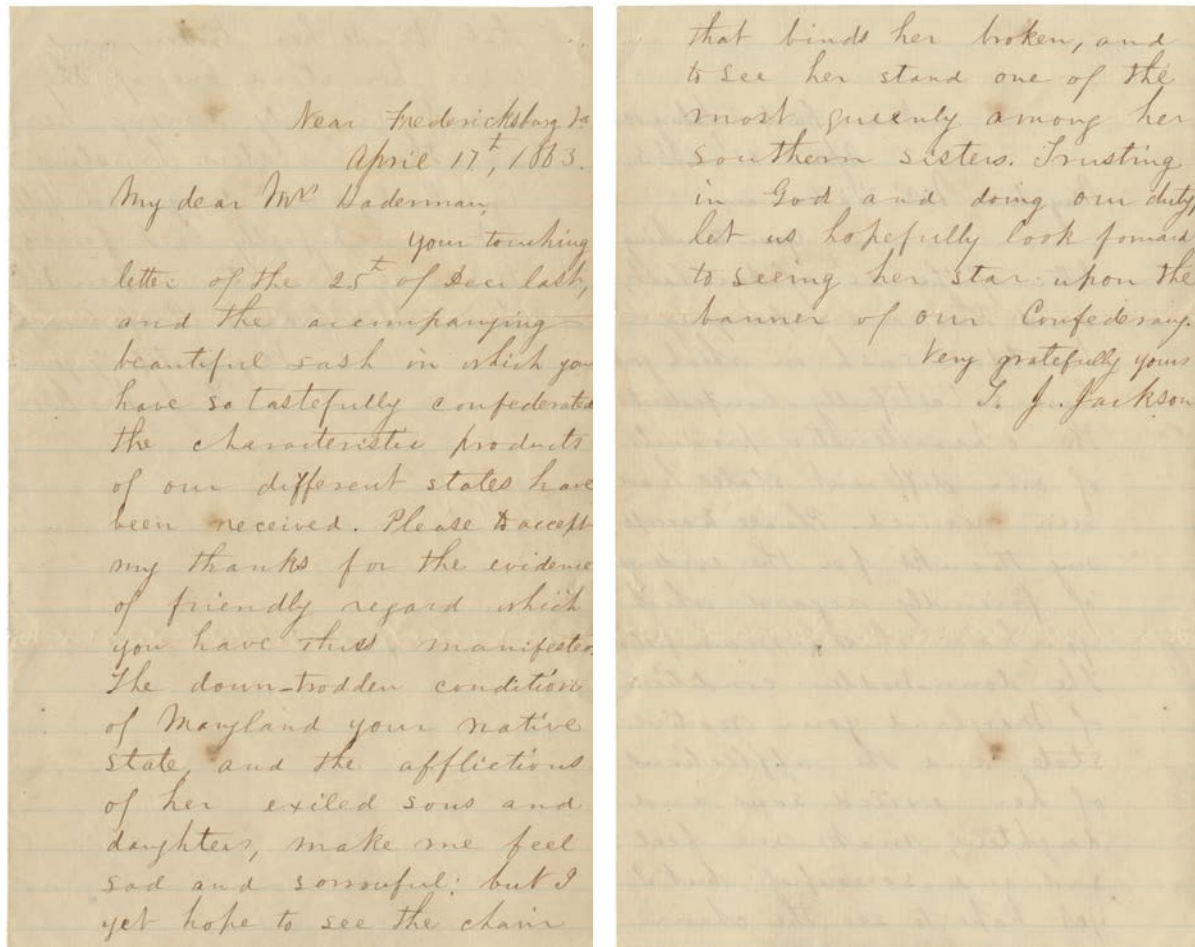


87. Jackson, Andrew. Document signed (“Andrew Jackson”) as President, 1 page (15.5 x 9.75 in.; 394 x 248 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 1 December 1830, being a partly-printed document granting John Perviance lands in Springfield, Illinois. Countersigned by Elijah Hayward, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Usual folds with wrinkles associated with vellum documents. Exhibits minor stains with light text (Jackson’s signature is dark and legible); wafer seal intact.

Andrew Jackson signs a land grant for “lands subject to sale at Springfield, Illinois containing eighty acres”.

The document reads in part: *The United States of America...Whereas John Perviance of Morgan County, Illinois has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Springfield...according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April 1820 entitled “An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands” for the East half of the North East quarter of Section Twelve in Township Sixteen north of Range Twelve west in the District of lands subject to sale at Springfield, Illinois containing eighty acres...Andrew Jackson*

\$400 - \$600



88. Jackson, Thomas J. ("Stonewall"). Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("T.J. Jackson"), 2 pages (5 x 7.75 in.; 127 x 197 mm.), front and back, Near Fredericksburg, Va., 17 April 1863, written to Mrs. Haderman. Light spotting; minor separations at folds.

Two weeks before his untimely death, Stonewall Jackson writes to a Maryland lady with Secessionist sympathies.

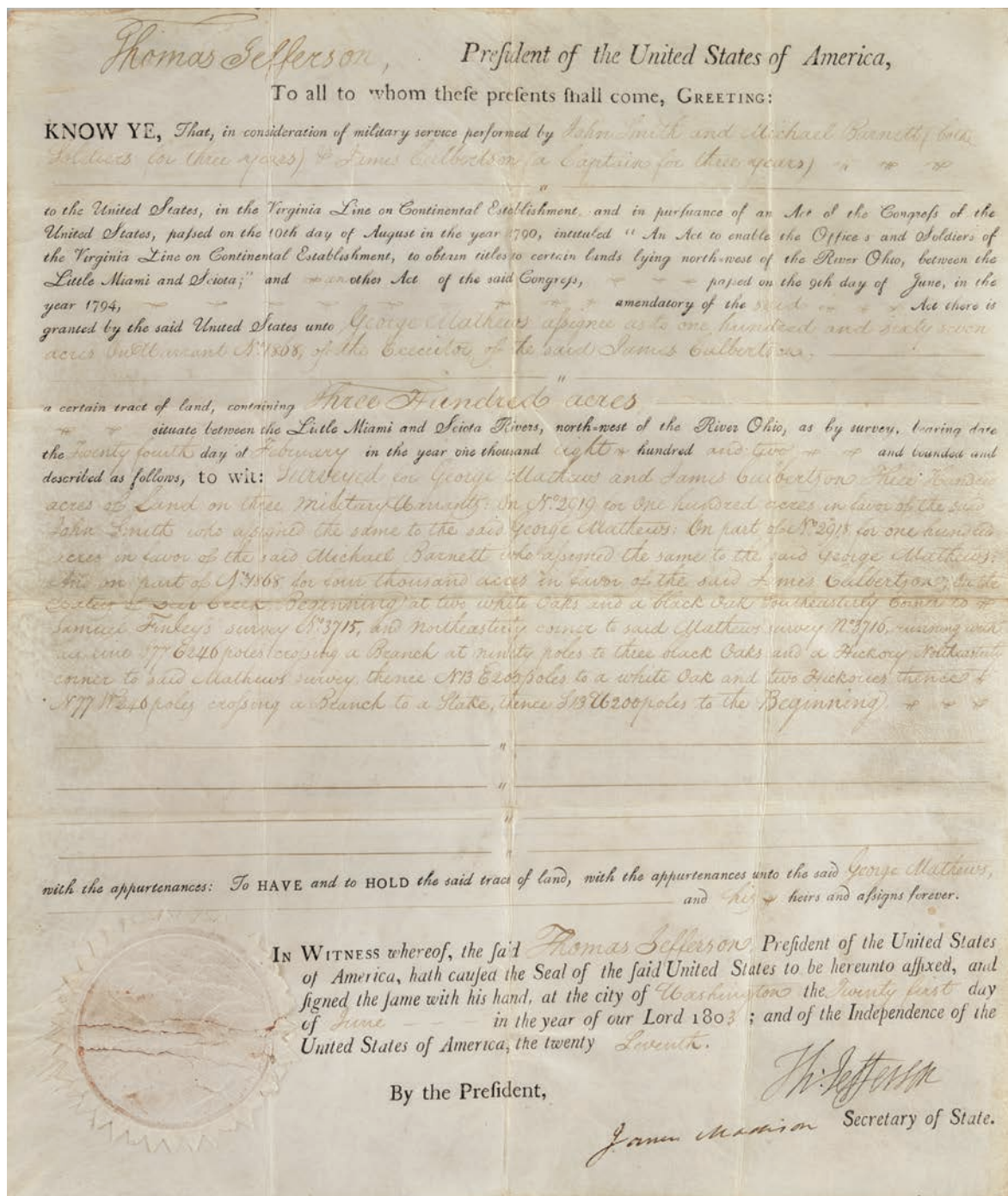
"The down-trodden condition of Maryland your native state, and the afflictions of her exiled sons and daughters, make me feel sad and sorrowful; but I yet hope to see the chain that binds her broken, and to see her stand one of the most queenly among her southern sisters."

Jackson writes in full: My Dear Mrs. Haderman, Your touching letter of the 25th of Dec. last, and the accompanying beautiful sash in which you have so tastefully confederated the characteristic products of our different states have been received. Please do accept my thanks for the evidence of friendly regard which you have thus manifested. The down-trodden condition of Maryland your native state, and the afflictions of her exiled sons and daughters, make me feel sad and sorrowful; but I yet hope to see the chain that binds her broken, and to see her stand one of the most queenly among her southern sisters. Trusting in God and doing our duty, let us hopefully look forward to seeing her star upon the banner of our Confederacy. Very gratefully yours T.J. Jackson

Writing to a Maryland lady of Secessionist sympathies, Jackson describes Union-occupied Maryland as a captive queen, sorrowful but hopeful, awaiting rescue by, not surprisingly, Jackson's twin verities, Faith and Duty. Maryland, which had seen in 1862 the bloodiest day in American history, at the battle at Antietam Creek (with more than 23,000 men left dead, wounded, or missing) was, in 1863, an increasingly hard place for Confederate partisans. Loyalty oaths were required, the flying of the Stars and Stripes was proscribed, and even the slightest profession of pro-Southern sympathy was ruthlessly crushed. In April, at the time of this letter, there was a lull in fighting and Jackson was anxiously awaiting the arrival of his beloved wife and child. The same day he penned this missive to Mrs. Haderman, he also wrote his wife: "I am beginning to look for my darling and my baby," he said, and "shouldn't be surprised to hear...they were coming, and I tell you there would be one delighted man." His wife and infant daughter arrived three days later, and the visit, during which his baby was baptized, proved one of the happiest times of his life.

On 2nd May, some two weeks after writing Mrs. Haderman (and three days after his wife and child left for home), Jackson was shot by friendly fire and mortally wounded. He died seven days later. "It is a terrible loss," Robert E. Lee declared, "I do not know how to replace him." A gentle, yet deeply felt letter from Jackson who is known for his aggressiveness, legendary quickness and decisiveness.

\$8,000 - \$12,000



89. Jefferson, Thomas. Document signed ("Th: Jefferson") as President, 1 page (12.5 x 15.5 in.; 318 x 394 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 21 June 1803, being a partly-printed document granting lands to George Matthews. Countersigned by James Madison, Secretary of State. Usual folds and wrinkles associated with vellum documents with areas of minor toning; wafer seal is present but cracked at fold.

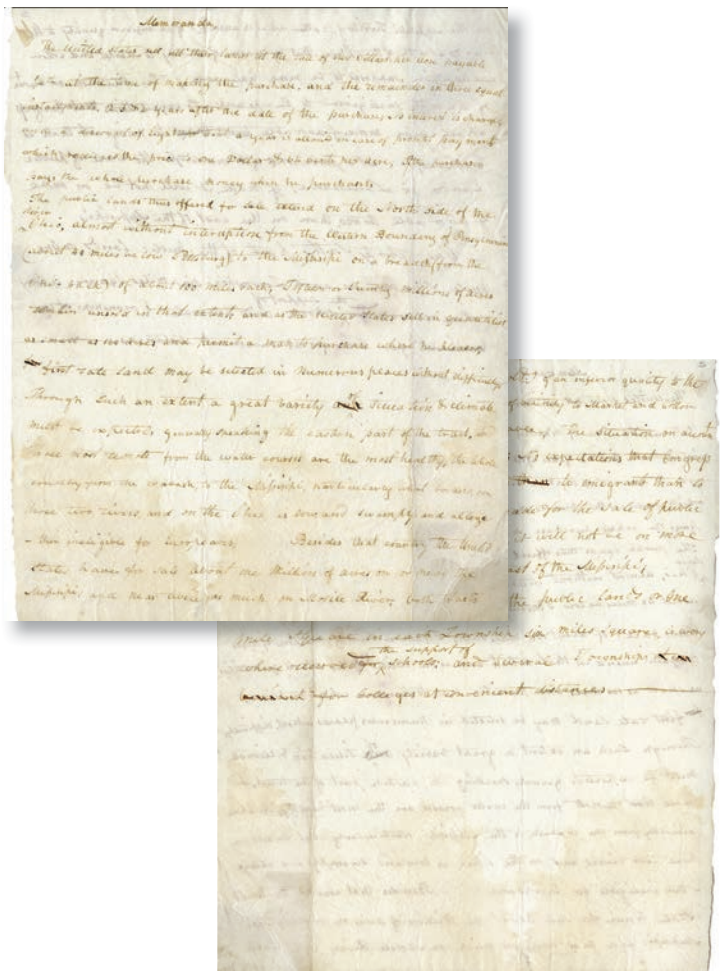
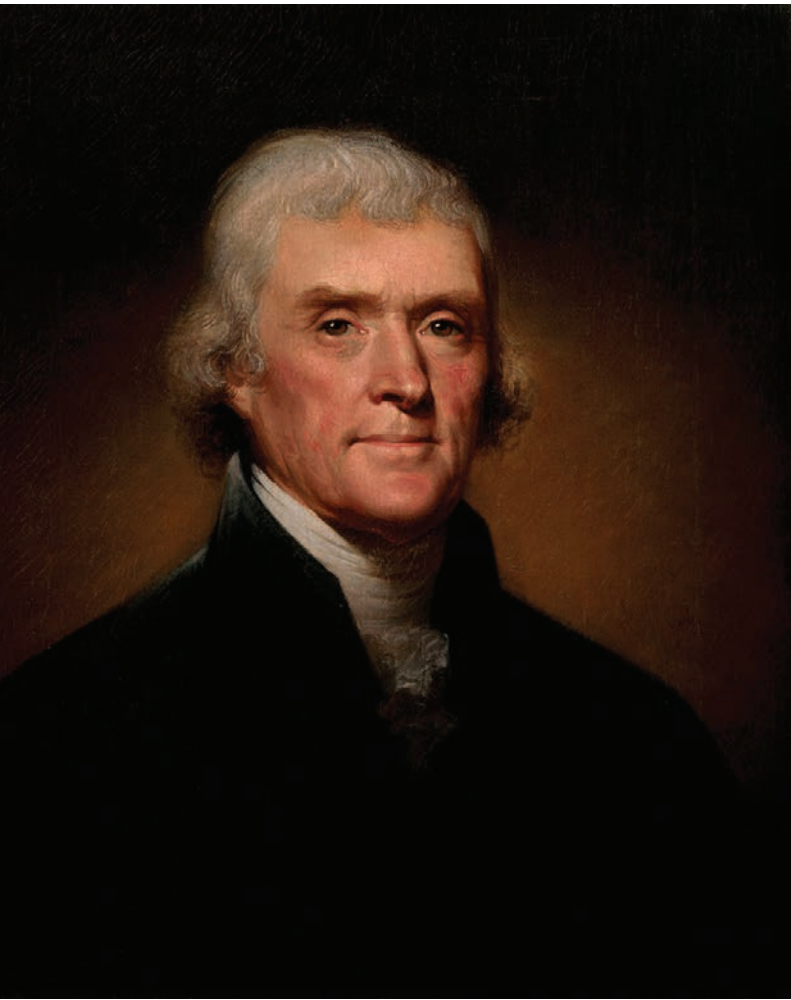
Thomas Jefferson grants land in consideration for military services.

The document reads in part: Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America...Know ye, That, in consideration of military service performed by John Smith and Michael Barnett (both Soldiers for three years) & James Culbertson (a Captain for three years) to the United States, in the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, and in pursuance of an Act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 10th day of August in the year 1790, intituled [sic] "An Act to enable the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying north-west of the River Ohio, between the Little Miami and Sciota;" and another Act of the said Congress passed on the 9th day of June, in the year 1794, amendatory of the said Act, there is granted by the United States unto George Matthews assignee as to one hundred and sixty seven acres on warrant no. 1808, of the Executor of the said James Culbertson...Th: Jefferson

\$3,000 - \$5,000

310-859-7701

PAGE 89



90. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed ("Th: Jefferson") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, 17 December 1804, with integral autograph address panel on overleaf by Jefferson, Sylvanus Bourne esq. Consul of the U.S. of America at Amsterdam. Accompanied by the 2-page autograph letter from Mr. Winkelblech to which Jefferson refers in the letter here offered. Light toning.

President Thomas Jefferson writes to the Consul General of The Netherlands concerning the fair and equal treatment of immigrants procuring land in the U.S., referring to the Constitutional protection of their rights.

"The Constitution and laws of our country have justly deemed it be that that all men shall receive equal measure...We receive strangers freely, but use no measures to induce them to come, but the practice of equal protection & justice to all who are members of our political society."

Jefferson writes in full: Sir The letter of Mr. Winkelblech of Basle [sic] Michigan you were pleased to inclose to me containing enquiries as to the terms on which lands would be granted here to the emigrants he spoke of, I put into the hands of Mr. Gallatin the Secretary of the Treasury with a request that he would give me such a statement as might serve as an answer to the letter, the disposal of the public lands being within his department. The paper now inclosed, is from him and not signed, but informal, merits full credit. It is sent to you on the presumption that Mr. Winkelblech has established the means of receiving his answer through you. The Constitution and laws of our country have justly deemed it be that that all men shall receive equal measure, than by entrusting the public servants with making distinctions in their discretion we introduced that venal favoritism into which discretion so generally degenerates emigrants are admitted to the right of purchasing lands on the same terms, with our most favored citizens, & none of the constituted authorities has the power to vary these terms. We receive strangers freely, but use no measures to induce them to come, but the practice of equal protection & justice to all who are members of our political society. I salute you with respect & consideration. Th: Jefferson

Although Thomas Jefferson was in France serving as United States minister when the Federal Constitution was written in 1787, he was able to influence the development of the federal government through his correspondence. Later his actions as the first Secretary of State, Vice President, leader of the first political opposition party, and third President of the United States were crucial in shaping the look of the nation's capital and defining the powers of the Constitution and the nature of the emerging republic.

\$30,000 - \$50,000

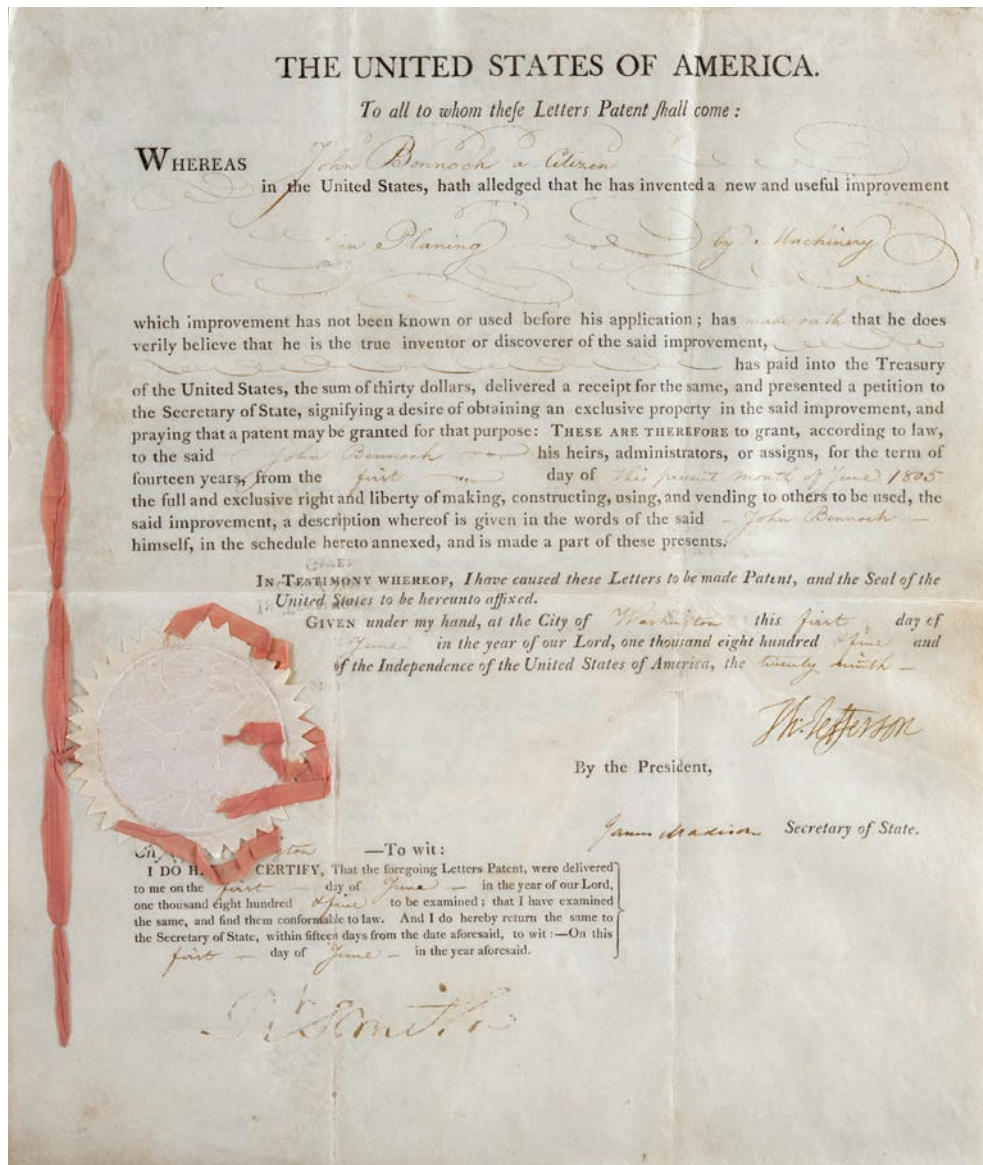
Sir

Washington Dec. 17. 04.

The letter of Mr Winkelblech of Basle which you were pleased to inclose to me, containing enquiries as to the terms on which lands would be granted here to the emigrants he spoke of, I put into the hands of Mr Gallatin the Secretary of the Treasury with a request that he would give me such a statement as might serve as an answer to the letter, the disposal of the public lands being within his department. The paper now inclosed, is from him, and tho not signed, but informal, merits full credit. It is sent to you on the presumption that Mr Winkelblech has established the means of receiving his answer through you. The constitution and laws of our country have justly deemed it better that all men shall receive equal measure, than by entrusting the public servants with making distinctions in their discretion, see introduced that venal favoritism into which discretion is generally degenerated. emigrants are admitted to the right of purchasing lands on the same terms, with our most favored citizens, & none of the constituted authorities has the power to vary these terms. we receive strangers freely, but use no measures to induce them to come, but the practice of equal protection & justice to all who are members of our political society. I salute you with respect & consideration.

W. Jefferson

Sylvanus Bourne esq.



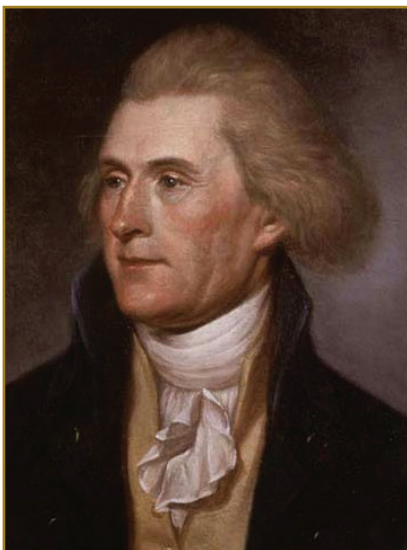
91. Jefferson, Thomas. Document signed ("Th: Jefferson") as President, 2 pages (13.1 x 17 in.; 333 x 432 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 1 June 1805, being a partly-printed Patent document for John Bennoch's invention of a new and useful improvement in *Planing by Machinery*. Bound together with pink ribbon to another vellum leaf completed in manuscript, and signed by Bennoch, describing the said improvement. Countersigned by James Madison, Secretary of State. Usual folds with wrinkles associated with vellum documents. Exhibits light toning; wafer seal and pink ribbon intact. Overall, in very fine condition.

Thomas Jefferson signed patent for John Bennoch's improvement in "Planing by Machinery".

The document reads in part: *The United States of America. To all to whom these Letters Patent shall come: Whereas John Bennoch, a Citizen in the United States, hath alleged that he has invented a new and useful improvement in Planing by Machinery which improvement has not been known or used before his application; has made oath that he does verily believe that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the said improvement... Th: Jefferson*

On 10 April 1790, President George Washington signed the bill that laid the foundation of the modern American patent system. This date marks the first time in American history that the law gave inventors rights to their creations. The 1790 law gave the Patent Board members the power to grant a patent. Their authority was absolute and could not be appealed. The first board members included Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, who was considered the first administrator of the American patent system and the first patent examiner; Henry Knox, Secretary of War; and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General. The Department of State had the responsibility for administering the patent laws with the board deciding on the duration of each patent, not to exceed 14 years. The Act of April 10, 1790 also defined the subject matter of a U.S. patent as "any useful art, manufacture, engine, machine, or device, or any improvement thereon not before known or used." Applicants were to provide a patent specification and drawing and, if possible, a model. After examining the application, the board members would issue a patent if they deemed "the invention or discovery sufficiently useful and important."

\$4,000 - \$6,000



92. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed ("Th: Jefferson"), 1 page (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), Monticello, 10 June 1811, written to George Jefferson. Marked Jefferson George . June 10.11 on verso, with a series of numbers written in pencil (in an unknown hand). Light spotting; minor separation at folds with archival reinforcement on verso.

In violation of the Non-Importation Act of 1806, Thomas Jefferson buys 50 wool blankets for his slaves at Monticello, wishing to remain anonymous to avoid any political fallout.

Dear Sir

Monticello June 10. 11

I recieved yesterday yours of the 6th informing me of the sale of part of my flour at my lowest limit of 9. D. you must be so good as to consider that limit as removed. it was originally proposed at a season when I was satisfied the market must come to that notwithstanding momentary depressions. but the season is now arrived when the approach of harvest must necessarily lower the demand & price. we must therefore take what we can get for any still in hand, as no rise can be expected for this season, & the commodity will not keep till another. in the progress of the non-importation law, there is a single article of British manufacture, for the want of which we may suffer piercing distress. that is the striped blankets for the negroes, for which no substitute can be had. I think it a duty to those poor creatures to look to this in time. could you procure me 50 in Richmond or elsewhere? perhaps they may as yet be had and without an extravagant advance, altho some advance must even now be expected. you will remove a load of painful apprehension from my mind if you can secure me on this article. I wish not to be named as the purchaser, being desirous that my name may not be connected with any subject which may be distorted into a political aspect. I shall set out for Bedford this day overnight & return to our harvest. ever affectionately yours

Th: Jefferson.

P.S. I make some small draughts on you, too inconsiderable to merit letters of advice, my writing & signature being so well known

"In the progress of the non-importation law, there is a single article of British manufacture, for the want of which we may suffer piercing distress. That is, the striped blankets for the negroes, for which no substitute can be had. I think it a duty to those poor creatures to look to this in time."

Jefferson writes in full: Dear Sir I recieved [sic] yesterday yours of the 6th informing me of the sale of part of my flour at my lowest limit of 9. D. You must be so good as to consider that limit as removed. It was originally proposed at a season when I was satisfied the market must come to that notwithstanding momentary depressions. But the season is now arrives when the approach of harvest must necessarily lower the demand & price. We must therefore take what we can get for any still in hand, as no rise can be expected for this season, & the commodity will not keep till another. In the progress of the non-importation law, there is a single article of British manufacture, for the want of which we may suffer piercing distress. That is, the striped blankets for the negroes, for which no substitute can be had. I think it a duty to those poor creatures to look to this in time. Could you procure me 50 in Richmond or elsewhere? Perhaps they may as yet be had and without an extravagant advance, altho some advance must even now be expected. You will remove a load of painful apprehension from my mind if you can secure me on this article. I wish not to be named as the purchaser, being desirous that my name may not be connected with any subject which may be distorted into a political aspect. I shall set out for Bedford this day overnight and return to our harvest. Ever affectionately yours, Th: Jefferson

P.S. I make some small draughts on you, too inconsiderable to merit letters of advice, my writing & signature being so well known.

The Non-Importation Act of 1806 banned the entry of woolen cloth over 5 shillings per square yard, yet Jefferson willingly broke the law to avoid the suffering of "those poor creatures".

\$20,000 - \$30,000



93. Johnson, Andrew. Autograph letter signed ("Andrew Johnson"), 4 pages (8 x 9.75 in; 203 x 248 mm.), Washington, 26 December 1851. Johnson, while serving in the U.S. Congress for the state of Tennessee, writes to former Tennessee Senator Alfred O. P. Nicholson with strategy for the upcoming 1852 election. Some separation along horizontal folds; archival reinforcement remnants along vertical edge. Scattered spotting and vertical stain on page 4.

Believing his political future at a dead end, the Tennessee congressman discusses strategy for the Democratic party with former Tennessee Senator Alfred O.P. Nicholson.

Johnson writes in part: Friend Nicholson, Would it not be best for our State convention while in session to lay down a platform for the democracy and recommend its adoption to the National convention. If we would lay down some principles that were broad and unmistakably democratic in their tendency, the state and the nation could be carried in the next contest without any kind of doubt. Our creed should be laid down with distinctness and then go for the man that is best calculated to carry them out. The old issues have all had their day and have passed away. It seems to me that now is the most favorable time to lay down a creed disconnected as much as possible with those old dividing lines, that would be acceptable to all who are democrats in fact. Parties are breaking up in Tennessee as they are throughout the nation and now is the time to go forward with measures that the opponents of popular government dare not oppose before the people. A party cannot be successful and have nothing to do. It will not do merely to tell the people we have done much for the country already and stop there. There must be something still ahead to be accomplished and it is just as easy to lead the public mind as it is to follow it. Then let us be what pretend to be and commence the work in good faith of popularizing all our institutions. Let Tennessee lead in the great move of making this a government of the people in fact...And as a beginning of a new platform, I will call your attention to the inclosed resolution, proposing three amendments to the Constitution of the U.S...these three propositions will do for the whole nation N & S. The election of Senators by the people will suit the times in Tennessee at this period well. The election of a president by the people is good Jackson doctrine. The fourth plank should be a strict adherence to the compromise [Compromise of 1850] as passed by the last congress. The fifth should be the 'Homestead' policy. Sixth Distribution of all officers appointed by the President and heads of department among the states according to their federal Representation. Seventh — that labor must be made respectable and the mechanics and farmers must be made the aristocracy of the country, if we have one at all. I am not a going to make any argument in general or in detail upon these seven propositions and especially on paper to show you their bearing. They are democratic in all their relations and will do at the North as well as at the South...For if we do not do something of this kind the Whigs will take lead of us in these popular measures...From all that I see and learn, the Whigs will make a case of my district -- my garments are to be divided. This matters but little for my political career is run which will enable me more effectually to serve some of my friends and pay off many obligations of that kind. Write to me soon. Your friend Andrew Johnson

In 1852, Johnson managed to get the House to pass his Homestead Bill, but it failed in the Senate. The Whigs had gained control of the Tennessee legislature, and, under the leadership of Gustavus Henry, redrew the boundaries of Johnson's First District to make it a safe seat for their party. Despite his lack of optimism for his political future, Johnson was eventually convinced by friends to run for governor of Tennessee, winning the position in 1853.

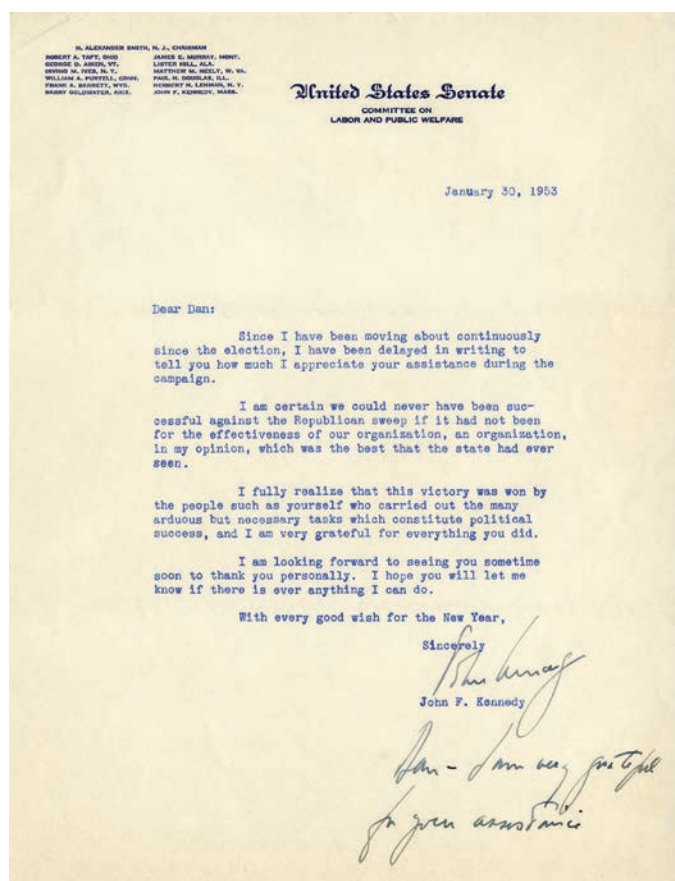
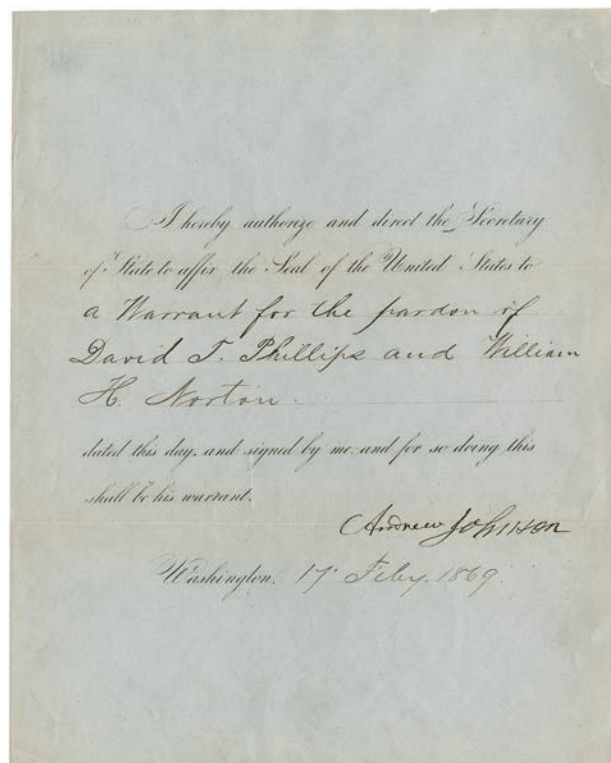
\$5,000 - \$7,000

94. Johnson, Andrew. Document signed (“Andrew Johnson”) as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, 17 February 1869, being a partly-printed document pardoning David T. Phillips and William H. Norton. Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, “17. Feby 1869.” .25-in. tear in right margin with single puncture in text.

Andrew Johnson pardons David T. Phillips and William H. Norton.

The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the United States to a Warrant for the pardon of David T. Phillips and William H. Norton dated this day and signed by me and for so doing this shall be his warrant.* Andrew Johnson

\$300 - \$500



95. Kennedy, John F. Typed letter signed (“John Kennedy”) as U.S. Senator, with additional handwritten postscript, 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), on his personal U.S. Senate stationery, 30 January 1953, written to *Dear Dan*. Slight crease at upper left corner tip; otherwise, in fine condition.

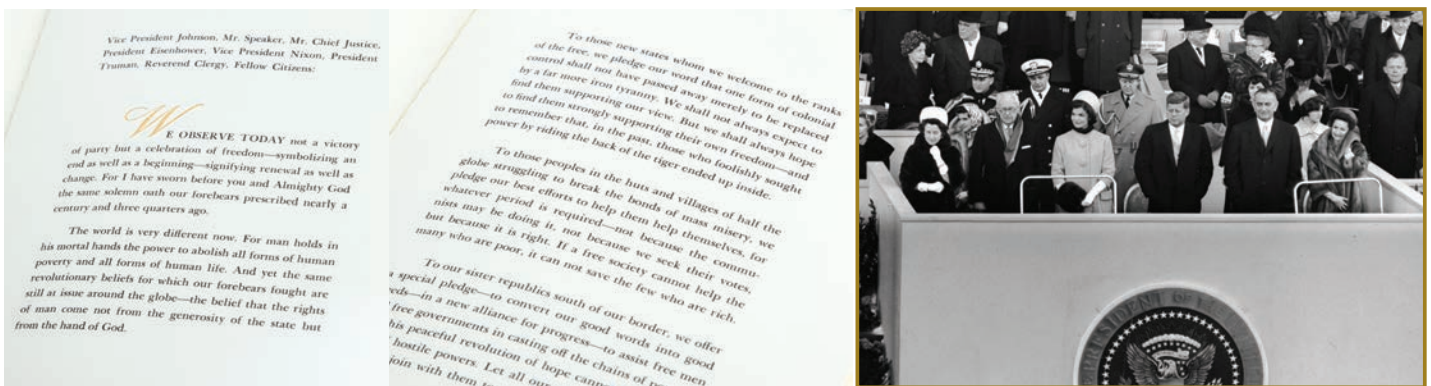
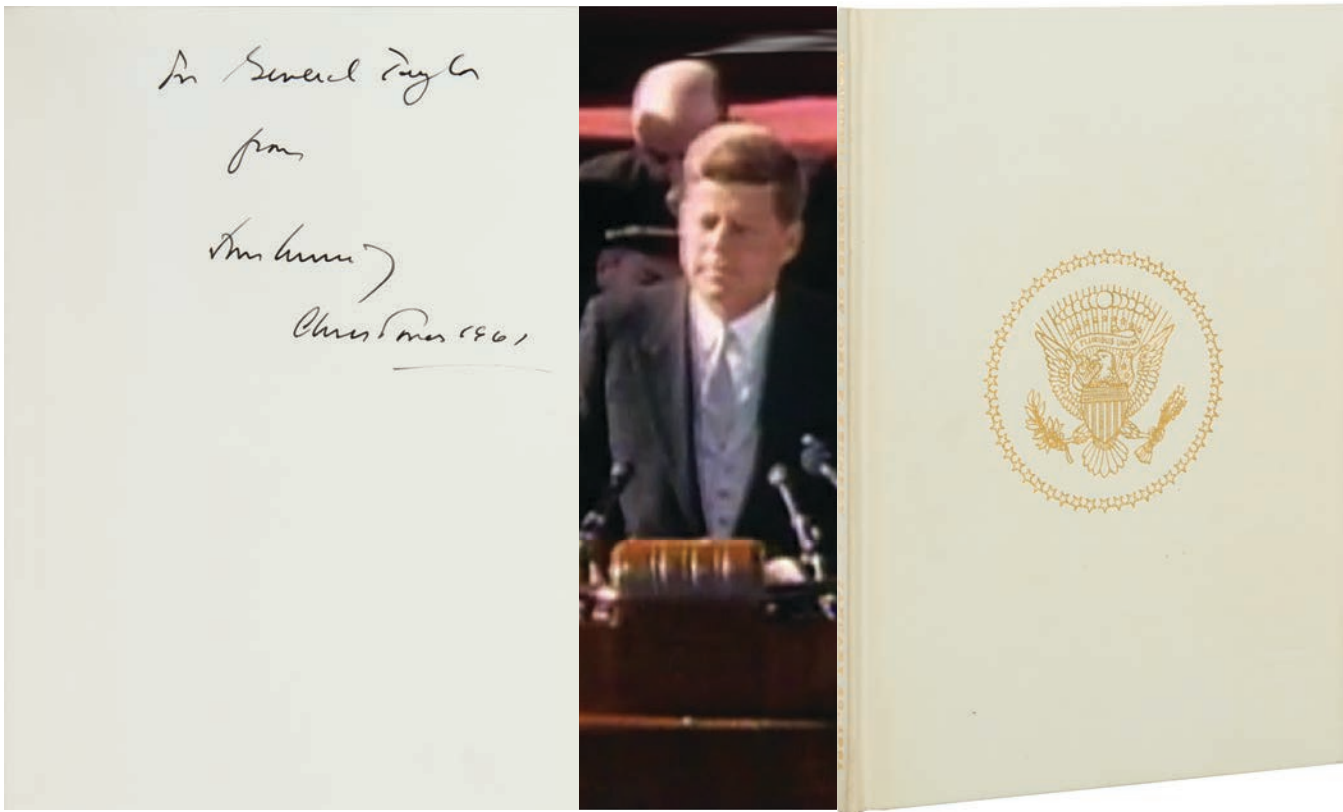
Less than one month after reaching the U.S. Senate, John F. Kennedy attributes the success of his election campaign.

“...we could never have been so successful against the Republican sweep if it had not been for the effectiveness of our organization...I am very grateful for your assistance”

Kennedy writes in full: *Dear Dan: Since I have been moving about continuously since the election, I have been delayed in writing to tell you how much I appreciate your assistance during the campaign. I am certain we could never have been successful against the Republican sweep if it had not been for the effectiveness of our organization, an organization, in my opinion, which was the best that the state had ever seen. I fully realize that this victory was won by the people such as yourself who carried out the many arduous but necessary tasks, which constitute political success, and I am very grateful for everything you did. I am looking forward to seeing you sometime soon to thank you personally. I hope you will let me know if there is anything I can do. With every good wish for the New Year, Sincerely, John Kennedy* [Kennedy adds the following handwritten postscript:] *Dan - I am very grateful for your assistance.*

The effectiveness of our organization Kennedy refers to is credited by many historians as directly leading to JFK’s nomination and election to the Presidency eight years later. Theodore H. White in his Pulitzer Prize-winning book, *The Making of the President 1960*, notes that during the primary campaign leading to Kennedy’s nomination “the organization [was] so tooled that on the day after the Convention it could be concerted into election machinery.”

\$1,500 - \$2,000



96. Kennedy, John F. Presidential Inaugural Address signed (“John Kennedy”), being a presentation copy bound in white cloth with gilt Presidential Seal on the cover and stamped in gilt lettering on the spine “Inaugural Address of John F. Kennedy ★ January 20, 1961”. 8 pages (7 x 10 in.; 178 x 254 mm.), [no place], inscribed in black ink on the front blank flyleaf by Kennedy, *For General Taylor from John Kennedy Christmas 1961*. Housed in a matching slipcase with gold Presidential Seal. Slight ink transfer on endpaper.

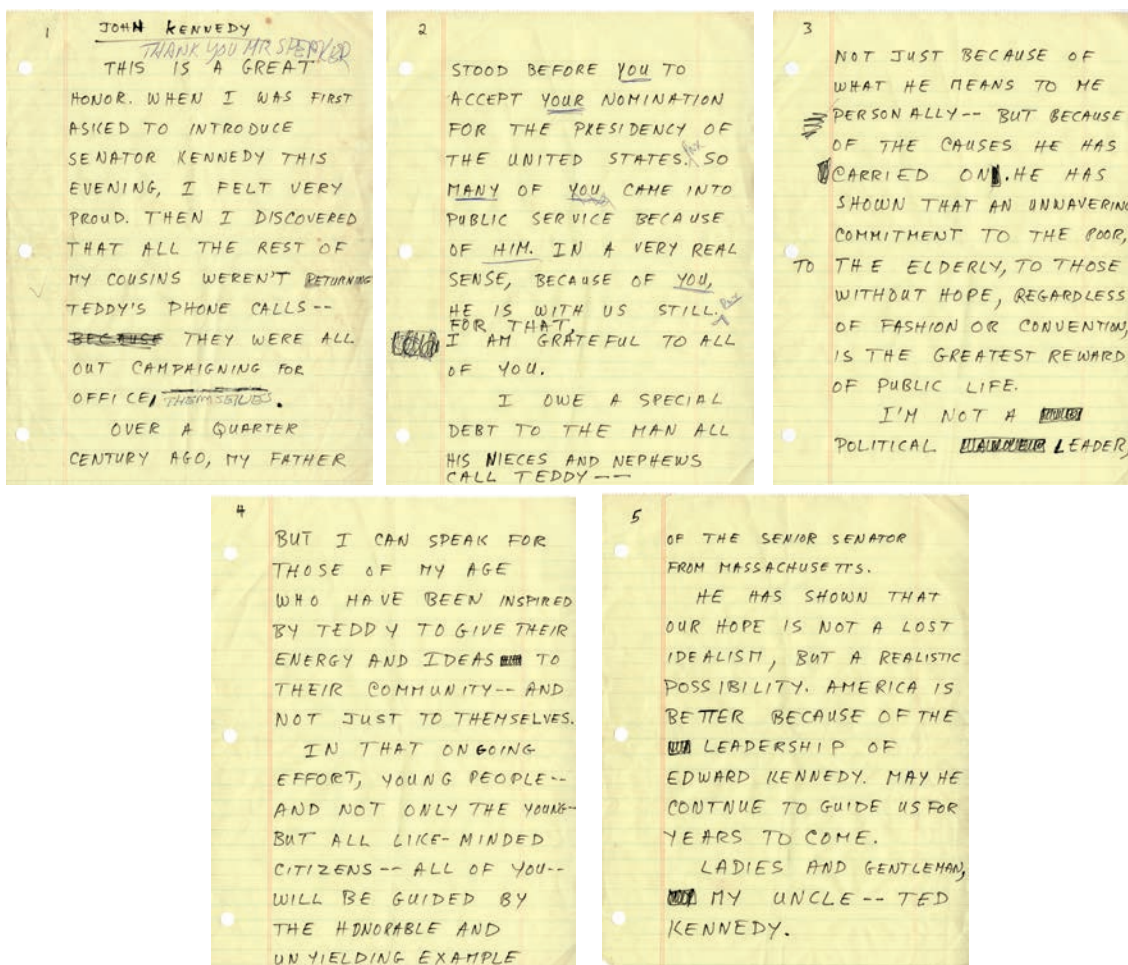
Kennedy’s Inaugural Address, a presentation from the President to General Maxwell Taylor, Kennedy’s primary military advisor.

“And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do for your country.”

Maxwell Taylor first joined Kennedy’s White House staff as military advisor to the President in 1961. Taylor had previously served President Dwight D. Eisenhower as Army Chief of Staff. Kennedy recalled Taylor to active service in 1962, appointing him chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Within weeks, Taylor became a key participant in the secret ExComm meetings during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

This speech, the best known inaugural address since Abraham Lincoln’s second inaugural, was written by Kennedy with the assistance of Theodore Sorenson, who had been instructed to study Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address as a model. There are numerous passages which are strongly evocative of Lincoln’s rhythmic cadences.

\$15,000 - \$20,000



97. Kennedy, John F., Jr. Autograph manuscript speech (unsigned), 5 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), written in ink on separate leaves of yellow lined notebook paper, [no place, no date, 1988], being the handwritten speech delivered by John F. Kennedy, Jr. when he introduced his uncle Ted Kennedy at the 1988 Democratic National Convention in Atlanta, Georgia. Written "John Kennedy" at the top margin, with each of the respective page numbers written at the upper left corner. Contains several handwritten corrections by an unknown hand. Minor surface wrinkles with slight stains.

John F. Kennedy, Jr.'s handwritten speech delivered to the 1988 Democratic National Convention.

"Over a quarter century ago, my father stood before you to accept your nomination for the Presidency of the United States...So many of you came into public service because of him. In a very real sense, because of you, he is with us still."

The speech reads in full: Thank you Mr. Speaker. This is a great honor. When I was first asked to introduce Senator Kennedy this evening, I felt very proud. Then I discovered that all the rest of my cousins weren't returning Teddy's phone calls -- they were all out campaigning for office, themselves. Over a quarter century ago, my father stood before you to accept your nomination for the Presidency of the United States. Pause. So many of you came into public service because of him. In a very real sense, because of you, he is with us still. Pause. For that, I am grateful to all of you. I owe a special debt to the man all his nieces and nephews call Teddy -- not just because of what he means to me personally -- but because of the causes he has carried on. He has shown that an unwavering commitment to the poor, to the elderly, to those without hope, regardless of fashion or convention, is the greatest reward of public life. I'm not a political leader, but I can speak for those of my age who have been inspired by Teddy to give their energy and ideas to their community -- and not just to themselves. In that ongoing effort, young people -- and not only the young -- but all like-minded citizens -- all of you -- will be guided by the honorable and unyielding example of the Senior Senator from Massachusetts. He has shown that our hope is not a lost idealism, but a realistic possibility. America is better because of the leadership of Edward Kennedy. May he continue [sic] to guide us for years to come. Ladies and Gentlemen, my uncle -- Ted Kennedy

John F. Kennedy, Jr. took center stage at the 1988 Democratic National Convention when he introduced his uncle Ted Kennedy. When he finished, the audience gave the slain President's son a two-minute standing ovation. Nearly everyone was impressed by his poise, charm and sincerity. It was instantly clear to many of the movers and shakers in the Democratic Party that JFK's son had enormous political potential. Former White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger commented after seeing John Jr.'s speech that he should consider going into politics; John replied that he was interested, but was still too young. This was the only political speech delivered by John F. Kennedy, Jr.

\$8,000 - \$12,000



98. [Kennedy, Robert F.] Extremely rare vintage 1968 silk-screen poster of Bobby Kennedy by Larry Korneman. Measuring 23 x 34.75 in. (584 x 883 mm.), the psychedelic design features colors of teal, green, hot pink, yellow, orange, maroon, and purple highlighted in silver on beige background. Kennedy's smiling head is atop block letters "BOBBY" (with shamrock in the "O") with a waving flag behind him. Stamped on the verso, "Larry Korneman, 1300 West 11th Street, Long Beach, Calif, 90813". This piece was acquired by the consignor directly from Korneman in the late 60s, who stated that he created only five of these silk-screen prints of Bobby. Exhibits significant chipping and tears on the borders, not affecting the artwork; scattered wrinkles on the image; minor dampstains at lower portion of image.

\$2,000 - \$3,000



99. [Kennedy, Robert F.] Original Itinerary for Robert F. Kennedy's California Primary Campaign, 17 pages (8.5 x 11 in. and 8.5 x 14 in.; 216 x 279 mm. and 216 x 356), being photocopies (and a single carbon copy), entitled "Schedule For Senator Robert F. Kennedy", covering the days of 20, 21, 28, 29 May and 1 - 4 June (election day). Some pages contain both ink and copied notes by unknown campaign staff members. Included are rally destinations, motorcade details, such as, "Motorcade through key areas, especially Negro and Mexican-American", and flight details (commercial & helicopter), galas, luncheons, even taking some of his children to Disneyland on Sunday, 2 June. Highly detailed, the particular routes and travel times are present. The California campaign headquarters was at the Royal Suite at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. **Included is the Kennedy Headquarters Royal Suite room key stamped "520"**. Among the papers is the information for campaign staff members concerning the press room facilities, baggage logistics, transportation and various members of the press "Arriving Los Angeles, Saturday, May 18, 1968" with their respective Ambassador Hotel room extensions. Included is the 11-page Ambassador Hotel Meeting Planning guide and the vintage APB issued by the Los Angeles Police Department covering Kennedy's assassination stating in part: "EMERGENCY Assault with intent to commit murder - in custody. Suspect Sirhan Bishara Sirhan...male Jordanian date of birth 3-12-44 5'-2" 115' BLK BRN. Suspect shot Senator Kennedy and five others 3400 Wilshire Blvd Los Angeles Calif. using a 5 shot 22 caliber revolver blue steel Iver Johnson 2 inch..." Papers exhibit usual folds, with light soiling and some chipping to edges.

Original Itinerary and California Headquarters Ambassador Hotel Room Key from Robert F. Kennedy's Presidential Primary Campaign - ending in triumph and tragedy.

Robert F. Kennedy was a late entry in the race for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 1968. He made progress in achieving Democratic support and managed to win California with 46 percent of the vote to McCarthy's 42 percent, claiming the biggest prize in the nominating process as well as a crucial defeat to McCarthy's campaign. Around midnight on 4 June, Kennedy addressed supporters at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, confidently promising to heal the many divisions within the country. After the speech, Kennedy left through a service area to greet kitchen workers. In a crowded kitchen passageway, Sirhan Sirhan, a 24-year-old Palestinian-born Jordanian, opened fire with a .22 caliber revolver and shot Kennedy in the head at close range. Following the shooting, Kennedy was rushed to Central Receiving Hospital and then transferred to The Good Samaritan Hospital, where he died early in the morning on 6 June. **\$1,000 - \$1,500**

Dec. 19, 1965
Mr. John J. Geoghegan
Pres.
Coward-McCann Inc.
300 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N.Y.
Dear Mister Jack:
Thanks a million for the beautiful leather-bound edition, or copy, of
BIG SUR.
This courtesy is not lost on me.
I hope to visit your office sometime next Spring and just say hello
for awhile, and thank you personally.
My travels have been kinder friends of late, but to repeat New York
today, had I been back up north next year and will visit New York
more often. I'm sorry VANITY is still not approved by your editors.
I'm glad we made that sale to the expert people and covered my expenses.
My book in hardbound will sell someday when people finally realize that
99% of our literature is being written in the same dull manner forgettable
in a week, like Readers Digest, and turn to a new scientific approach
to prosody and natural explanation, of which I am one of the pioneers
thanks to my studies inside the pages of people like Joyce, Yeats,
Laurence Sterne, Rabelais, Villon, Genet, Celine, D.H. Lawrence & others.
Prez.

Yours,
Jack Kerouac
5115-2003 Res. No.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

OUTLINE
of
VANITY OF DULUOZ
(Jack Kerouac)

"VANITY OF DULUOZ" is the last gap that remains in the Duloz
Legend up until the early '60's. In other words, it completes
the Legend up to the end of "BIG SUR."
The sequel to VANITY itself is "ON THE ROAD." And VANITY
is the sequel to "MAGGIE CASSIDY."
VANITY was planned decades ago, in 1943 to be exact, and the
title, thru a thousand changes of mind, keeps sticking nevertheless
and irrevocably. I like it also as a complete slap
in the face to those who say that I ought to quit writing
about Duloz (i.e., myself and how I saw with my own eyes,
instead of silly daydreaming "fiction.") It's simply my
lifework-style and my idea of my personal shelf of books,
and there's no other way.
The story takes up, beginning back slightly to age 13, but
briefly, to early middle school struggles that led to
high school football, with admirably college education in
mind, then to prep school in New York City (where the smalltown
kid undergoes that complete new horizon) and then to Columbia
College. Now the adventures that are packed inside this
single and too stiff and formal explanation, are too wild not
to tell. Furthermore, after I quit college and college football
in order to go sail on the North Atlantic under submarine attack,
to the North Pole, returned to college in time for the Army game,
then quit again, to go be drafted by the Navy, where I finished
off, then another wartime crossing of the Atlantic, then the
entire configuration of parents, girlfriends, friends all
getting touched by the tragedy of a real-life murder, followed
by two weeks for me in the House Jail among the inmates of
Hester Inc., another voyage, a madcap career withdrawal to
write like a young Goethe (my self-utopian period, when I
burned what I wrote) (and this is only a later development of

the earlier part of the story about my first,
fourth period of literary practicing) (to-
tally dissimilar situations of my education
times at home and on ships). Further love
me (first), a period of drug-taking metham-
phetamines with burroughs in New York, followed
by a return to my father's home, where he died
start work in earnest on my first novel "THE
" which is eventually accepted, as I'll
very time begins in 1975 and ends in 1984, when
off" with my finished manuscript on the desk.
this explanation more dramatic but I'm trying
explicit. THE ADVENTURES OF VANITY OF DULUOZ
the plot, because, according to my early love
felt I had to be an adventurer as well as a
ther in total knowledge.
the story of my father and how he wished on
of died before it happened.
the early Burroughs, Ginsberg, some hundred
went to go through all of them), travels, jobs
Duloz reading and writing in solitude in effect,
to the lady beatniks and teenagers of today
own their way through college and really
some that ranged beyond the pad, the car, the
it is, really, the most fabulous adventure.
and silly but serious life, and I intend
sincerely, briefly and best I can. If writing
it, I'm a non-writer, I'm a good, then Chap,
me to write up own way.
anger than "MAGGIE CASSIDY." In other words,
contrast to some of my recent ones.
I'm going to look for a new house this week
I done with my peripatetic mother and my new wife
and need extra money for a decent-sized place, my own study etc.
So, consider it.
Jack Kerouac Prez

August 6, 1967
Miss Sheldon
Dear Miss Sheldon: I've dug up three new pictures, printed on thick glossy paper of my preschool
years, and at taking the liberty of having copies and negatives prepared
sent to you. It may change Ellis' mind about what pictures he'll use
for the sales conference late this month.
Also included along a somewhat serious picture taken by "a son of the Columbia
College bookstore." This son was "MAGGIE CASSIDY" and "MAGGIE" wanted to give him
a kiss. If he'd still there, he might die up said photo. -Sheld, just in uniform,
shameless. I'm trying to give Ellis all the place he needs, he
needed. In time you will say the photo (Ellis) when they come in. Chap!
I'll be useful for later books too.
Yours,
Jack Kerouac
5115-2003 Res. No.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
Lowell, Mass. 02101
Columbia Union Book Shop
Post Christie
Long
UWS-8300
288-4153
4150
Christie on
Columbia Ave 1/10
Post using file.
Post using file.
Post using file.

Dec. 28, 1967
Dear Ellis:
Okay, glad the professional proofreaders are giving the pages a last look.
And, yes, in answer to your question, the book is a "style departure," I felt I
was getting too old for "style" and particularly because I had become
a victim of style instead of the other way around...and now, like the famous
style of Shakespeare, may I get to writing to you.
Anyway, I also wanted to suggest that the dust jacket blurb should be
like simple recitation of what the book's about because I think 90% of
reviewers only read the blurb, the first page, and the last page, and so
the blurb should not have anything in it that's open to one clever kind of
derision or other. But, I leave the judgment to you. You know their tricks.
This is not a suggestion, but I've always felt a photograph makes a better
dust jacket cover than anything; how about a blow-up of the curlyhead with the
big "L" on the sweater, at that birthday party, as it implies vanity, sadness,
the way Duloz looked...Up to you. Just an idea...
If you have anything to do with the future reprint sale, make it a shopper, maybe.
Hope to see you in New York this winter.
Yours,
Jack

100. Kerouac, Jack. Fine series of three typed letters signed and a typed précis signed ('Jack Kerouac' and 'Jack') relating to two of his later works, Desolation Angels and his semi-autobiographical novel, Vanity of Duluo, including:

1. Typed letter signed, 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), St. Petersburg, 19 December 1965, to John J. Geoghegan – President (Prez) of publisher Coward-McCann Inc.; slight yellowing at margins.

The letter that begins with thanks to his publisher for a leather-bound edition of Desolation Angels and then goes on to comment on Kerouac's view of the current state of literature and writing of authors that have influenced him. He writes in part:

...My books in hardbound will sell someday when people finally realize that 99% of our literature is being written in the same dull manner forgettable in a week, like Readers Digest, and turn to a new scientific approach to prosody and natural explanation, of which I am one of the pioneers thanks to my studies inside the pages of people like Joyce, Yeats, Laurence Sterne, Rabelais, Villon, Genet, Celine, D.H. Lawrence & others...

2. Typed précis signed, 2 pages, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), 23 November 1966 being an outline for his semi-autobiographical novel, Vanity of Duluo. He writes in part:

VANITY OF DULUOZ is the last gap that remains in the Duloz Legend up until the early '60's. In other words, it completes the Legend up to the end of "BIG SUR." The sequel to VANITY itself is "ON THE ROAD." And VANITY is the sequel to "MAGGIE CASSIDY." VANITY was planned decades ago, in the 1943 to be exact, and the title, thru a thousand changes of mind, keeps sticking nevertheless and irrevocably. I like it also as a slap in the face to those who say that I ought to quit writing about Duluo (i.e., myself and how I saw with my own eyes, instead of silly daydreaming "fiction.") It's simply my lifework-style and my idea of my personal shelf of books, and there's no other way...

3. Typed letter signed, 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Lowell, 6 August 1967, to Miss Sheldon; slight yellowing at margins.

Kerouac discusses publicity images for Vanity of Duluo. He writes in part:

I've dug up three new pictures, printed on thick glossy paper of my preschool yearbook, and am taking the liberty of having copies and negatives prepared and sent to you. It may change Ellis' mind about what pictures he'll use at the sales conference late this month...

4. Typed letter signed, 1 page, (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), Lowell, 28 October 1967, to Ellis; slight yellowing at margins.

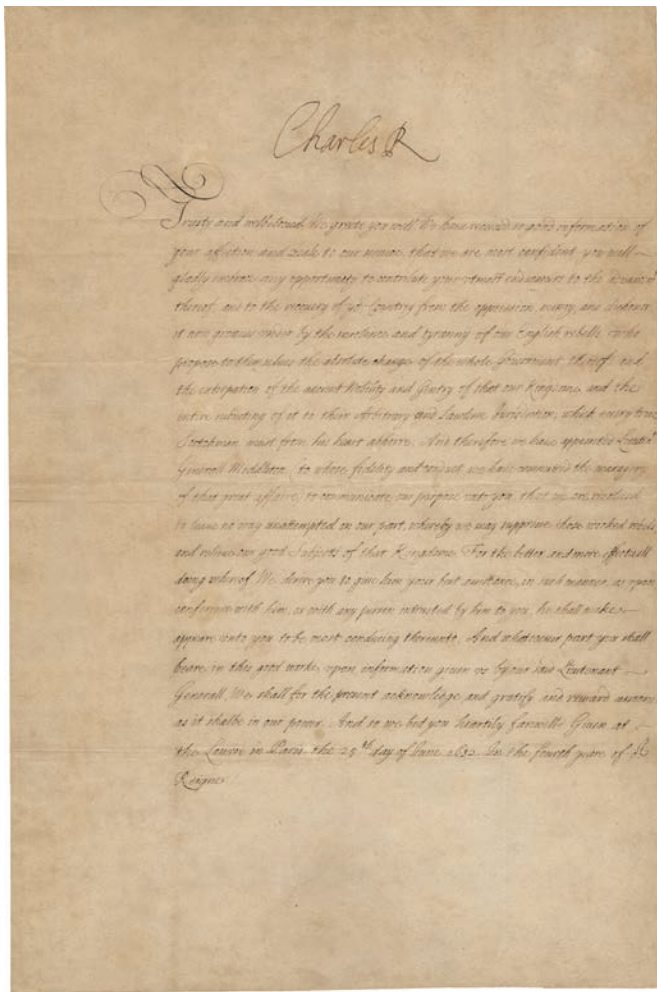
Kerouac discusses finishing touches for Vanity of Duluo. He writes in part:

Okay, glad the professional proofreaders are giving the pages a last look. And, yes, in answer to your question, the book is a "style departure," I felt I was getting too old for "style" and particularly because I had become a victim of style instead of the other way around ...

Anyway, I also wanted to suggest that the dust jacket blurb should be like simple recitation of what the book's about because I think 90% of reviewers only read the blurb, the first page, and the last page and so the blurb should not have anything in it that's open to one clever kind of derision or other. But, I leave the judgment to you. You know their tricks...

...I've always felt a photograph makes a better dustjacket cover than anything; how about a blow-up of the curlyhead with the big "L" on the sweater, at the birthday party, as it implies vanity, sadness, the way Duluo looked...Up to you. Just an idea...

A fascinating group of material relating to two of Kerouac's later works. **\$15,000 – \$25,000**



101. King Charles II of England. Document signed ("Charles R") as King-in-exile, 1 page (8.75 x 13 in.; 222 x 330 mm.), Paris, 25 June 1652, to an unknown recipient promoting support for an uprising against the Cromwellian dictatorship. Expected folds, with light toning and soiling, seal remnants and mild dampstain on verso; professionally cleaned and restored.

Charles II, in exile in France, appeals for support in Scotland to mount an invasion of England to overthrow Oliver Cromwell, "whereby we may suppress those wicked rebels, and relieve our good Subjects..."

The document reads in full: *Trusty and wellbeloved We greeete you well. We have received so good information of your affection and zeale to our service, that we are most confident you will—gladly embrace any opportunity to contribute your utmost endeavour to the advancem[en]t thereof and to the recovery of your Countrey from the oppression, misery, and dishonor it now groans under by the insolence and tyranny of our English rebels, who propose to themselves the absolute charge of the whole Government thereof and the extirpation of the ancient Nobility and Gentry of that our Kingdome and the entire subjecting of it so their Arbitrary and Lawless Jurisdiction; which every true Scotchman must from his heart abhorre; And therefore we have appointed Lieuten[an]t General Middleton (to whose fidelity and conduct we have committed the managery of that great affaire) to communicate your purpose unto you, that we are resolved to leave no way unattempted on our part, whereby we may suppress those wicked rebels, and relieve our good Subjects of that*

Kingdome. For the better and more effectuall doing whereof We desire you to give him your best assistance, in such manner, as upon conference with him, or with any person intrusted by him to you, he shall make — appeare unto you to be most conducing thereunto. And whatsoever part you whall beare in this good worke, upon information given us by our said Lieutenant Generall. We shall for the present acknowledge, and gratify and reward assoone as it shall be in our power. And so we bid you hearty farewell Given at the Louvre in Paris the 25th day of June. In the fourth yeare of R. Reigne.
[signed at the upper margin:] Charles R

Smarting from his defeat at the hands of Oliver Cromwell at Worcester and now in exile in Paris, Charles II renews his efforts to secure the English throne. Addressing an unknown Scotsman, Charles invokes the personality of General John Middleton to rally more Scots to the aid of the Stuarts. Following the execution of his father in 1649 at the hands of Oliver Cromwell, the Scottish Parliament, dominated by the Covenanter faction, declared Charles II "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland," but refused him entry unless he accepted Presbyterianism throughout the realm. At first, Charles II resisted, but after one of his loyal generals, James Graham, Marquess of Montrose, mounted an unauthorized invasion of Scotland which ended in his capture and execution, he acceded to the demands of the Scottish Parliament. Charles arrived in Scotland in June 1650 where he formally agreed to the Covenanters' demands. In January 1651 he was formally crowned King of Scotland, but following his defeat by Cromwell's forces at Worcester in September 1651, he went into exile in France. Charles now pinned his hopes on the skills and abilities of John Middleton, a professional soldier during the English Civil War and during The Restoration. A Scotsman, Middleton first served in France in 1632 as a pikeman but quickly rose to the ranks. In 1639 he served under James Graham, 1st Marquess of Montrose during the Bishop's Wars against Charles I. During the English Civil War he served as a colonel in the Parliamentary army, subsequently leading the cavalry with the rank of lieutenant general. In 1646, he became commander-in-chief of the Army of the Covenant with whom, in 1648, he invaded northern England in an unsuccessful effort to secure the release of Charles I who had been imprisoned by the Parliamentarians. Defeated by Cromwell at Preston, he returned to Scotland and attempted to foment a royalist uprising there. When Charles II landed in Scotland, Middleton became a general in his army, but was wounded and captured at the Battle of Worcester in September 1651 and imprisoned at the Tower of London. He soon escaped and joined Charles II in exile in Paris. In February 1654, Middleton again travelled to Scotland in command of Charles II's troops during the brief Royalist uprising there. After his defeat at the hands of General Monck at Dalnaspidal in July 1654, he returned to exile with Charles II in Paris. Following the restoration of Charles II in 1660, Middleton became 1st Earl of Middleton. In 1668 Charles II made him Governor of Tangier, a post he held until his death six years later.

\$8,000 - \$12,000

Head Q's Richmond Va
25th April 1862

H. E. John Milton
Governor of Florida
Tallahassee

Your letter of the 17th inst. is received. I regret that you should feel any disappointment that the President did not adopt your recommendation in the selection of a Brigadier General to command in Florida. You will perceive from my former letter, that before your recommendation was received, the subject had already engaged the attention of the President, and of gentlemen whose deep interest in the cause is well known, and whose acquaintance with the condition of affairs in Florida naturally gave great weight to their counsel.

I am sure your Excellency need not be told, that in continuing to act under their advice, the President did not forget the consideration due to your recommendation, and while he was guided in making the appointment by the advice of those with whom he was already consulting, he did not doubt, nor does he now question, that the interest felt by

all concerned in the subject, would secure the attainment of the great object — the advancement of our common cause. Your Excellency's assurance of your readiness to cooperate fully with Genl. Finnegan, is only what the President expected from your known attachment to the country, and disinterested devotion to the cause, and with your aid, the President sincerely trusts that a result will be attained which will satisfy you that the promotion of the interests of the country was the controlling motive of those with whom he counseled, as he is persuaded that it is your own.

With reference to the proclamation of Martial Law in the counties designated by Genl. Floyd, the President desires me to say that he does not think the facts stated would justify him in exercising the power. He hopes that the civil authorities, aided by the military which can always be used for that purpose, will prove sufficient for the emergency. If your Excellency possesses the power under the laws of Florida to proclaim Martial Law, you will of course judge of the necessity of such a measure for yourself.

I am Governor, very respy
Your obt. Servt.
R. E. Lee

102. Lee, Robert E. Letter signed ("R.E. Lee"), 2 pages (8.5 x 10.5 in.; 216 x 267 mm.), front and back, Head Q's Richmond, Va., 25 April 1862. Written to H.E. John Milton, Florida Governor John Milton. Toning along right margin; chipping along the edges; separations at folds with 1-in. tear at bottom.

Robert E. Lee acts as moderator between Jefferson Davis and Florida Governor John Milton who feels slighted by Davis for not accepting his recommendation for Brigadier General to command rebel forces in Florida.

"...the President did not forget the consideration due to your recommendation, and while he was guided in making the appointment by the advice of those with whom he was already consulting, he did not doubt, nor does he now question, that the interest felt by all concerned in the subject, would secure the attainment of the great object — the advancement of our common cause."

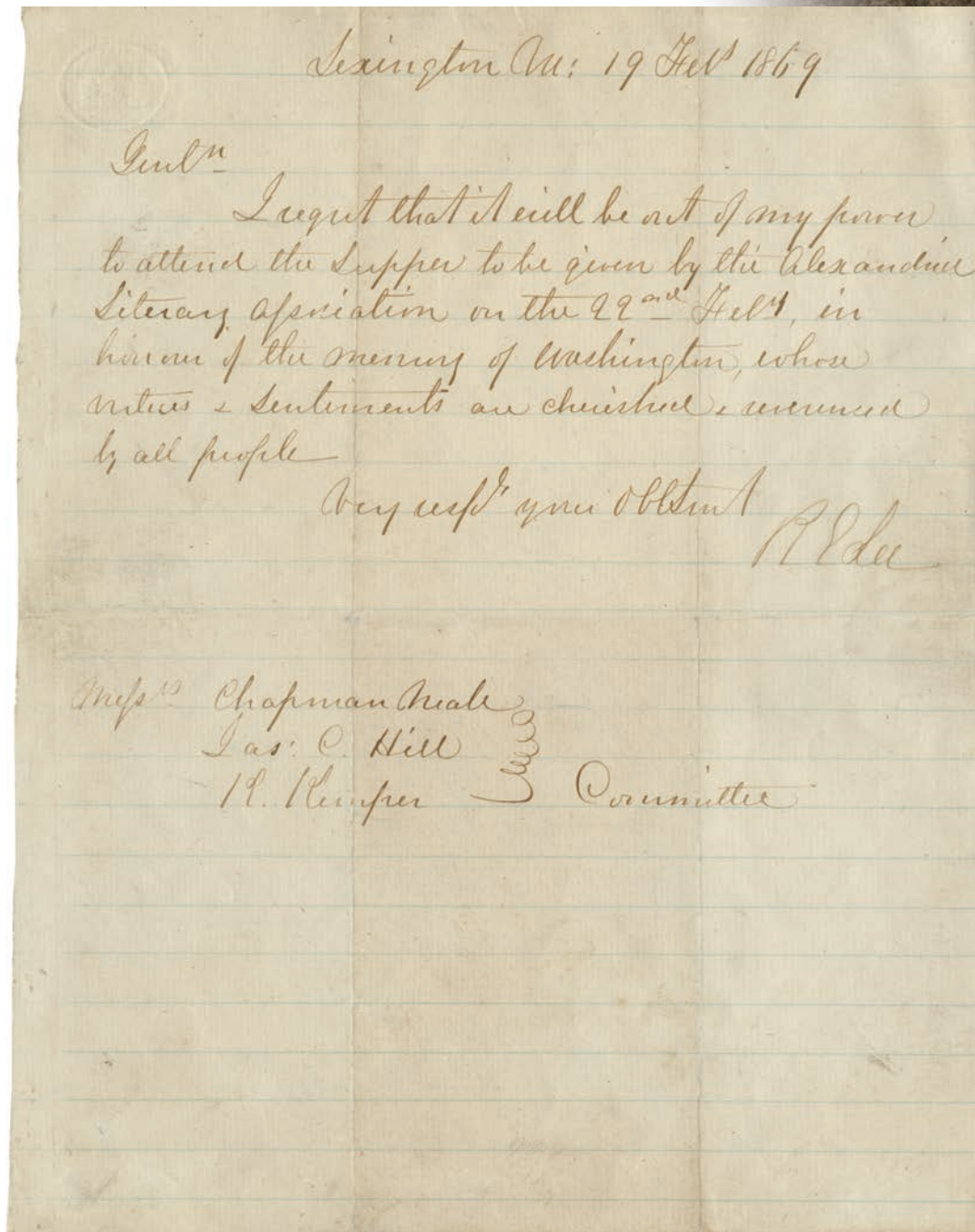
Lee writes in full: Your letter of the 17th inst. is received. I regret that you should feel any disappointment that the President did not adopt your recommendation in the selection of a Brigadier General to command in Florida. You will perceive from my former letter, that before your recommendation was received, the subject had already engaged the attention of the President, and of gentlemen whose deep interest in the cause is well known, and whose acquaintance with the condition of affairs in Florida naturally gave great weight to their counsel. I am sure your Excellency need not be told, that in continuing to act under their advice, the President did not forget the consideration due to your recommendation, and while he was guided in making the appointment by the advice of those with whom he was already consulting, he did not doubt, nor does he now question, that the interest felt by all concerned in the subject, would secure the attainment of the great object — the advancement of our common cause. Your Excellency's assurance of your readiness to cooperate fully with Genl. Finnegan, is only what the President expected from your known attachment to the country, and disinterested devotion to the cause, and with your aid, the President sincerely trusts that a result will be attained which will satisfy you that the promotion of the interests of the country was the controlling motive of those with whom he counseled, as he is persuaded that it is your own. With reference to the proclamation of Martial Law in the counties designated by Genl. Floyd, the President desires me to say that he does not think the facts stated would justify him in exercising the power. He hopes that the civil authorities, aided by the military which can always be used for that purpose, will prove sufficient for the emergency. If your Excellency possesses the power under the laws of Florida to proclaim Martial Law, you will of course judge of the necessity of such a measure for yourself. I am Governor, very respy. Your obt. Servt., R.E. Lee Genl. Comdg.

A telling letter of Lee's diplomatic skills. Jefferson Davis' choice of Finnegan turned out to be a wise one. Florida was nearly devoid of Confederate forces and was viewed as a ripe target for invasion. On 20 February 1864 a force of 5,500 Union soldiers under Gen. Truman Seymour crashed into Finnegan's outnumbered forces at Olustee, Florida. Just as Finnegan committed the last of his reserves, the Union line broke and began to retreat. The greatest damage was caused by the Northern press, which demanded to know why troops were being expended in a militarily insignificant state. In late May 1864 Finnegan was sent to Virginia at the head of a brigade of Floridians. At the second Battle of Cold Harbor, his forces fill the breach after a desperate charge by Grant broke Breckinridge's line and threatened to flank the Confederates. The reference to martial law is in connection with orders Milton passed to Gen. John B. Floyd for protection of the newly-built Florida Railroad Company tracks, rolling stock and terminals. Florida-content Confederate material is rare.

\$12,000 - \$15,000

310-859-7701

PAGE 101



103. Lee, Robert E. Autograph letter signed ("R.E. Lee"), 1 page (7.75 x 9.75 in; 197 x 248 mm.), Lexington, Va., 19 February 1869, written to Messrs Chapman Neale, Jas C. Hill, H. Kemper – Committee [of the Alexandria Literary Association]. Light soiling; professionally reinforced at folds on verso.

Robert E. Lee salutes the memory of George Washington, the man after whom he modeled his fabled career.

Lee writes in full: Genlⁿ: I regret that it will be out of my power to attend the Supper to be given by the Alexandria Literary Association on the 22nd Feby in honor of the memory of Washington, whose virtues & sentiments are cherished & admired by all people. Very respy your Obt Sert R.E. Lee

Here, the hero of the Confederacy salutes the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and the nation's first President: George Washington. Lee, like that first aristocratic Virginia planter and gentleman, also hated slavery and secession, yet followed dutifully when Virginia left the Union. He too served selflessly; without rancor; embodied humility, nobility, and duty. Writing, then, a year before his death, he regrets he must decline a dinner in honor of the memory of Washington "whose virtues & sentiments are cherished," he says, "& admired by all people." Lee was not only the virtual heir to Washington, but a relation as well; he named his first son, George Washington Custis Lee, in honor of that revered association.

\$4,000 - \$6,000



104. [Lincoln, Abraham]. John Rogers. Painted plaster sculpture, *The Council of War*. New York, N.Y., 1868. Signed *John Rogers, New York Patented March 31, 1868*. Standing approx. 24 in. (610 mm.), the sculpture depicts President Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton and General Grant strategizing while looking over a map or battle plan. Stanton, himself, suggested that Rogers make group and described the scene as “one of the most interesting and appropriate occasions” for a sculpture. It was praised by Lincoln’s son Robert Todd Lincoln, who considered it to be the most lifelike sculptural portrait of his father. There are three versions of *The Council of War*, the main difference being the placement of Stanton’s hands – at his side, behind Lincoln’s head, or forward of Lincoln’s head over the President’s shoulder. This is the latter example. Original tan putty-colored paint is described by Jonathan Mann, founder of *The Railsplitter*, to be superb, among the best he has seen.

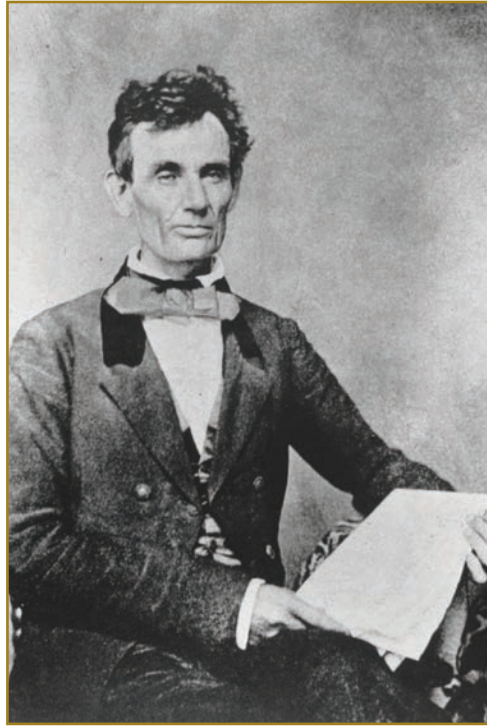
A famous 1868 sculptural tribute to Abraham Lincoln: *The Council of War* by John Rogers.

John Rogers (1829 – 1904) was born in Salem, Massachusetts and began his career as a machinist in Manchester, New Hampshire before pursuing European training and a career as a sculptor. Upon his return, he lived in Chicago and then New York City. He became known as the “sculptor of the middle class” in the second half of the 19th century, with his plaster cast sculpture groups depicting day-to-day activities and ordinary events. His subjects included the Civil War soldiers, families, literary topics, theater scenes and his historical figures. Mass produced and moderately priced, Rogers groups were ubiquitous in late Victorian middle- and upper-middle class homes – truly a marriage of mass consumption and the Industrial Revolution. His groups were mostly ordinary people or fictional characters, but occasionally he created groups of extraordinary people and events.

\$10,000 – \$15,000

310-859-7701

PAGE 103



105. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln"), 2 pages (6.75 x 8 in.; 171 x 203 mm.), front and back, *Springfield, Ill.*, 12 July 1856, written to *Hon. J.W. Grimes*, Governor of Iowa, who had recently asked Lincoln to campaign in his state on behalf of Republican candidates. Mounting remnants on verso of conjoined leaf; otherwise, fine.

Abraham Lincoln writes to Iowa Governor James W. Grimes who had asked Lincoln to campaign there on behalf of Republican candidates.

"I am superstitious. I have scarcely known a party, preceding an election, to call in help from the neighboring states, but they lost the state... It seems to stir up more enemies than friends. Have the enemy called in any foreign help[?] If they have a foreign champion there, I should have no objection to drive a nail in his track."

Lincoln writes in full: *My dear Sir: Yours of the 29th. of June was duly received. I did not answer it, because it plagued me. This morning I received another, from Judd and Peck, written by consultation with you. Now let me tell you why I am plagued. First I can hardly spare the time. Secondly, I am superstitious. I have scarcely known a party, preceding an election, to call in help from the neighboring states, but they lost the state. Last fall our friends had Wade of Ohio, & others in Maine; and they lost the state. Last Spring, our adversaries had New-Hampshire full of South Carolinians, and they lost the State. And so generally. It seems to stir up more enemies than friends. Have the enemy called in any foreign help[?]. If they have a foreign champion there, I should have no objection to drive a nail in his track. I shall reach Chicago on the night of the 15th to attend a little business in court. Consider the things I have suggested, and write me at Chicago. Especially write me whether Browning consents to visit you. Your Obt. Servt. A. Lincoln*

Less than a month before this letter was written, Lincoln placed second in the contest to become the party's Vice President at the first Republican National Convention held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on 17 – 19 June 1856. The convention approved an anti-slavery platform that called for congressional sovereignty in the territories, an end to polygamy in Mormon settlements, and federal assistance for a transcontinental railroad. John C. Frémont, John McLean, William Seward, Salmon Chase, and Charles Sumner all were considered by those at the convention, but the latter three requested that their names be withdrawn. McLean's name was initially withdrawn by his manager Rufus Spalding, but the withdrawal was rescinded at the strong behest of the Pennsylvania delegation led by Thaddeus Stevens. Frémont was nominated for president overwhelmingly on the formal ballot, and William L. Dayton was nominated for vice-president over Abraham Lincoln.

Published in The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln. *New Brunswick, N.J., University Press, 1953*, Volume II, page 348.

\$20,000 – \$30,000

Springfield, Ill. July 12. 1855
 Hon. J. W. Guries.
 My dear Sir:

Yours of the 29th of June was duly received. I did not answer it, because it plagued me. This morning I received another, from Judah and Beck, written by consultation with you. Now, let me tell you why I am plagued. First I can scarcely spare the time. Secondly, I am superstitious. I have scarcely known a party, preceding an election, to call in help from the neighboring states, but they lost the state. Last fall our friends had Mass of Ohio, & others in Indiana; and they lost the state. Last Spring, our adversaries had New-Hampshire free of South Carolinians, and they lost the state. And so generally. It seems to stir up more enemies than friends. Have the enemy called in any force

If they have a foreign champion, I should have no objection to a man in his tracks. I reach Chicago on the night of 8 to attend a little business in. Consider the things, I have signed and write me at Chicago. Expect me whether Browning can visit you. Yours Obe. Servt
 A. Lincoln.

106. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph legal document signed ("Stuart & Lincoln"), 1 page (7.75 x 4 in.; 197 x 102 mm.), for the Sangamon County Circuit Court [Springfield, Missouri], [no date, September 1838]. Professional repair on verso to horizontal fold separation.

Abraham Lincoln writes a legal document as a young attorney with his first law partner John T. Stuart.

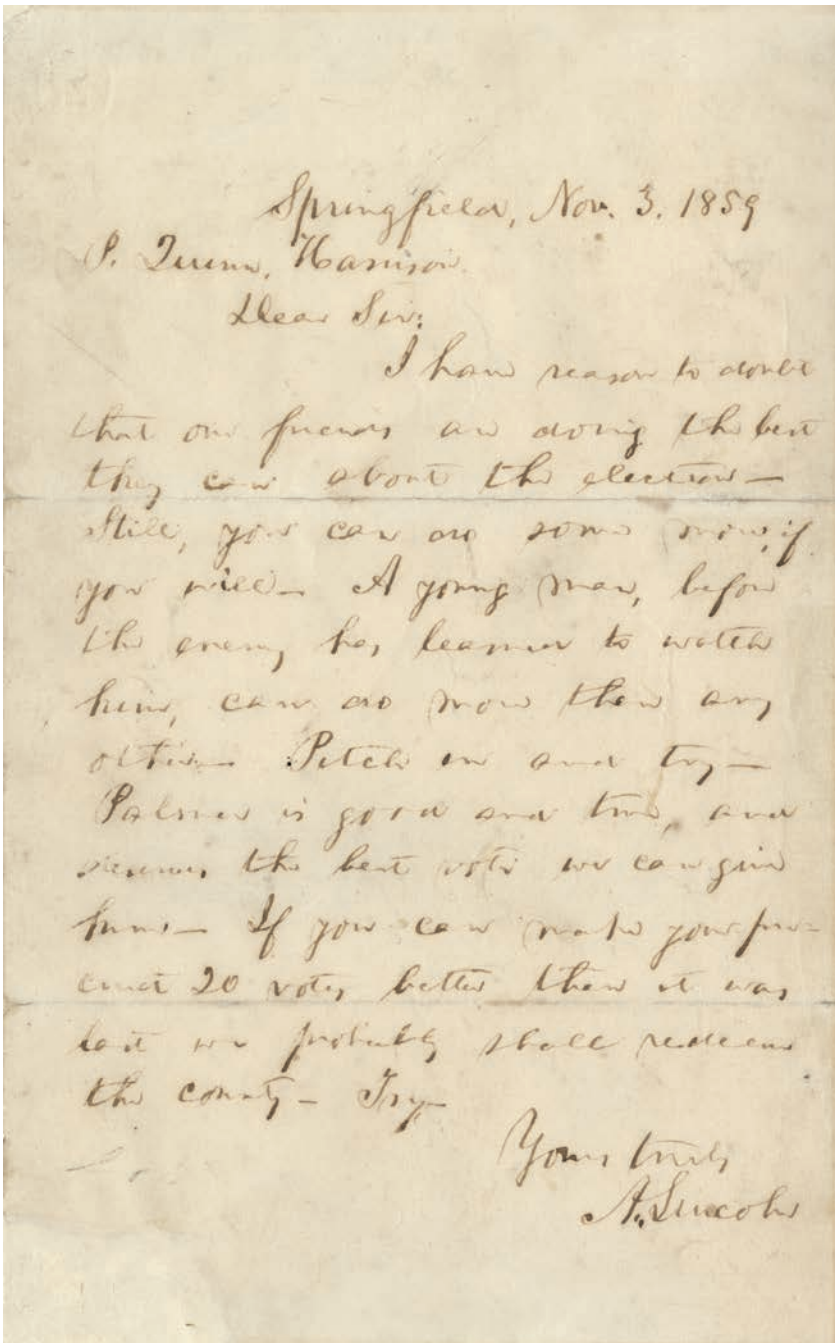
Jacob Baum & John G. Shelton
 trading and doing business under
 the name, style and firm of
 "Baum & Shelton"
 vs
 Peter Van Bergen

Trespass on the case & for
 promises —
 Damage \$250-00-

The clerk of the Sangamon county
 Circuit Court will issue process hereon, returnable to the
 next term of said Court —
 Stuart & Lincoln
 for Plff

Lincoln writes in full: Jacob Baum & John G. Shelton trading and doing business under the name, style and firm of "Baum & Shelton" vs Peter Van Bergen Trespass on the case upon promises — Damage \$250.00 The clerk of the Sangamon County Circuit Court will issue process hereon, returnable to the next term of said Court. Stuart & Lincoln for Plaintiff.

Baum and Shelton were St. Louis merchants who retained the law firm run by fellow Kentuckians John Stuart and Abraham Lincoln and sued Peter Van Bergen for breach of contract. In 1834, Van Bergen had purchased clothing from the plaintiffs and Baum & Shelton were seeking damages in the amount of \$250.00. John Todd Stuart (November 10, 1807 – November 23, 1885) was born near Lexington, Kentucky and graduated from Centre College in 1826. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and commenced practice in Springfield, Illinois. He was a major in the Black Hawk War in 1832 where he first met Abraham Lincoln who was in the same battalion as Stuart. He served as member of the Illinois House of Representatives between 1832 and 1836. Stuart encouraged Lincoln to study law and the two subsequently became law partners between 1837 and 1841. **\$3,000 - \$5,000**



107. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln"), 1 page (5 x 7.9 in.; 127 x 201 mm.), Springfield, 3 November 1859, written to P. Quinn Harrison, whom Lincoln defended in his last murder trial. Faint text in areas, but legible; general soiling; archival reinforcement at folds; infilled at lower left corner.

Abraham Lincoln appeals to Peachy Quinn Harrison, whom Lincoln defended in his last murder trial earlier in 1859, asking for his support in getting Republican John M. Palmer elected to Congress.

"A young man, before the enemy has learned to watch him, can do more than any other. Pitch in and try."

Lincoln writes in full: Dear Sir: I have [no] reason to doubt that our friends are doing the best they can about the election. Still, you can do some more, if you will. A young

man, before the enemy has learned to watch him, can do more than any other. Pitch in and try. Palmer is good and true, and deserves the best vote we can give him. If you can make your precinct 20 votes better than it was last we probably shall redeem the county. Try — Yours truly A. Lincoln

At the end of his 25-year career as a trial lawyer, Lincoln tried one more murder case, defending Peachy Quinn Harrison, the grandson of his old political foe, Rev. Peter Cartwright, "the Backwoods Preacher." It involved a brawl between Quinn and Greek Crafton, resulting in the stabbing death of Crafton. Both were sons of two of the most powerful political families in Springfield, Illinois, and it garnered a tremendous amount of media attention. Lincoln turned in a stellar performance in all aspects of the case, cross-examining brilliantly, arguing points of law with great vehemence, and giving a final argument which was described as a tour de force of logical analysis. Quinn was acquitted of the murder.

John M. Palmer was the Republican candidate in a special election to a vacancy in the 36th Congress caused by the death of Thomas L. Harris, but he was defeated by John A. McClernand. He later became a Republican presidential elector in 1860 and was one of the leading people who got his friend Abraham Lincoln nominated for the presidency at the national convention in Chicago.

\$8,000 - \$12,000



108. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln"), 1 page (5 x 10.5 in.; 126 x 266 mm.), front and back, Springfield, 15 March 1860, written to Thomas A. Howland, Esq. Uniform toning with scattered spotting; professionally reinforced on verso at folds.

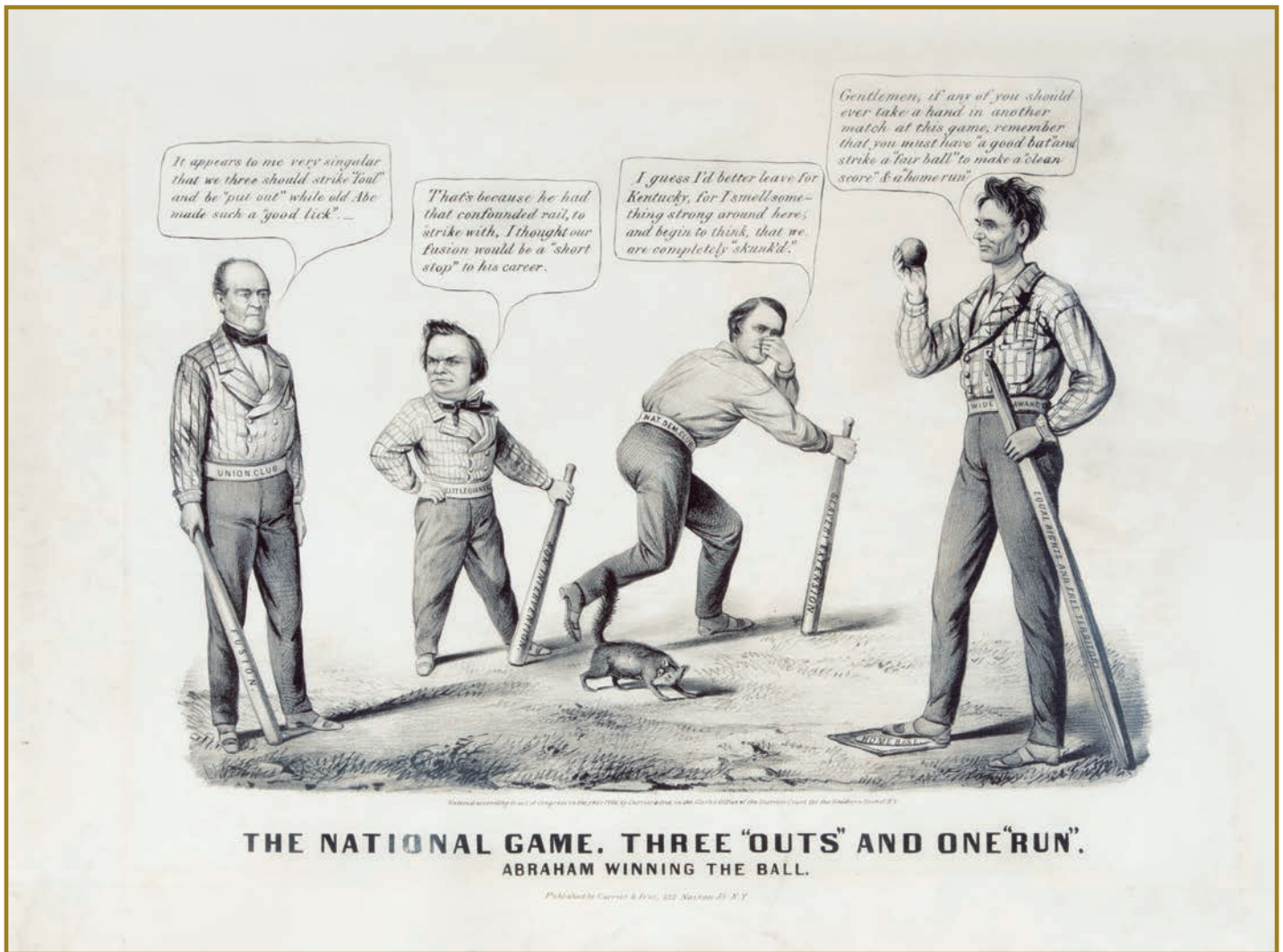
Abraham Lincoln has "just returned from New York" – where his Cooper Union Address launched him as a Presidential candidate.

Lincoln writes in full: *Dear Sir: I have just returned from New York, where I intended to see you, but I did not find time to look you up. Court adjourned some time ago, without disposing of the case upon the docket. The reason was, that Goudy, admitting that the case was settled, still said he was not advised that his sister was to pay the costs. So the case stood when the Court adjourned, and stands yet. And I am security for cost. Underhill and Wheaton keep dunning me for their fees. Are you settled with Bryant, you better write him to see to having the cost paid. I certainly shall not pay the cost so long as I can avoid it. Besides this, I think on a very moderate collection we are entitled to a further fee of a hundred dollars; and accordingly I have, to-day drawn upon you for that amount, in our firm name of Lincoln & Herndon. Yours etc. A. Lincoln*

I have just returned from New York, Lincoln writes – not adding, in this letter about a convoluted legal case, that he had gone to New York to make a speech at the Cooper Institute. That lecture – an exegesis on the constitutional history of slavery and a refutation of the views of Stephen Douglas – would come to be known as the Cooper Union Address, and so electrified the audience that Lincoln, overnight, went from being a western lawyer to a leading Republican candidate for President. Lincoln delivered the speech on 27 February 1860 at Cooper Union in New York City; he was not yet the Republican nominee for the presidency, as the convention was scheduled for May. In the speech, Lincoln elaborated his views on slavery, affirming that he did not wish it to be expanded into the western territories and claiming that the Founding Fathers would agree with this position. The journalist Robert J. McNamara wrote, "Lincoln's Cooper Union speech was one of his longest, at more than 7,000 words. And it is not one of his speeches with passages that are often quoted. Yet, due to the careful research and Lincoln's forceful argument, it was stunningly effective." Horace Greeley's *New York Tribune* hailed it as "one of the most happiest and most convincing political arguments ever made in this City... No man ever made such an impression on his first appeal to a New-York audience."

\$8,000 – \$12,000

Springfield, March 15. 1860
 Thomas A. Howland, Esq.
 Dear Sir:
 I have just returned from New York, where I intended to see you, but I did not find time to look you up. Court adjourned some time ago, without disposing of the case upon the docket. The reason was, that Goudy, admitting that the case was settled, still said he was not advised that his sister was to pay the costs. So the case stood when the Court adjourned, and stands yet. And I am security for cost. Underhill and Wheaton keep dunning me for their fees. Are you settled with Bryant, you better write him to see to having the cost paid. I certainly shall not pay the cost so long as I can avoid it. Besides this, I think, on a very moderate collection we are entitled to a further fee of a hundred dollars; and accordingly I have, to-day, drawn upon you for that amount, in our firm name of Lincoln & Herndon.
 Yours etc.
 A. Lincoln



109. [Lincoln, Abraham – Baseball]. Scarce lithograph (attributed to Louis Maurer), entitled *The National Game. Three 'Outs' and One 'Run.' Abraham Winning the Ball*, New York, N.Y., Currier & Ives, 1860, 1 page (16 x 11.75 in.; 406 x 298 mm.) Professionally restored and paper-backed.

Abraham Lincoln as Champion of *The National Game*: Rare Currier & Ives 1860 Election Print.

From the year baseball stepped forward as the national sport, Lincoln, the 'Rail Splitter,' is depicted as a victorious player, with candidates Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge looking on. This not only is the first identified reference of baseball as the "national game," but also can be considered the start of the tradition of sports metaphors in American politics.

The print portrays three candidates holding baseball bats inscribed with their respective political positions – "Fusion" for John Bell of the border state Constitutional Union party; "Non Intervention" (on the slavery issue) for Stephen Douglas, a northern Democrat; and "Slavery Extension" for John C. Breckinridge, a southern Democrat. Lincoln's bat is a rail, labeled "Equal Rights and Free Territory" as he is raising a ball, signifying that he was the winner. The words in each figure's text bubble contain the baseball slang of the era. Bell states, "It appears to me very singular that we three should strike 'foul' and be 'put out' while old Abe made such a 'good lick'."

Douglas explains: "That's because he had that confounded rail, to strike with. I thought our fusion would be a 'short stop' to his career."

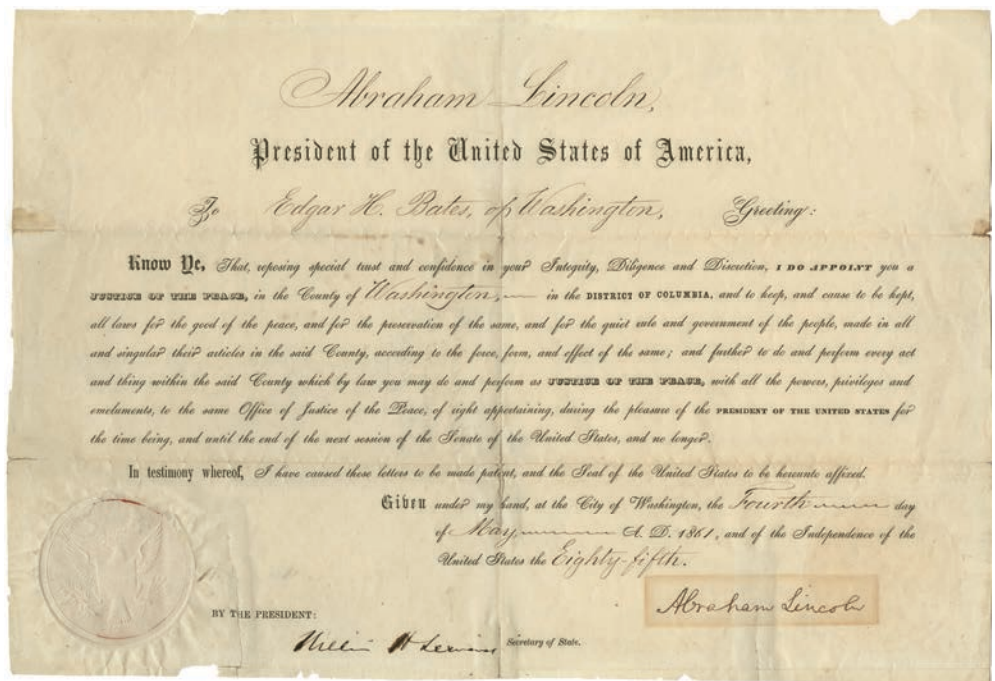
Breckinridge, holding his nose and turning away, proclaims: "I guess I'd better leave for Kentucky, for I smell something strong around here, and begin to think that we are completely 'skunk'd'."

Lincoln has the last word: "Gentlemen, if any of you should ever take a hand in another match at this game, remember that you must have 'a good bat' and strike a 'fair ball' to make a 'clean score' & a 'home run.'"

The image is widely known from reproductions of the Library of Congress copy, but the print is scarce. Lithographer Nathaniel Currier (1813-1888) and artist James Merritt Ives (1824-1895) formed Currier & Ives in New York City in 1857 to publish art prints.

\$15,000 - \$20,000

110. Lincoln, Abraham. Document signed ("Abraham Lincoln") as President, 1 page (15.25 x 10.5 in.; 387 x 267 mm.), Washington, 4 May 1861, being a partly-printed document appointing Edgar H. Bates a Justice of the Peace in Washington, D.C. Countersigned by William H. Seward, Secretary of State. Edges trimmed with chipping on top and bottom edges; older archival tape repairs to fold separations and two tears on the verso, one touching the "m" in "Abraham", stains on edges of horizontal fold; exhibits moderate toning surrounding Lincoln's signature from previous display.



Abraham Lincoln appoints Edgar H. Bates a Justice of the Peace in Washington, D.C.

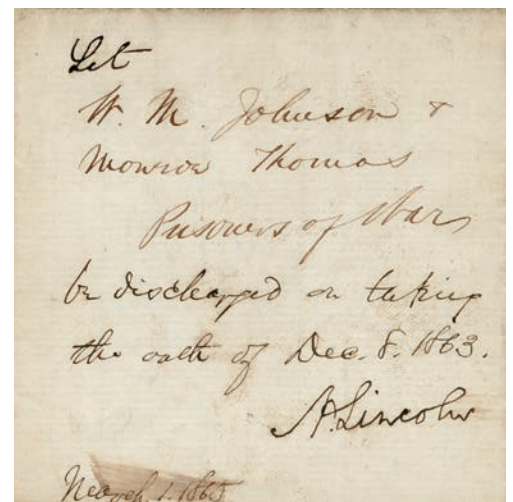
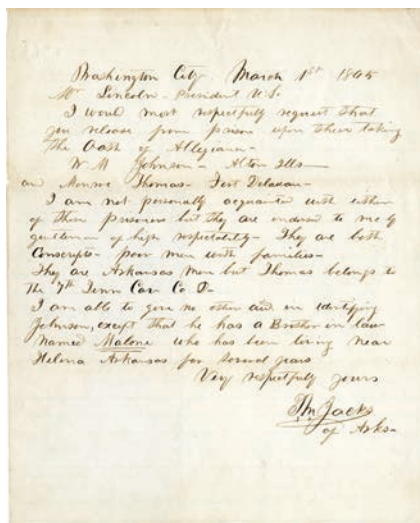
The document reads in part: *Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, To Edgar H. Bates, of Washington...Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in your Integrity, Diligence and Discretion, I Do Appoint you a Justice of the Peace, in the County of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and to keep, and cause to be kept, all laws for the good of the peace, and for the preservation of the same, and for the quiet rule and government...Abraham Lincoln*

\$3,000 - \$5,000

111. Lincoln, Abraham. Endorsement signed ("A. Lincoln"), 1 page, on address overleaf of a 1-page 7.75 x 9.75 in. (197 x 248 mm.) letter to the President from Thomas Jacks "of Arks" requesting the release of two Confederate prisoners, noting that "They are both conscripts - poor men with families". Dated 1 March 1865, the endorsement, written in the hand of Lincoln's secretary John Hay, is trimmed on the blank portions (left and bottom margins); smudge on the date.

Abraham Lincoln requests the release of two Confederate prisoners after taking The Oath of Allegiance.

Lincoln writes in full: *W.M. Johnson & Monroe Thomas Prisoners of War be discharged on taking the oath of Dec. 8, 1863. A. Lincoln March 1, 1865*



The Oath of December 8 was announced by Lincoln, on that day, in his annual message to Congress in 1863. He would offer a pardon to any man who would swear, without coercion, his allegiance to the Union. The Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction provided, then, a general pardon to soldiers in the Rebellion, and to those, too, who deserted the Union cause. The Oath reads in part: I, [name], do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of states thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves...So help me God."

This exchange received publicity during the 1972 Presidential Campaign when the Vietnam War was the major issue and the amnesty question was hotly debated. The letter was featured in a 31 October 1972 article in the *Akron Beacon Journal*.

\$3,000 - \$5,000

Washington D.C.
July 6, 1861
Mr President
George P Thrie of
St Louis, Mo: applies for appointment
as Pay Master in the Army, with the
rank of Major.
He is a graduate of West Point, and
a talented and cultivated gentleman,
and good soldier; and I know that
the public service would be promoted
by his appointment.
He served in the army with great
credit to himself, and was commended
in general orders for gallant and
meritorious conduct in the Indian wars.
He has always been a democrat, but
is true to his flag. His loyalty is
quite above suspicion.
He resigned his Commission of Lieut.
in the army several years ago, in
disgust at treatment he received at
the hands of Mr. Buchanan.
His appointment would have a most
salutary political effect in a region
where good influences are needed.
He has the highest testimonials from
Mr. Cass, Mr. Dickinson, and many
other gentlemen of equal standing.
It will be especially gratifying to

This case our new
Senator Browning
has very much at
heart; and, on his
account, so have I.
A. Lincoln
July 8, 1861.
George P. Thrie
Application for
appointment as
Pay Master in the
Army, with rank
of Major.
Orville H. Browning
&
President
J. B. Ayres
for me to hand you
Paymaster
Recd. Aug. 15, 1861

112. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph endorsement signed ("A. Lincoln"), 1 page, on address overleaf of a 2-page 7.75 x 12.75 in. (197 x 324 mm.) letter to the President from Illinois Senator Orville H. Browning, [no place], 8 July 1861. In the letter, Browning requests Lincoln to appoint George P. Thrie of St. Louis, Mo. As "Pay Master in the Army with the rank of Major." Soiling along folds of overleaf; otherwise, fine condition.

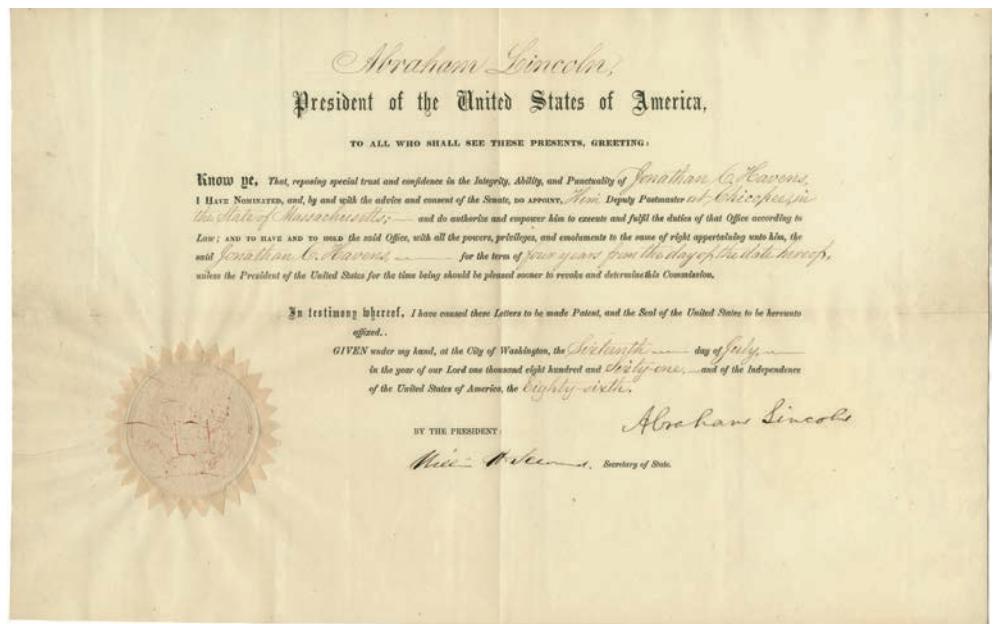
Abraham Lincoln endorses the appointment of an army paymaster at the request of Illinois Senator Orville H. Browning, whom Lincoln would later rebuke for criticizing the Emancipation Proclamation.

Lincoln writes in full: *This case our new Senator Browning has very much at heart; and, on his account, so have I. A. Lincoln July 8, 1861*

Orville H. Browning served in the Illinois Volunteers in the Black Hawk War of 1832, as Lincoln did. Browning was elected to the Illinois state Senate in 1836 and remained there for two terms. He tried for a congressional seat in 1842 but lost to Lincoln adversary Stephen A. Douglas. During the 1850s, Browning worked tirelessly to build the Republican Party in Illinois which brought him in frequent close contact with Lincoln. Strangely, Browning did not support Lincoln for the Republican nomination for President in 1860. Upon Lincoln's election, Browning lobbied hard for a significant position in the Lincoln administration, breaking a cardinal rule in politics when it comes to asking favors: do not ask if you did not support. Through a turn in fate, Browning was appointed to the U.S. Senate seat for the balance of Stephen A. Douglas' term after Douglas' untimely death in June 1861. Closer to Lincoln geographically, Browning occasionally saw him socially and discussed policy matters with him. On the great bulk of issues, Browning supported the administration, but when it came to policy relating towards slavery, the relationship became less than harmonious. Browning feared that Lincoln had fallen into the hands of the Radical Republicans, and he told the President so. More specifically, Browning and Lincoln split over the Emancipation Proclamation. Browning felt it would only prolong the Confederacy's resistance and drag out the war. Lincoln rebuked Browning for sticking his nose where it was not wanted, and the two never again were close politically.

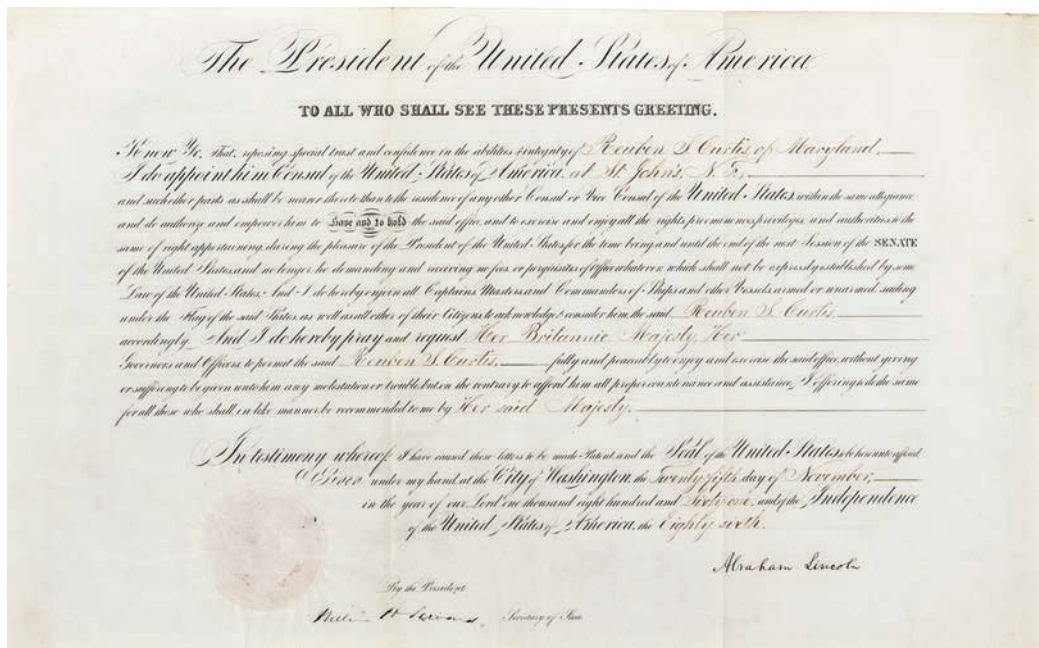
\$3,000 - \$5,000

113. Lincoln, Abraham. Document signed ("Abraham Lincoln") as President, 1 page (18 x 11.25 in.; 457 x 286 mm.), Washington, 16 July 1861, being a partly-printed document appointing Jonathan C. Havens as Deputy Postmaster of Chicopee, Massachusetts. Countersigned by William H. Seward, Secretary of State. Professionally reinforced at horizontal fold on verso.



Abraham Lincoln appoints Jonathan C. Havens as Deputy Postmaster of Chicopee, Massachusetts.

The document reads in part: *Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America...reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Ability and Punctuality of Jonathan C. Havens, I Have Nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Do Appoint, Him Deputy Postmaster at Chicopee, in the State of Massachusetts; and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that Office according to Law... Abraham Lincoln \$4,000 - \$6,000*

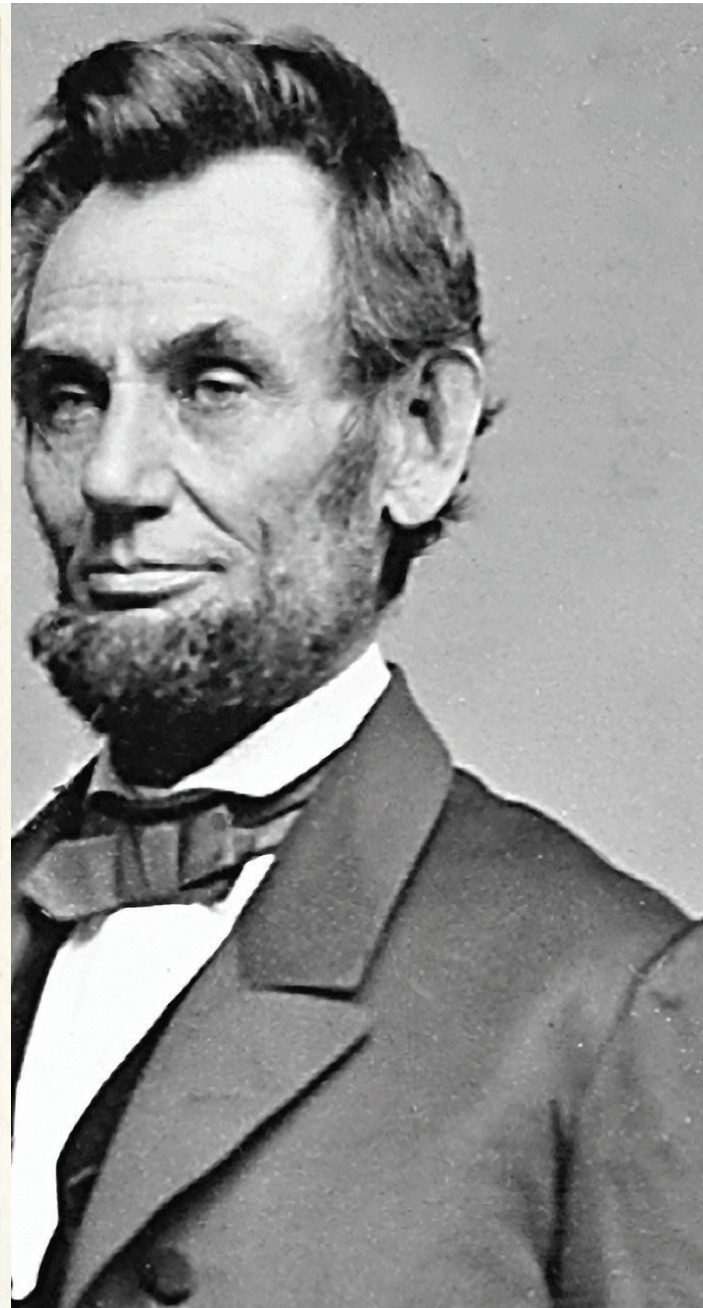


114. Lincoln, Abraham. Document signed ("Abraham Lincoln") as President, 1 page (20.75 x 12.75 in.; 527 x 323 mm.), Washington, 25 November 1861, being a partly-printed document appointing Reuben S. Curtis as Consul of the United States at St. John's, Newfoundland. Countersigned by William H. Seward, Secretary of State. Fine condition.

Abraham Lincoln appoints Reuben S. Curtis as Consul of the United States at St. John's, Newfoundland.

The document reads in part: *The President of the United States of America...reposing special trust and confidence in the abilities & integrity of Reuben S. Curtis of Maryland, I do appoint him Consul of the United States of America at St. John's N.E. [Newfoundland]...And I do hereby pray and request Her Britannic Majesty, Her Governors and Officers, to permit the said Reuben S. Curtis, fully and peacefully to enjoy and exercise the said office without giving or suffering to be given unto him any molestation or trouble but on the contrary to afford him all proper countenance and assistance: I offering to do the same for all those who shall in like manner be recommended to me by Her said Majesty...Abraham Lincoln \$4,000 - \$6,000*

Executive Mansion
Washington, D.C.
Dec. 28. 1861
Henry Liebenau, Esq.
My dear Sir:
Your private letter in regard
to Mr. "Burtwell" is received.
I have no power to remove a
Lieut. Colonel appointed by the
Governor of New York. The
appeal must be made, if at all,
to the Governor.
Yours etc.,
A. Lincoln.

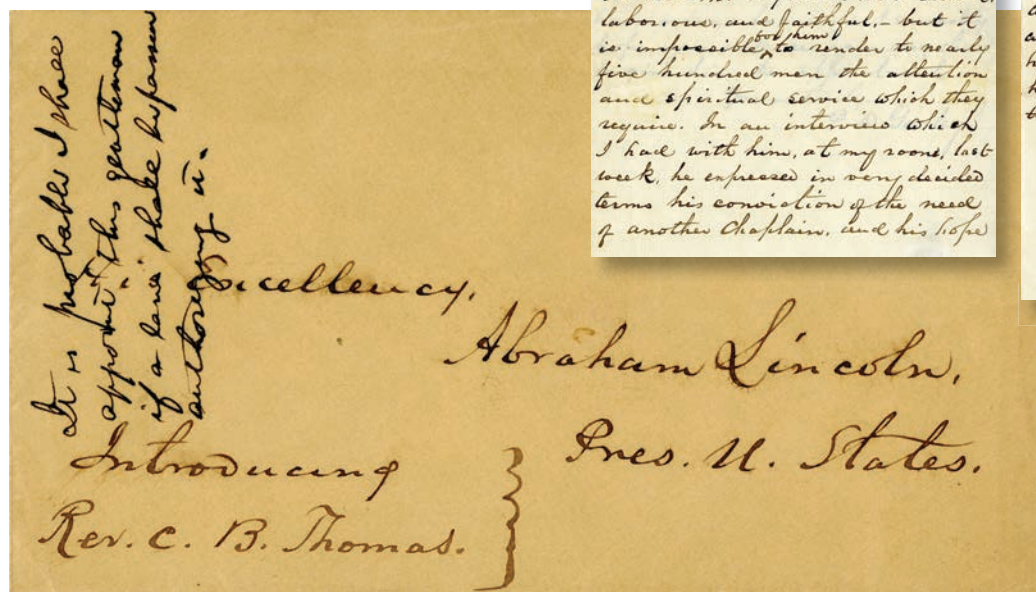


115. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln"), 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), 28 December 1861, *Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C.*, written to Henry Liebenau [sic], Esq. (Joseph Henry Liebenau). Letter tipped on the left margin to a larger 6.25 x 8.5 in. leaf for display; light soiling.

Abraham Lincoln writes a gentleman informing him that he has "...no power to remove a Lieut. Colonel appointed by the Governor of New York."

Lincoln writes in full: My dear Sir: Your private letter in regard to Mr. "Burtwell" is received. I have no power to remove a Lieut. Colonel appointed by the Governor of New York. The appeal must be made, if at all, to the Governor.
Yours etc., A. Lincoln

Published in "The Collective Works of Abraham Lincoln" (University Press: New Brunswick, N.J., 1953), Volume V, page 81, as being written to "Henry Liebman" (his actual name was Joseph Henry Liebnau). Libenau was a well-heeled New Yorker in the textile business, with a long membership in the "Silk Stocking" regiment of the New York Militia (Company B, 7th Regiment). Accompanied by a document listing Liebenau as an officer of the Seventh Regiment National Guard. Mr. "Burtwell" referred to by Lincoln is Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Henry Burtnett, then serving with the "Governor Morgan Light Artillery". An 8 October 1861 article in *The New York Times* states Burtnett's involvement in a violent assault on a New York attorney, which might explain the request for the removal of his command. **\$8,000 - \$12,000**



Washington, Jan 13, 1862.

His Excellency
Abraham Lincoln P. M. S.
Dear Sir:

I am fully persuaded that the wants of our sick and wounded men in the Hospitals at Alexandria demand the appointment of another Hospital Chaplain to co-operate with the Rev Mr Hopkins. He is earnest, laborious, and faithful, - but it is impossible to render to nearly five hundred men the attention and spiritual service which they require. In an interview which I had with him, at my rooms, last week, he expressed in very decided terms his conviction of the need of another Chaplain, and his hope

that you would appoint me without delay.

The Rev C. B. Thomas, who will hand you this note, is, I am persuaded, a very suitable man for the service required. His credentials are excellent; his heart inclines him to the work. He has had considerable experience as a City missionary; and his views, feelings, & Theological training being nearly identical with those of Mr. Hopkins, they would be truly co-operative and harmonious laborers. I earnestly hope you will see your way clear to give him the appointment.

Yours truly,
P. D. Gurley.

116. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph endorsement (unsigned) as President, 1 page, on a transmittal envelope (5.4 x 3 in.; 137 x 76 mm.), [no place, no date, 1862], in response to a letter sent by Phineas D. Gurley, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate and pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C. The address, penned in Gurley's hand, reads, "Excellency Abraham Lincoln Pres. U. States Introducing Rev. C. B. Thomas." Envelope exhibits light toning; Gurley's accompanying letter exhibits mounting remnants on verso.

Abraham Lincoln responds to his pastor and spiritual advisor, Phineas D. Gurley, in appointing an additional hospital chaplain in Alexandria to serve the sick and wounded. It was Gurley who was present at Lincoln's deathbed and preached his funeral sermon on 19 April 1865.

Lincoln writes in full: *It is probable I shall appoint this gentleman if a law shall be passed authorizing it.*

Gurley's accompanying 2-page letter to Lincoln, dated 13 January 1862, reads, in part: "I am fully persuaded that the wants of our sick and wounded men in the Hospitals at the Alexandria demand the appointment of another Hospital Chaplain to cooperate with the Rev. Mr. Hopkins. He is earnest, laborious, and faithful, but it is impossible for him to render to nearly five hundred men the attention and spiritual service which they require... The Rev. C.B. Thomas, who will hand you this note, is, I am persuaded, a very suitable man for the service required. His credentials are excellent; his heart inclines him to the work... I earnestly hope you will see your way clear to give him the appointment. Yours truly, P.D. Gurley"

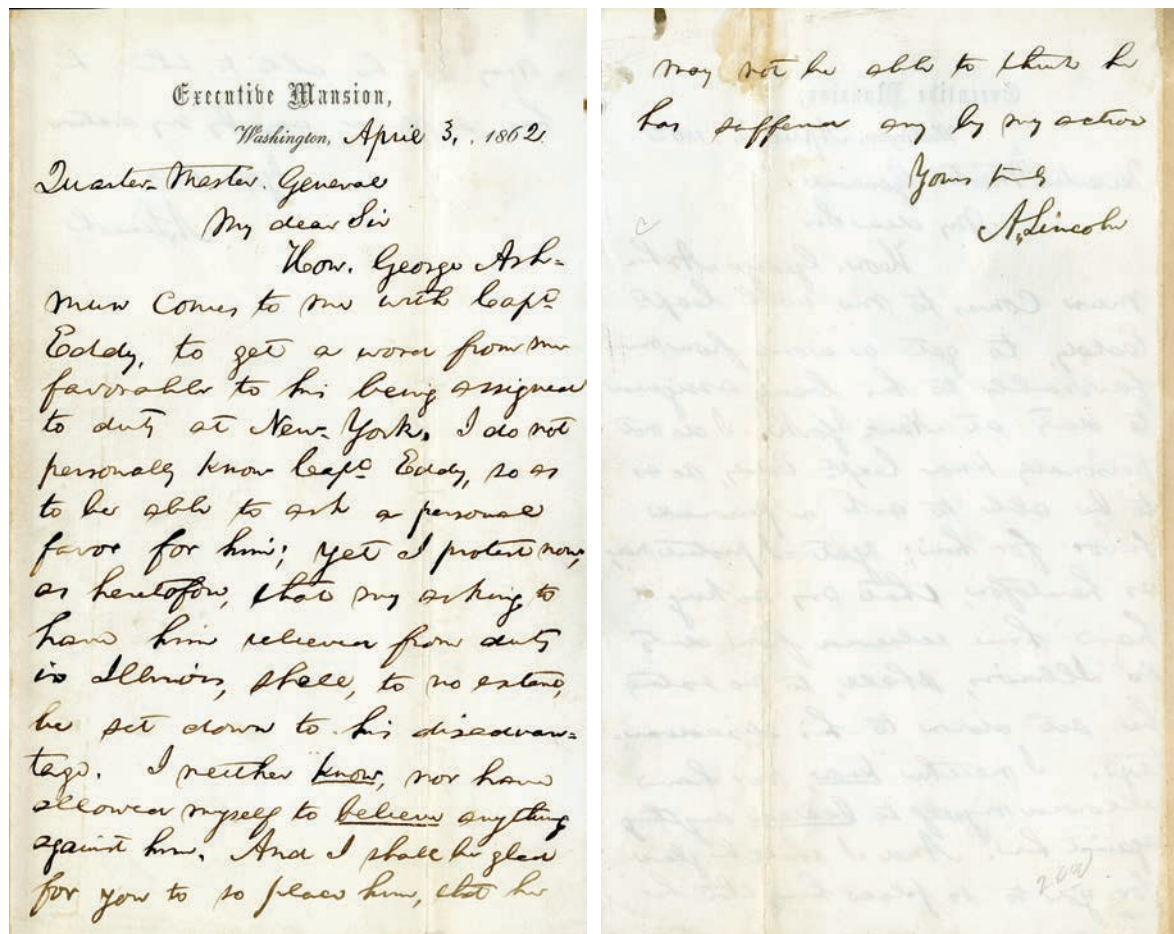
In 1859 Phineas D. Gurley was chosen Chaplain of the U.S. Senate. Gurley numbered among his worshiping congregation President Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln, and Gurley and his wife were frequent guests at the White House. "I like Gurley," said President Lincoln of his pastor, "He don't preach politics. I get enough of that through the week, and when I go to church, I like to hear the gospel." Gurley served as a spiritual advisor to Lincoln and their friendship was strengthened when he ministered to the Lincoln family when Willie died on 20 February 1862, just five weeks after this correspondence. On 24 February 1862, Dr. Gurley presided over the funeral service for William Lincoln in the White House's East Room.

Gurley was present at Lincoln's deathbed and accompanied Mrs. Lincoln when she informed her son, Tad, of Lincoln's death. Gurley later compared the experience of the assassination with a major battle: I "felt as though I had been engaged all night in a terrible Battle and had just strength enough to drag myself off the field." He preached his funeral sermon on 19 April 1865 at the White House, lauding Lincoln for his commitment to American ideals.

\$2,000 - \$3,000

310-859-7701

PAGE 113



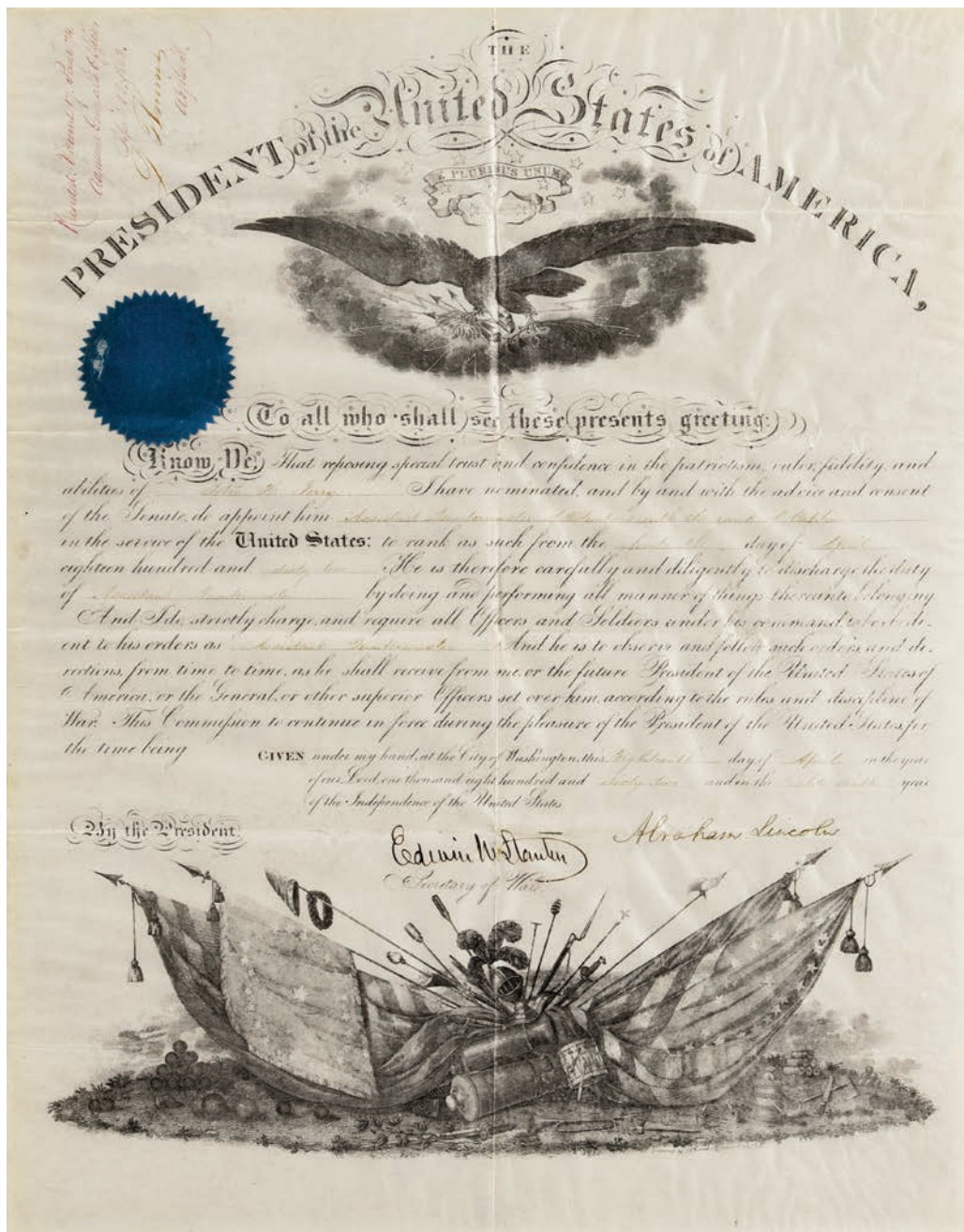
117. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln") as President, 2 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), front and back, on printed "Executive Mansion Washington" letterhead stationery, 3 April 1862, written to Quarter-Master General – Montgomery Meigs, Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army. Toning from mounting remnant on single edge on verso; spot affecting single word on verso, not affecting signature.

Lincoln shows his frustration at being called upon to decide an officer's fate, sight unseen, after authorizing his relocation months earlier

Lincoln writes in full: My dear Sir, Hon. George Ashmun comes to me with Capt. Eddy, to get a word from me favorable to his being assigned to duty at New-York. I do not personally know Capt. Eddy, so as to be able to get a personal favor for him; yet I protest now, as heretofore, that my asking to have him relieved from duty in Illinois, shall, to no extent, be set down to his disadvantage. I neither know, nor have allowed myself to believe anything against him. And I shall be glad for you to place him, that he may not be able to think he has suffered any by my action. Yours truly A. Lincoln

According to The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, New Brunswick, N.J., University Press, 1953, Volume V, page 178, which has only a portion of the above letter transcribed, Captain Asher R. Eddy of Rhode Island, a graduate of West Point, served as Quartermaster for Illinois and Wisconsin, at Springfield, Illinois, from 27 September 1861 – 25 January 1862. At the end of December, 1861, President Lincoln entered into his first correspondence with Quartermaster Meigs regarding Captain Eddy after he learned of a problem between the Illinois state government and the Quartermaster's Office in Springfield: "It is a necessity that Capt. Eddy should not be retained in service at Springfield, Illinois. In this, I am neither deciding, nor saying anything against Capt. Eddy. I mean this only – we must have the hearty cooperation of the State Government there, and a 'snarl' has somehow been gotten up between him and them, which must be broken up. Please send some other Quarter Master there, letting Capt. Eddy go somewhere else equally important." (28 December 1861). Two months later, on 27 February 1862, Lincoln's old Illinois friend, Jesse Kilgore Dubois, Illinois State Auditor, telegraphed the President: "In defiance of your authority Quartermaster Eddy is still here and is making mischief. I urge that he & all his Assistants be immediately sent away." Now, a little over a month later, Eddy again comes to his attention as the result of another request from a close friend, former Congressman George Ashmun, who had served as Chairman of the Republican National Convention in Chicago (1860) and, after Lincoln's election, often served as Lincoln's advisor. A second time in just over a month, the President has been asked to take actions by his close friends and advisors and decide the fate of the unknown officer – and his frustration with being "in the dark" shows, as he protests: *I neither know, nor have allowed myself to believe anything against him.*

\$10,000 – \$15,000



118. Lincoln, Abraham. Document signed (“Abraham Lincoln”) as President, 1 page (13.75 x 17.5 in.; 349 x 451 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 18 April 1862, being a partly-printed document appointing John H. Ferry as Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers with the rank of Captain. Countersigned by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Usual folds and wrinkles associated with vellum documents; slight toning on extreme left margin; minor separations at horizontal folds; small area of surface wear on blue seal; areas of faint manuscript text.

Abraham Lincoln appoints an “Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers with the rank of Captain” – two days after signing The District of Columbia Emancipation Act, freeing 3,500 slaves in Washington, D.C.

The document reads in part: *The President of the United States of America... Know ye. That, reposing special trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valor, Fidelity and Abilities of John H. Ferry I have nominated and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, do appoint him Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers with the rank of Captain in the service of the United States... Abraham Lincoln*

Two days before the date of this document, 16 April 1862, Abraham Lincoln signed The District of Columbia Emancipation Act, ending slavery in the District of Columbia (freeing an estimated 3,500 slaves). Passage of this law came eight and a half months before Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. **\$3,000 - \$5,000**

119. Lincoln, Abraham. Manuscript document signed (“Abraham Lincoln”) as President, 1 page (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), on lined stationery, [no place], 21 July 1862, being the appointment of Samuel Freeman Miller as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Docketed on integral overleaf, “Allotment to 9th Circuit By the President”. Professionally reinforced on verso at folds.

Abraham Lincoln appoints Samuel F. Miller as a Supreme Court Justice.

Lincoln writes in full: *Whereas Samuel F. Miller has been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States since the last term of that Court, and no allotment has been made by said Court since his appointment and whereas there is no allotment of any Justice of said Court to the Ninth Judicial Circuit*

Now therefore I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States do hereby allot said Justice Samuel F. Miller to said Ninth Judicial Circuit with full power and authority to hold the Circuit Court in Said Circuit until another allotment shall be made.

Given under my hand as President of the United States this 21st day of July A.D. 1862

Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln’s second appointment to the Supreme Court, Samuel Miller, was the first Justice born west of the Appalachians, the first to live west of the Mississippi, and the first to serve, concurrently, the newly-reconfigured Ninth Judicial Circuit, comprised of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Missouri, the old Ninth (Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi) having seceded. This document, in accordance with the Judiciary Act of 1789 – by whose terms each Justice was required to “ride circuit,” as part of his appointment to the Supreme Court – names Associate Justice Miller, Justice of the Ninth Circuit Court.

Miller moved from his home state of Kentucky to Keokuk, in Iowa, a state more amenable to his views on slavery. Active in Hawkeye politics, he supported Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 election. Lincoln nominated Miller to the Supreme Court on 16 July 1862. His reputation was so high that Miller was confirmed half an hour after the Senate received notice of his nomination. His opinions strongly favored Lincoln’s positions, and he upheld his wartime suspension of habeas corpus and trials by military commission. Justice Miller wrote more opinions than any other Supreme Court Justice, leading future Chief Justice William Rehnquist to describe him as “very likely the dominant figure” on the Court in his time.

Together with:

Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph letter signed (“A. Lincoln”) as President, 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), on “Executive Mansion, Washington” stationery, 16 July 1862, written to *Hon. Attorney General* – Edward Bates. Fine condition.

Abraham Lincoln requests Attorney General Edward Bates for nominations of Samuel F. Miller as a Justice of the Supreme Court and Connally Trigg for District Judge in Tennessee.

Lincoln writes in full: *Sir: Please send me nominations, of Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the Circuit in which Iowa is included; and of Trigg (you have his first name) for District Judge in Tennessee. Yours truly A. Lincoln*

Connally Findlay Trigg (1810 – 1880) was born in Abingdon, Virginia. A Whig, he ran for Congress in 1855, but was defeated by Democratic incumbent, Fayette McMullen. Following his defeat in the congressional election, Trigg moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he entered into private practice in partnership with Oliver Perry Temple. Trigg largely avoided Knoxville politics until the secession crisis intensified in the weeks following the election of President Abraham Lincoln. During this crisis, Trigg remained a steadfast supporter of the Union. On 16 July 1862, Trigg was nominated by President Lincoln to a joint appointment to the United States District Courts for the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts of Tennessee, all vacated by West H. Humphreys, who had joined the Confederate judiciary. Trigg was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on 17 July 1862, and received his commission the same day. Trigg’s service to the Western District was terminated by operation of law on 14 June 1878, with his assignment being reduced to the remaining districts. Trigg served on the Middle and Eastern districts until his death in 1880 in Bristol, Tennessee.

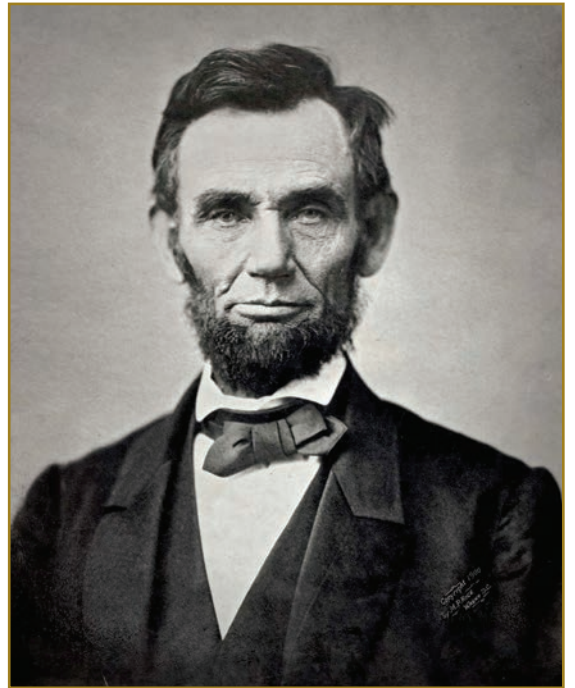
\$15,000 - \$20,000

Whereas Samuel P. Miller has been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States since the last term of that Court, and no attolment has been made by said Court since his appointment and whereas there is no attolment of any Justice of said Court to the Ninth Judicial Circuit

Now Therefore I Abraham Lincoln President of the United States do hereby allot said Justice Samuel P. Miller to said Ninth Judicial Circuit with full power and authority to hold the Circuit Court in said Circuit until another attolment shall be made.

Given under my hand as President of the United States this 21st day of July A.D. 1862

Abraham Lincoln



119



Samuel F. Miller Supreme Court Justice

Executive Mansion,

Washington, July 16, 1862.

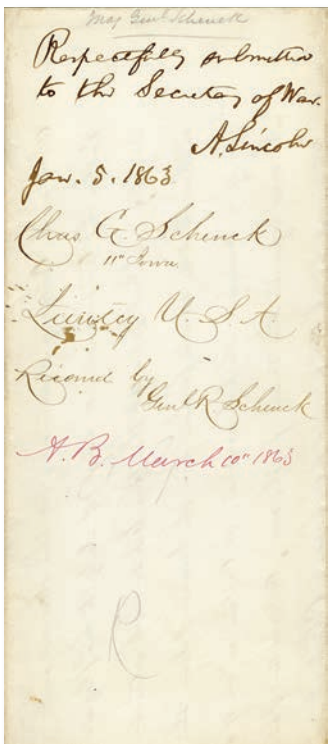
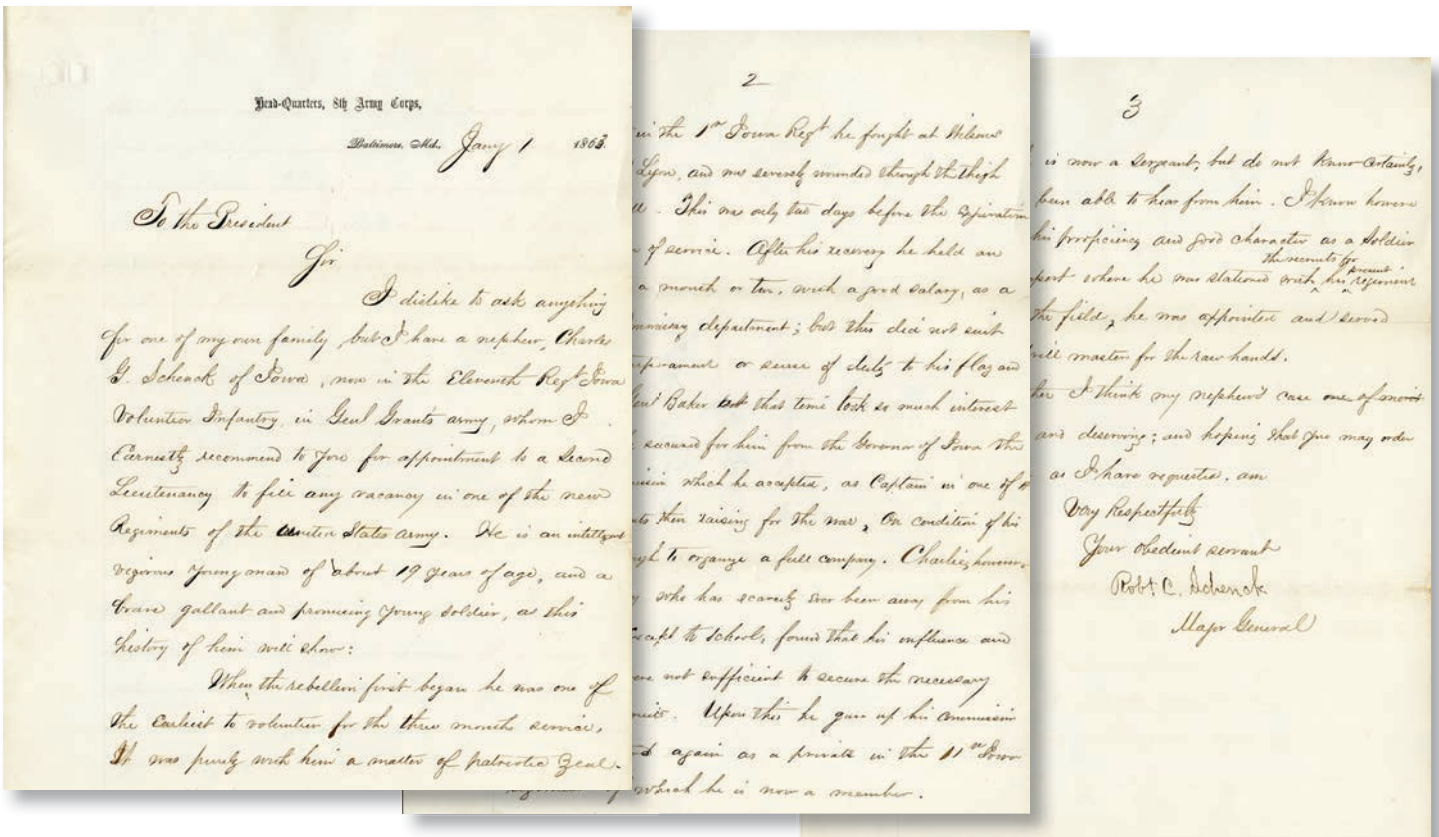
Hon. Attorney General

Sir;

Please send me
a nomination, of Samuel F.
Miller, of Iowa, as a justice
of the Supreme Court, for
the Circuit in which Iowa
is included; and of—
Trigg (you have his first name)
for District Judge in Tennessee.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln



120. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph endorsement signed ("A. Lincoln"), [no place], 5 January 1863, on the address overleaf of a 3-page 7.75 x 9.75 in. (197 x 248 mm.) signed letter from Major General Robert C. Schenck, dated 1 January 1863, on "Head Quarters, 8th Army Corps" letterhead, requesting that Lincoln help his nephew, "now in the Eleventh Regt Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in Genl Grant's army, whom I Earnestly recommend to you for appointment to a Second Lieutenancy to fill any vacancy in one of the new Regiments of the United States Army..." Fine condition.

In response to a letter written to him by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, President Abraham Lincoln endorses a request to grant Schenck's nephew an officer's commission — though sadly, the young man would die in the field just four months later.

Lincoln's writes in full: *Respectfully Submitted to the Secretary of War. A. Lincoln Jan. 5. 1863*

Though Charles Schenck had the President's endorsement for an officer's commission, as recommended by his high-ranking uncle, he would not live to receive it. He died during Vicksburg Campaign on 4 April 1863, most likely from disease incurred while the 11th Iowa took part in digging a portion of General Grant's ill-fated canal from Lake Providence to the Mississippi River. The purpose of the canal was to create a channel for navigation that would bypass the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg. Lincoln was particularly enthralled with the scheme, and almost on a daily basis walked across the lawn of the White House to the War Department to inquire, "How's work on the canal coming along?" Disease, however, began to spread like wildfire through the ranks. Dysentery, malaria and various fevers took a heavy toll of human life. Men also fell victim by the score to heat exhaustion and sunstroke. Just as the project was nearing completion, a sudden drop in the river left the bottom of the canal above the surface of the water. As the soldiers and blacks that had been pressed into service dug lower, there was a sudden rise in the river which broke through the dam at the head of the canal and flooded the area. The canal began to fill up with back water and sediment, and in a desperate effort to rescue the project, two huge steam-driven dipper dredges, *Hercules* and *Sampson*, were put to work clearing the channel. The dredges, however, were exposed to Confederate artillery fire from the bluffs at Vicksburg and driven away. By late March, Grant had decided to make a bold change in operations and work on the canal was abandoned.

\$3,000 - \$5,000

121. [Lincoln, Abraham – Thanksgiving]. Broadside. Proclamation of Thanksgiving, Massachusetts [probably Boston], 1 page (20 x 28 in.; 508 x 711 mm.), the upper portion prints Massachusetts Governor John A. Andrew's announcement of Lincoln's Proclamation dated 27 July 1863, while the lower portion prints Lincoln's actual proclamation, dated, 15 July 1863, designating August 6 as a "day for National Thanksgiving, Praise, and Prayer". Separations at folds have been professionally reinforced on verso.

Lincoln Orders the creation of a National Day of Thanksgiving in Honor of the Union Victory at Gettysburg – Lincoln's first call for a national day of Thanksgiving.

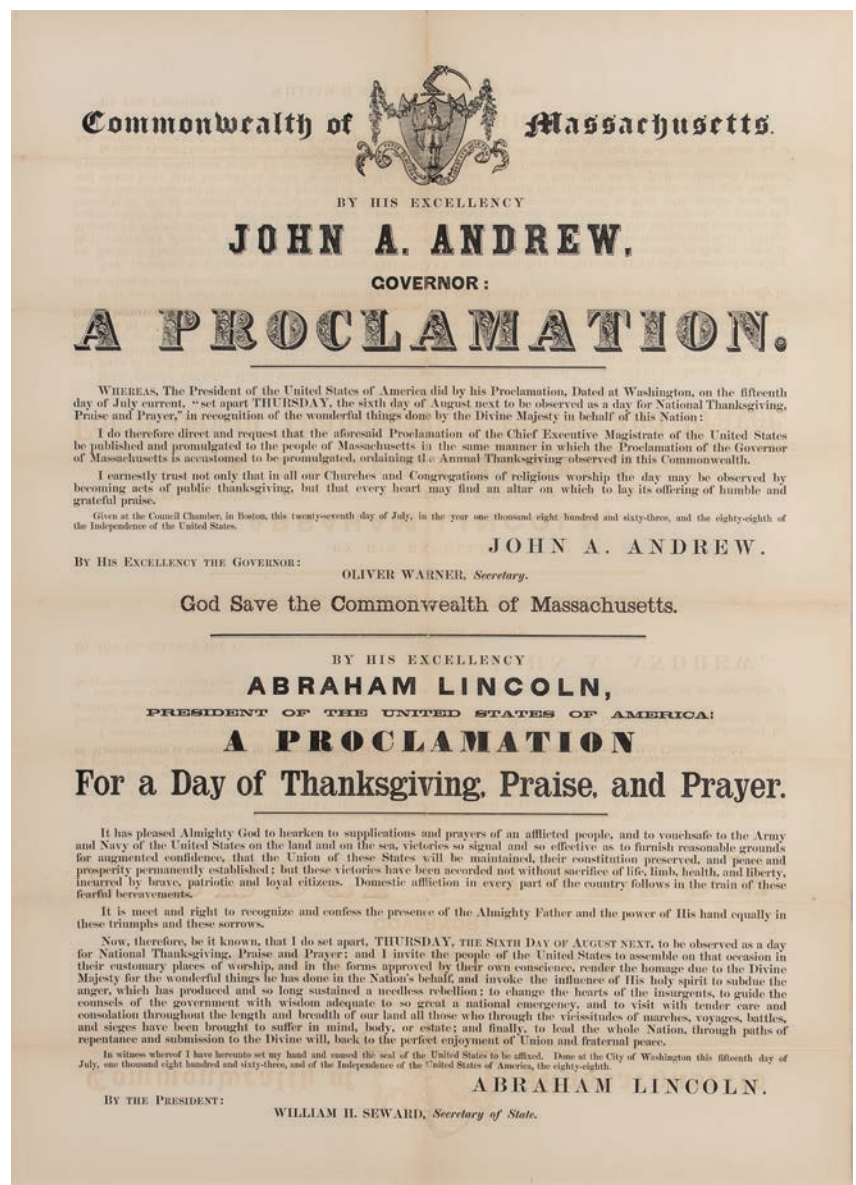
Lincoln's Proclamation reads in part: *It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States victories on land and on the sea so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored. But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health and liberty incurred by brave, loyal and patriotic citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father and the power of His Hand equally in these triumphs and in these sorrows.*

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday the 6th. day of August next, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer, and I invite the People of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own consciences, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty, for the wonderful things he has done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger, which has produced, and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion, to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace...Abraham Lincoln

This proclamation was issued after the great Union victory at Gettysburg, 1-3 July 1863. On 15 July 1863, Lincoln proclaimed "a day for National Thanksgiving, Praise, and Prayer" set for Thursday, 6 August 1863. This was the first time he ordered a day of thanksgiving at the national level. Three months later, on 3 October 1863, Lincoln issued a proclamation that made Thanksgiving a national holiday. Overall, he issued nine proclamations calling for days of prayer, fasting, or thanksgiving during his presidency.

In 1861 and earlier in 1863, Lincoln proclaimed days of "national humiliation, fasting, and prayer." Soon after he issued this proclamation assigning 6 August 1863, as a day of "National Thanksgiving," he was moved by a letter from Sarah Josepha Hale, who had lobbied the four prior presidents unsuccessfully to make Thanksgiving a third national holiday in addition to Independence Day and Washington's Birthday. On 3 October 1863, exactly 74 years after George Washington's first Presidential Thanksgiving Proclamation, Lincoln established the fourth Thursday in November as an annual national day of Thanksgiving.

\$8,000 – \$12,000



Col. Jno. W. Foster
65th Ind. Vols. for Brig. General
Submitted to the
Sec. of War and Gen.
eral-in-Chief.
A. Lincoln
Oct 16, 1863.
(1/2 Enclosures)
un
Respectfully Submitted
to the General-in-Chief
Jas A. Hardie
Asst. Adj. Genl.

122. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph endorsement signed ("A. Lincoln"), 1 page, on a 4.25 x 6 in. (108 x 152 mm.) leaf, [no place], 16 October 1863. An unknown hand has written, "Col. Jno. W. Foster 65th Ind. Vols. for Brig. General". Horizontal fold with minor toning.

Abraham Lincoln endorses the appointment of John W. Foster as brevet Brigadier General. Foster would later serve as U.S. Secretary of State under Benjamin Harrison.

Lincoln writes in full: *Submitted to the Sec. of War and General-in-Chief A. Lincoln October 16, 1863*

Written below Lincoln's writing is a signed endorsement by James Allen Hardie: "Respectfully submitted to the General-in-Chief Jas. A. Hardie Asst. Agt. Genl."

In 1861, Foster volunteered in the Union Army in the Civil War. Initially commissioned as a major, he rose to the rank of colonel in the U.S. Army (though was awarded the brevet rank of Major General in the U.S. Volunteers), serving with the 25th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the 65th Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry and the 136th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Foster's troops became the first to enter Knoxville, Tennessee after the successful campaign by General Ambrose Burnside. Following the Civil War, in Benjamin Harrison's administration, Foster served as a State Department "trouble shooter" before becoming Secretary of State for the final six months of Harrison's term.

\$3,000 - \$5,000

Application denied
A. Lincoln
April 14, 1864

Judge Advocate General's Office
March 19th 1864
To His Excellency
A. Lincoln
President U. States

The letter of Charles S. Bowen Esq., addressed to me, and asking for the release of Samuel Sterett, now confined at Fort Monroe, under sentence of a Court-Martial, for having in violation of the 3rd Article of War, held a secret and hostile correspondence with the enemy, having been referred by general to me, for investigation, I have the honor to report as follows:

On the 25th of December last a full report was made upon this case to the Secretary of War, a copy of which is now submitted to the President. The same then expressed are still entertained, and nothing is found in the communication of the Bureau, which can be regarded as furnishing any ground for executive interposition. The suggestions now urged as reasons for clemency, are that the letter of Sterett was a "silly one, and that he is engaged and wishes to be married."

The attempt to depreciate the exposure of this criminal, is a weak device, and is not commensurate with its duty, it can become a party, looking to the multiplication of swarming upon its territory...

consistently with its duty, it can become a party, looking to the multiplication of swarming upon its territory...

Judge Advocate Genl.

123. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph endorsement signed ("A. Lincoln"), 1 page, on the address overleaf of a 3-page 7.75 x 9.75 in. (197 x 248 mm.) letter to the President from Joseph Holt of the Judge Advocate General's Office, 14 April 1864. 1 in. separation at horizontal fold.

One year from the day he will be assassinated, Abraham Lincoln denies clemency to convicted Confederate spy Samuel Sterett.

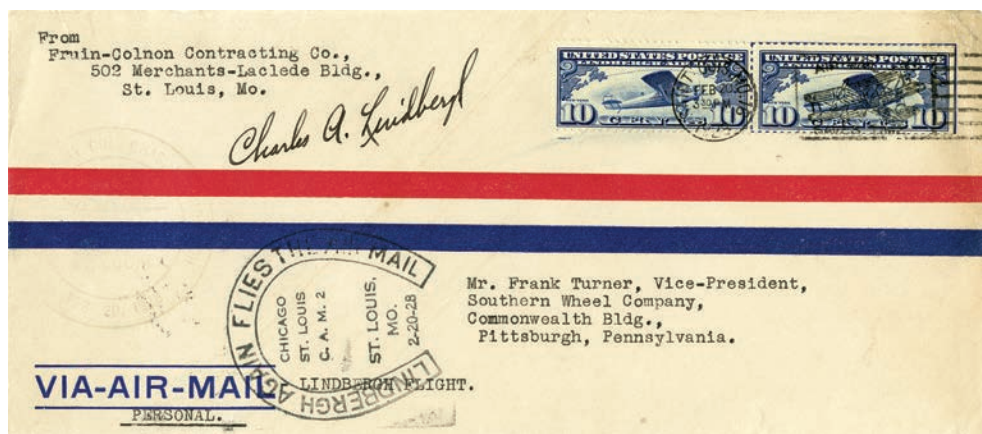
Lincoln writes in full: *Application denied. A. Lincoln April 14, 1864*

One year from the day he will be assassinated, Lincoln denies clemency to a convicted Confederate spy, Samuel Sterett. He does so on the advice of Judge Advocate General of the Army Joseph Holt – who also, that next year, will preside over the trial of the accused Lincoln assassination conspirators. Holt writes, "...The desire for marriage is not an original or very impressive reason for executive clemency. A government, at whose life a traitor is striking, is under small obligations to consult his personal happiness, and it may be well questioned whether consistently with it duty, it can become a party to any measure looking to the multiplication of the rebels now swarming upon its territory..." **\$3,000 - \$5,000**

Charles Lindbergh – The Lone Eagle.

124. Lindbergh, Charles A. Photograph signed (“C.A. Lindbergh”), 8 x 11 in. (203 x 279 mm.) a head & shoulders portrait of the young pilot wearing coat and tie. Lindbergh signs diagonally beside his image in ink. Along the narrow white margin beneath the image, the photographer has signed his name and Paris address, *G.L. Manuel, 47 rue Dumont d’Urville*. Mounted on a 9 x 12.25 in. photographer’s mat with deckle edge. Mounting remnants on verso of mat; otherwise, in fine condition.

\$2,000 – \$3,000



125. Lindbergh, Charles A. 1928 Airmail Cover flown by Lindbergh signed (“Charles A. Lindbergh”), featuring two cancelled U.S. Airmail stamps 10-cent stamps depicting Lindbergh’s famous “Spirit of St. Louis” monoplane, on a cover addressed to Mr. Frank Turner, vice-president of the Southern Wheel Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In fine condition.

The year after his trans-Atlantic flight, Charles Lindbergh makes a celebratory flight along his former airmail route from Chicago to St. Louis

Less than a year after his record setting trans-Atlantic flight, Lindbergh decided to return to carrying air mail on his old route from Chicago to St. Louis, leaving 20 February 1928 and returning the following day. The volume of mail provided by collectors and his admirers generally was so great that several planes were necessary to handle the load. However, Col. Lindbergh personally flew each plane at least a portion of the trip. **\$1,500 – \$2,000**

126. Lindbergh, Charles A. Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("Charles (A. Lindbergh)"), 9 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on front of separate leaves, Hong Kong, 9 April 1970, written to Alden Whitman of *The New York Times*. Slight discoloration on edges of blue onionskin paper; otherwise, in fine condition.

Charles Lindbergh writes of rocketry pioneer Robert Goddard and the success of the Apollo Program.

"Following the landing of Armstrong and Aldrin on the moon, President Nixon invited me to accompany him in his helicopter to the aircraft carrier from which we could (we hoped) view the splashdown. I would love to have done this – to have the personal contact with Nixon, to be with the Navy (which I always enjoy), and most of all to see the successful ending of one of the greatest of human accomplishments."

Lindbergh writes in part: *I am sorry about the lateness of this reply to your March 16th letter. I cancelled a trip to Europe and pushed about everything aside to complete the last details in connection with my "Wartime Journal" manuscript...Alden, I am most appreciative of your suggestions about writing a profile for the Times, but that is really just what I would rather not take part in. It is one thing to publish an account of my life and activities of a quarter century ago, and quite another to publish one that would be contemporary. I like to live my contemporary life privately and quietly – not "in the public eye." In this connection, I do not want to even approach again the experiences I encountered following my flight to Paris in 1927. My conservation activities have resulted in more publicity in the last two or three years than I have had, I think, in the previous fifteen or twenty. I have done things in encouraging conservation support that I had decided never to do again...I now want to cut down on publicity rather than to increase it... Of course personal publicity has a value. I understand that, and I have tried to use it constructively in years past. But the value varies with time and circumstance. What is advantageous in one framework is disadvantageous in another. One of my major problems lies in moving back and forth between frameworks. The publicity of our modern civilization isn't like a dress-suit that you can take off and leave behind when you want to go on safari. It tends to stay with you even when you change your frameworks; and like a dress suit on safari, it's a difficult thing to handle. Fundamentally, I like to observe rather than to be observed; and I find that observing and being observed don't walk very far together. To me, observation and the awareness that comes from it are more important than any values that can result from a publicized life...Alden, maybe you can understand my position better through the following example: (I would be quite embarrassed to have this come out in print, so to that extent I must ask you to hold it in confidence.) Having worked with Robert Goddard, many years ago, in getting his rocket research-and-development project accepted and financed, I have of course maintained an active interest in the progress of missile and space activities. This was not difficult in relation to military developments, since they were highly classified. I was able to work in military fields with little concern about excessive personal publicity. When a civil space agency was first considered, I was offered an opportunity to take part in its organization. One of the reasons why I declined lay in the fact that a civil space agency would not, and should not be operated under conditions of military secrecy. I realized that I could not take a major part without being again exposed to a high degree of personal publicity...Naturally, I was fascinated by the Apollo program, and naturally this program became the focus of world attention. Through the courtesy of the astronauts, who practically took my wife and me into their families and profession, we were able to watch the launching of Apollos 8 and 11 effectively and quietly. We had a wonderful time on the Cape. Following the landing of Armstrong and Aldrin on the moon, President Nixon invited me to accompany him in his helicopter to the aircraft carrier from which we could (we hoped) view the splashdown. I would love to have done this – to have the personal contact with Nixon, to be with the Navy (which I always enjoy), and most of all to see the successful ending of one of the greatest of human accomplishments. But it was obvious that being with President Nixon to receive Apollo 11 astronauts, after man's first landing on the moon, would involve me in probably the greatest concentration of publicity in world history. I had visions of 1927 days, when I couldn't walk through the streets of a city without being recognized and followed – sometimes by a crowd. Having gone to great effort for more than a quarter century to get, and keep, reasonably well out of the "public eye," I concluded that it would be best to decline the president's invitation...I have written in such length to show you that I am not declining lightly your suggestion of a profile in the Times. I really deeply appreciate it, and from the standpoint of friendship I wish very much I felt able to accept. I would thoroughly enjoy again working with you. I want to thank you again for the article you wrote about my forthcoming wartime journals. Both Anne [Morrow Lindbergh] and I were impressed and delighted when we read it...I feel that in addition to the excellent writing it was a great gesture of friendship. With deep appreciation and best wishes,*
Charles (A. Lindbergh)
I hope that someday we can be together on another Philippine expedition.

His extraordinary 1927 flight was just the beginning of Lindbergh's long and prolific career. For nearly fifty years, he devoted much time and effort to numerous projects related to aviation, space exploration, and later, to conservation and the environment. In 1928, just two years after American physicist and rocketry pioneer Robert Goddard launched his first liquid-fueled rocket, Lindbergh helped the still little-known professor secure a Guggenheim grant to build a testing site near Roswell, New Mexico, a venture clearly recalled more than four decades later in this letter. It was Goddard who laid the groundwork for such important achievements as NASA's Apollo program, whose 20 July 1969 moon landing proved an historic milestone and brought American astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin instant fame. Also significant are Lindbergh's conservation efforts, the result of a 1964 trip to Africa. For his remaining ten years, Lindbergh campaigned against the use of supersonic planes as major polluters and fought for the preservation of endangered species and the environment. His trips to the Philippines helped persuade its government to protect and maintain the primitive Tasaday tribe. He capped off a literary career with the 1970 publication of his *Wartime Journals*. Despite these achievements, Lindbergh remained to the end a private man, somewhat aloof and loathe to exploit a well-deserved reputation.

\$12,000 – \$15,000

Harry King
April 9, 1970

Dear Alden:

I am sorry about the lateness of this reply to your March 16th letter. I cancelled a trip to Europe and pushed about everything aside to complete the last details in connection with my "writing Journal" manuscript - footnotes, glossary, etc. The glossary took a lot of time I had not left room for in my plans.

Alden, I am most appreciative of your suggestion about writing a profile for the Times, but that is really just what I would rather not take part in. It is one thing to publish an account of my life and activities of a quarter century ago, and quite another to publish one that would be contemporary. I like to live my contemporary life privately and quietly - not "in the public eye." In this connection, I do not

want to even approach again the experience I encountered following my flight to Paris in 1927.

My conservation activities have resulted in more publicity in the last two or three years than I have had, I think, in the ~~last~~ ^{previous} fifteen or twenty. I have done things in encouraging conservation support that I had decided never to do again. I am really concerned about the pressures that are building up, and the publication of my writing journals will not reduce them. I now want to cut down on publicity rather than to increase it.

I have already taken some major steps in this direction. I have declined to appear on television, even in relation to conservation projects, and - as you can appreciate - the pressures have been high. As you know, I have declined all requests for interviews ~~off~~ of the usual form.

I am afraid I will have to cut down a good deal more on the kind of activities that result in personal publicity, but I would like to

continue to support various conservation projects for a time at least - such as those you and I took part in in the Philippines with, I think, highly constructive results.

I fully realize that in carrying on these conservation activities I cannot completely avoid personal publicity, but I can at least hold it down somewhat; and, since there has already been much too much, the more I can hold down personal publicity, the more effective I can be in the activities I want to carry on.

Of course personal publicity has a value. I understand that, and I have tried to use it constructively in your field. But the value varies with time and circumstances. What is advantageous in one framework is disadvantageous in another. One of my major problems has in growing back and forth between frameworks. The publicity of our modern civilization must have a dress-suit

that you can take off and leave behind when you want to go on safari. It tends to stay with you even when you change your framework; and like a dress suit on safari, it's a difficult thing to handle.

Fundamentally, I like to observe rather than to be observed; and I find that observing and being observed don't work very far together. In one, observation and the awareness that comes from it are more important than any values that can result from a publicized life.

Of course communication requires being observed to some degree, and communication is an essential element in life. What balance should one try to strike? Again, this relates to time and circumstances as well as to individuals. The stage has its place. I'm just here too much, and now I want to get away from it again. I want to have unpressured time for thinking, studying, and writing. All in all,

I prefer to do my communicating through the written word.

Alden, maybe you can understand my position better through the following example: (I would be quite embarrassed to have this come out in print, so to that extent I must ask you to hold it in confidence.)

Having worked with Robert Goodland, many years ago, in getting his research, research - and development project accepted and financed, I have of course maintained an active interest in the progress of wildlife and space activities. This was not difficult in relation to wildlife developments, since they were highly clarified. I was able to work in wildlife fields with little concern about expressing personal publicity.

When a civil space agency was first considered, I was offered an opportunity to take part in its

organization. One of the reasons why I declined lay in the fact that a civil space agency would not, and should not be operated under conditions of military secrecy. I realized that I could not take a major part without being again exposed to a high degree of personal publicity - with all the distinctions and pressures that result from such publicity.

Naturally, I was fascinated by the Apollo program, and naturally the program became the focus of world attention. Through the courtesy of the astronauts, who positively took my wife and me into their families and professions, we were able to watch the launching, affectionately and quietly. We had a wonderful time on the Cape.

Following the landing of Armstrong and Alden on the moon, President Nixon invited me to accompany him in his helicopter to the aircraft carrier from which we could (we hoped)

view the splashdown. I would have to have done this - to have the personal contact with Nixon, to be with the Navy (which I always enjoy), and most of all to see the successful ending of one of the greatest of human accomplishments.

But it was obvious that being with President Nixon to receive the Apollo 11 astronauts, after our first landing on the moon, would involve me in probably the greatest concentration of publicity in world history. I had visions of 1927 days, when I could not walk through the streets of a city without being recognized and followed - sometimes by a crowd. Having gone to great effort for more than a quarter century to get, and keep, reasonably well out of the "public eye," I concluded that it would be best to decline the President's invitation.

President Nixon had so confidently worded his invitation, which he extended through his

Air Force aide (who somehow located me in the State of Washington) that I was able to decline without embarrassment.

Alden, I have written in much length to show you that I am not declining lightly your suggestion of a profile in the Times. I really deeply appreciate it, and from the standpoint of friendship I wish very much I felt able to accept. I would thoroughly enjoy again working with you.

I have had to write this letter in stages. It is now April 11th, and I have been in the Philippines for two days. Writing time is hard to find, and when a few hours does turn up, I am usually too sleepy to write intelligently. I still have in front of me nearly a hundred letters that I brought along in the hope of replying - some of them I simply must reply to. But Secretary Chigole arrives today from

the south, and I will probably return with him tomorrow to some of the tribal areas. I'm going to be still harder to find writing time.

I want to thank you again for the article you wrote about my forthcoming writing journals. Both Anne and I were impressed and delighted when we read it in the Times on the morning it was published. Alden, I am most appreciative in any way when I say it is one of the most accurate and candid articles I have ever read. I feel that in addition to the excellent writing it was a great gesture of friendship.

With deep appreciation and best wishes,

Charles (L. Lindbergh)

Our Alden children I hope that someday Editorial offices we can be together on The New York Times with Philippine activities.

Dear Martin George of Rock Ink
 Yoko and I got *Two Virgins* out
 in spite of being part owners of Apple. We made
 it in May and they fucked us about till November!
 Han E.M.I. (who have the real control) wrote
 warning letters to all their puppets around the
 world telling them not to handle it in any way,
 (this after Sir Joe had told us face to face that
 he would do 'everything he could' to help us with
 it - and asking us for autographed copies!)
 In the States it came out on Tetragrammaton which
 vanished leaving a few thousand spares (it was sold
 discreetly wrapped in a brown paper bag). Retailers
 were so scared to handle it and it sold very few - it's
 very well known but not many people could
 actually get it. In most other major markets
 e.g. Japan, it has never been released. On my
 last album in U.K., E.M.I. allowed me to sing 'fuck' but
 wouldn't allow the lyrics to be printed! Yoko's
 'Open Your Box' was banned (again by an E.M.I.
 letter) everywhere. It only came out in Britain in
 a censored form. But thought you'd like to know. Love J&Y



127. Lennon, John. Autograph letter signed ("J & Y"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), [no place, no date, 12 September 1971], written to Martin George of Rock Ink, setting the record straight concerning details surrounding John & Yoko's experimental album *Unfinished Music No. 1: Two Virgins*. Impression of paper clip at top margin. In fine condition.

John Lennon sets the record straight concerning John & Yoko's controversial experimental album *Unfinished Music No. 1: Two Virgins* – Lennon's first recording project that did not feature any help from the other Beatles.

Lennon writes in full: Dear Martin George of Rock Ink, Yoko and I got *Two Virgins* out in spite of being part owners of Apple. We made it in May and they fucked us about till November! Then E.M.I. (who have the real control) wrote warning letters to all their puppets around the world telling them not to handle it in any way, (this after Sir Joe had told us face to face that he would do 'everything he could' to help us with it – and asking us for autographed copies!) In the States it came out on Tetragrammaton, which vanished leaving a few thousand spares (it was sold discreetly wrapped in brown paper bags). Retailers here & there were to [sic] scared to handle it and it sold very few – it's very well known but not many people could actually get it. In most other major markets e.g. Japan, it has never been released. On my last album in U.K., E.M.I. allowed me to sing 'fuck' but wouldn't allow the lyrics to be printed! Yoko's 'Open Your Box' was banned (again by an E.M.I. letter) everywhere. It only came out in Britain in a censored form. Just thought you'd like to know. Love J&Y

Unfinished Music No. 1: Two Virgins is the first of three experimental albums released by John Lennon and Yoko Ono on Apple Records. It was the result of an all-night session of musical experimentation with Yoko in John's home studio, while his wife, Cynthia, was on holiday in Greece. Their debut recording is known not only for its avant-garde content, but also for its cover which features the couple naked, making the album controversial to both the public and the parent record company EMI, which refused to distribute it. In an attempt to avoid controversy, the LP record was sold in a brown paper bag, and distributed by Track and Tetragrammaton in the United Kingdom and the United States respectively. Lennon talked about making the album and Ono's influence on him, in an interview in 1980 with Playboy's David Sheff: "Well, after Yoko and I met, I didn't realize I was in love with her. I was still thinking it was an artistic collaboration, as it were – producer and artist, right? ...My ex-wife was away...and Yoko came to visit me...instead of making love, we went upstairs and made tapes. I had this room full of different tapes where I would write and make strange loops and things like that for the Beatles' stuff. So we made a tape all night. She was doing her funny voices and I was pushing all different buttons on my tape recorder and getting sound effects. And then as the sun rose we made love and that was *Two Virgins*." This was John's first recording project that did not feature any help from the other Beatles.

\$6,000 - \$8,000



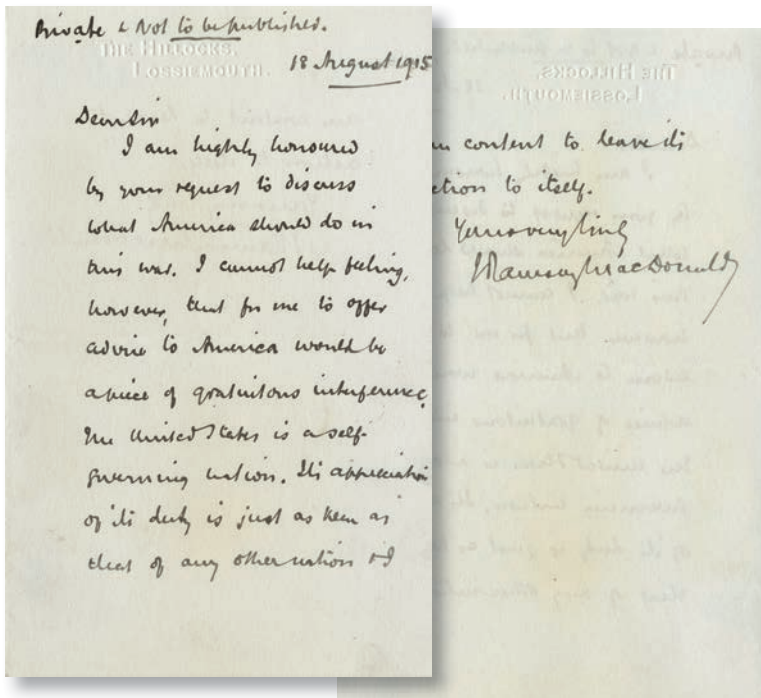
128. MacArthur, Douglas. Pair of General MacArthur's car flags, each measuring 16 x 11 in. (406 x 279 mm.) – one being a 48-star American flag with yellow fringe; the other being a blue and white United Nations flag with yellow fringe, used by General Douglas MacArthur during his tenure as commander of UN forces in Korea. A few minor creases and light soiling, but clean overall and still bright.

Douglas MacArthur's 48-star American and United Nations car flags, bestowed to his closest aide, General Courtney Whitney.

MacArthur gave these flags to his closest aide, General Courtney Whitney (1897-1969). Whitney first entered the U.S. Army in 1916 as a private in the District of Columbia National Guard, and in 1918 accepted a second lieutenant's commission and became a member of the newly-formed Army Air Service as a pursuit pilot at Bolling Field, Washington, D.C. After receiving his law degree from George Washington University, he left the service in 1927 to open a legal practice in the Philippines. In 1940, Whitney returned to active duty and worked briefly as an intelligence officer with the 14th Air Force in China before Douglas MacArthur requested that he be assigned to the Southwest Pacific Theater. He began serving on MacArthur's staff in 1944 following the liberation of the Philippines. After the Japanese surrender in 1945, Whitney accompanied MacArthur to Japan and became Chief of the Government Section at General Headquarters. Together with Lieutenant Colonel Milo Rowell, he drafted the Constitution of Japan. He remained on MacArthur's staff throughout the American occupation of Japan and during the Korean War. He resigned his commission in protest after Harry Truman removed MacArthur from command in 1951. In 1956, Whitney published a biography of his former boss: MacArthur: His Rendezvous With History.

Provenance: General Courtney Whitney passed these flags to his son, Richard Whitney. Each flag is accompanied with a signed letter of authenticity by Richard's wife, Donna Whitney.

\$8,000 - \$12,000



129. MacDonald, J. Ramsay. Fine group of material by the first Labour Party Prime Minister, leading a Labour Government in 1924, a Labour Government from 1929 to 1931, and a National Government from 1931 to 1935, including:

1. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, (7 x 4.5 in.; 178 x 114 mm.), 18 August 1915, as a minister of parliament, on The Hillocks, Lossiemouth embossed stationery.

MacDonald writes in full: Private & not to be published.

Dear Sir I am highly honored by your request to discuss what America should do in this war. I cannot help feeling, however, that for me to offer advice to America would be a piece of gratuitous interference. The United States is a self-governing nation. It's appreciation of it's duty is just as keen as that of any other nation. I am content to leave it's action to itself. Yours very truly J Ramsay MacDonald.

2. Autograph letter signed, ("J Ramsay"), as Prime Minister, 2 pages, (9.5 x 7.5 in.; 241 x 191 mm.), to My Dear Sandy, on House of Commons embossed stationery.

MacDonald writes in part: Very Confidential My Dear Sandy So you desert me? ...it would be a major blunder if I stayed on in office until I was so stale that I could contribute nothing more...until I became like Lloyd George and was shifted by outside influences...The Tories

are restive...hindering...and hampering the prospects of the National Combination...last week I trounced my enemies...I also want, as a freer man, to attack my detractors in the Labour Party...

3. Typescript entitled "How American Foreign Policy Matters" with numerous emendations by the author in ink pencil emendations to title in an unidentified hand, 11 pages, (9.5 x 7.5 in.; 241 x 191 mm.), [London, after 1920] on House of Commons embossed stationery. A fascinating essay in which MacDonald discusses with great detail and the current state of world alliances, militarism, immigration and finance.

4. Postcard signed, (4.5 x 3.12 in.; 114 x 79 mm.) 2 November 1904; mounting remnants on verso.

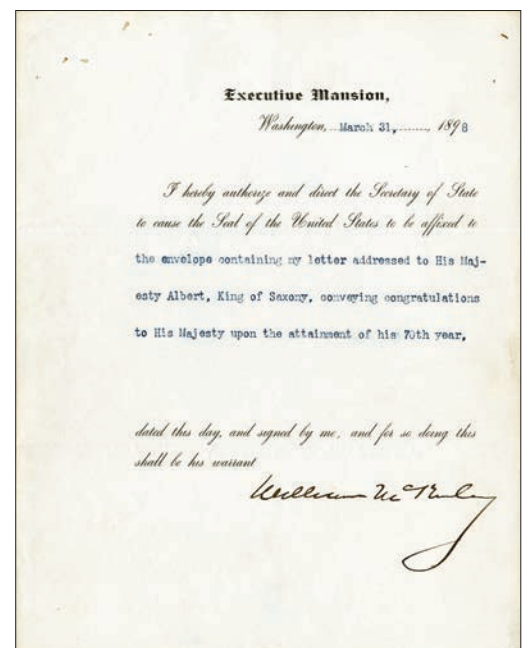
Historians credit MacDonald, along with Keir Hardie and Arthur Henderson, as one of the three principal founders of the Labour Party. His speeches, pamphlets and books made him an important theoretician, but he played an even more important role as Leader of the Labour Party. He entered Parliament in 1906 and was the Chairman of the Labour MPs from 1911 to 1914. His opposition to the First World War made him unpopular, and he was defeated in 1918. The fading of wartime passions made it easier for an anti-war politician to find a platform, and he returned to Parliament in 1922, which was the point at which Labour replaced the Liberal Party as the second-largest party. **\$1,000 - \$1,500**

130. McKinley, William. Document signed ("William McKinley") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Executive Mansion, Washington, 31 March 1898, being a partly-printed document conveying congratulations to His Majesty Albert, King of Saxony, on his 70th birthday. Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, "31st March, 1898. Envelope of letter to His Majesty, the King of Saxony." Slight spotting.

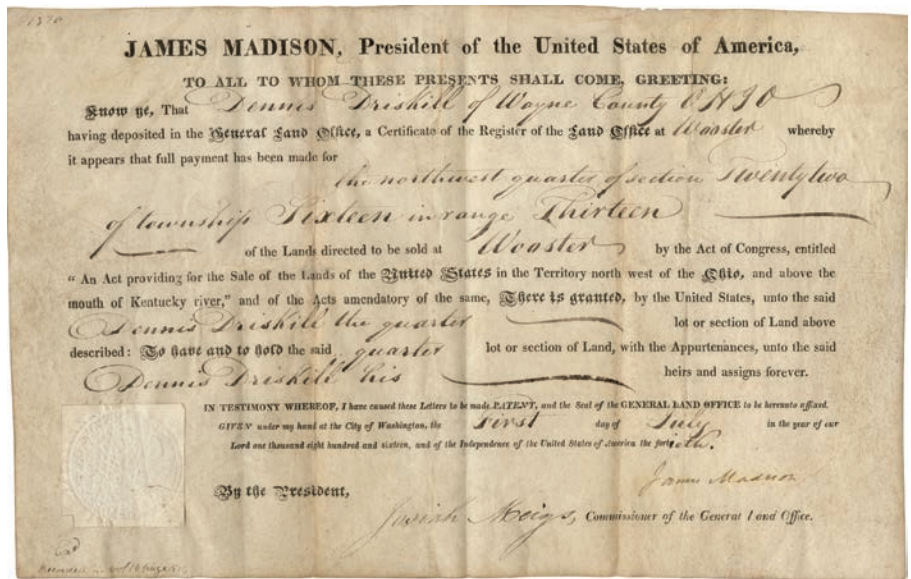
William McKinley sends congratulations to His Majesty Albert, King of Saxony, on his 70th birthday.

The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to the envelope containing my letter addressed to His Majesty Albert, King of Saxony, conveying congratulations to His Majesty upon the attainment of his 70th year, dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant.* William McKinley

\$300 - \$500



131. Madison, James. Document signed ("James Madison") as President, 1 page (14 x 8.75 in.; 356 x 222 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 1 July 1816, being a partly-printed document granting Dennis Driskill lands in the Territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river. Countersigned by Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Usual folds with wrinkles associated with vellum documents. Exhibits toning along vertical folds and edges; .5-in. tear in attached seal.



James Madison signs a land grant for a parcel of land "in the Territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river."

The document reads in part: *James Madison, President of the United States of America...Know ye, That Dennis Driskill of Wayne County Ohio having deposited in the General Land Office, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Wooster whereby it appears that full payment has been made for the northwest quarter of section Twenty two of township Sixteen in range Thirteen of the Lands directed to be sold at Wooster by the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States in the Territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river"...*James Madison

\$300 - \$500

132. McKinley, William. Document signed ("William McKinley") as President, 1 page (15.5 x 19.25 in.; 394 x 502 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 5 March 1900, being a partly-printed document appointing Needham S. Jones an Ensign in the Navy. Countersigned by John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy. Blue seal present and mostly intact. Usual wrinkling associated with vellum documents, exhibiting minor soiling; overall, in fine condition.

William McKinley appoints Needham S. Jones an Ensign in the Navy.

The document reads in part: *William McKinley, President of the United States of America...reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities of Needham S. Jones I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him an Ensign in the Navy...in the service of the United States...*William McKinley

\$300 - \$500



133. Magritte, René. An important unpublished archive showcasing the intimate correspondence between René Magritte and his wife, Georgette Berger. Spanning the entire length of their relationship, the correspondence is an extraordinary testament to the close relationship between artist and muse over a lifetime. From love letters before their marriage, to letters during visits to Paris with mention of Giorgio de Chirico, Salvador Dali, André Breton and Paul Colinet, to letters from his extended visit to Edward James in London, the correspondence is particularly rich and multifaceted especially in the formative stages of his career. No less than eighty-four autograph letters and autograph postcards signed are in the hand of Magritte himself. The correspondence provides fascinating insights into the artist's creative process and provides valuable information on Magritte's artistic output over a forty-five-year period (1920 – 1967). Written in the clear and deliberate penmanship that he used for adding text to his paintings, Magritte's letters are a remarkable distillation of the word/image interdependence, which was central to his artistic objective. Rich commentary on a number of his most famous canvases and his progress on them may be found in the present archive. From the year 1937 alone, Magritte mentions a number of his most iconic paintings: The Future of Statues, Youth Illustrated, The Red Model, On The Threshold of Liberty, The Pleasure Principle and Not To Be Reproduced.

Included in the archive are over one hundred and twenty autograph letters and postcards by Georgette Berger to her beloved husband. Georgette's letters and notes clearly articulate their inextricable link to one another. Their separations from one another can only be described as trying for both, but especially for Georgette. Though she misses her husband sorely, Georgette understands Magritte's absences are for a higher purpose: his artistic development. Together Magritte's letters to Georgette and her letters to him provide an expansive window into the complexity of their relationship and the impact of that relationship on Magritte's artistic expression. The archive also includes letters, documents and ephemera amassed by Georgette Berger. Financial documents, passports, nationality identification cards, telegrams, funeral notices for the parents of Georgette, astrologic and health charts, souvenirs, receipts, bills and newspaper clippings are carefully preserved and add yet another facet to the Magritte Archive on offer herewith. Set in context, the Magritte Archive provides extraordinary insights to the artist's progressive embodiment of Surrealism and his early influences. Without a doubt, the archive provides important insights on the Magritte's artistic journey. Though many of the letters and postcards are undated the great richness of the archive lies in the pre-war correspondence. It was during this period of time that husband and wife were separated most, making for a larger volume of correspondence. It is also the period of time when Magritte established his artistic voice. It would be this voice that made him heard in Europe and then America thanks to the faithful friendship of his agent, Alexander Iolas.

Magritte first painted in the Cubist and Futurist manner while attending the Académie des Beaux-Arts in Brussels. Ultimately, he felt more strongly drawn to a literary circle inspired by Dada. Becoming the central figure in this circle Magritte formed the heart of Surrealism that developed in Belgium between 1925 and 1930. Becoming more and more acquainted with "Pittura Metafisica", Magritte completely rejected his early work and set out in a new direction. When his initial compositions in the realm of Surrealism were not met with appreciation from the Brussels art scene, Magritte moved to Paris in 1927. The great French writer and poet André Breton befriended Magritte and introduced him to the work of Max Ernst, Francis Picabia, and Marcel Duchamp to name just a few. During this time in Paris, Magritte's distinctive enigmatic style began to mature – yet, it was not long before Magritte tired of the superficial methods of the Parisian Surrealists and their penchant for dreams, drugs, and alcohol for artistic vision. He returned to Brussels in 1930. Ironically, although Magritte's personal connections with Surrealism became strained, his extraordinary compositions remained clearly Surrealistic in style. Accordingly, Magritte was represented in all the important Surrealism exhibitions in the 1930s.

During this important phase of his career, he met the eclectic British poet and collector, Edward James. A patron of Salvador Dali, James was a great supporter of the Surrealist Art Movement. Through an introduction to James from Dali and others, Magritte met James in 1936. Impressed by Magritte's submission to the "International Surrealist Exhibition", James offered a commission to Magritte to execute three large paintings for James' house on Wimpole Street. The paintings included two portraits The Pleasure Principle and Not To Be Reproduced and a new version of On the Threshold of a Dream entitled On the Threshold of Liberty. In January 1937, James invited Magritte to stay at his home for a month or two and complete the paintings. In February 1937, along with his patron and friend, ELT Mesens, Magritte voyaged to London. The five-week stay went well and James was pleased with Magritte's work. When the artist returned to Brussels, James commissions three new versions of Magritte's earlier paintings, The Poetic World, The Red Model and Youth Illustrated. Understandably, Magritte believed he now had a new wealthy patron. Magritte wrote to James in 1938 offering to produce more paintings in exchange for a *per annum* fee of £100. James declined Magritte's offer. And though James continued to buy several more paintings from Magritte the thrust of James' patronage of Magritte was over. James would remain friends with Magritte for many years but it was his role in 1937 and 1938 that was paramount to the artist's career. Magritte's time in Paris and in London could not have been more pivotal in the development of his style and his artistic voice. The archive is rich in correspondence during this early period of his career. The lengthy absences between husband and wife during Magritte's stays in Paris and London produced a substantial exchange of correspondence with much hitherto unknown information on Magritte's genius and artistic activity. No less than twenty-four autograph letters and autograph postcards signed from 15 February to 31 March 1937 relate to his stay with Edward James and provide extraordinary insights in his artistic endeavors during this important phase of his career. The Magritte archive comprising 278 items constitutes a highly important cache of manuscripts and ephemera which imparts an unparalleled view into the world of the renowned Surrealist artist. Completely unpublished, the archive allows one to further understand René Magritte as an artist, an entrepreneur and a husband with a compendium of primary source material.

\$250,000 – \$350,000

PAQUEBOTS DE L'ÉTAT BELGE



DELIISCHE STAATSPAKETBOOTEN

DOVER

PAQUEBOTS DE L'ÉTAT BELGE



DELIISCHE STAATSPAKETBOOTEN

DOVER

OSTENDA

LONDON GALLERY

THE LONDON GALLERY LTD. 22 CORK STREET LONDON W1
TELEPHONE REGENT 5930

DIRECTOR: E. L. T. MORRIS

Mer du

Ma chère petite

Le soir je me l'oublier pas, et
mon souvenir qu'elle et je l'ai mis
de la table que ma courtoisie à la
la table de 1904. Je l'ai vu même
demandes enca 5 fr pour compte
bon point ? Je suis arrivé à
une plus grande de faire la
de dejeuner au buffet de la Gare
de restaurant) et j'ai trouvé de
(un bon chéri, mais pour une fois
Cependant je n'ai pu résister à l'émotion
mon possible, afin d'être plus
chère), j'ai été mangé ici un
1/2 bouteille de Meade, un cannelier
l'événement de la table à manger de la
mais cela n'est pas désagréable, je
une fois j'ai vu "Marie José" il y
que j'ai très progressé, c'est plus
villèle.

Cependant les vacances cette lettre
je n'ai pas pu. J'ai écrit à celle
le soir de la jeunesse d'été, et
les soir, tout ce que la fois
ailleurs mon lieu j'espère, la
de la en France. Pour les mes
travaux mes amis, souvenir et cette

Ma chère

Je l'ai vu de la
et analyse le moment
de mes.

Seulement il faut
travailler la nuit
J'espère que la
nuit sera un peu
24. Et j'ai la, la
Quant à mes
ce qu'il faut faire,
le soir, je n'ai pas
l'émotion, car
confiance, et la
J'ai été très mal,
mon moment de la
la fois, mais je
à l'endroit fin
et ne fais pas d'émotion

c'est à
faucun
fati que
donner
rentes à
bien alarm
demi d
aller au
rien n'a
déplace
j'espère
mit.
j'ai le
certain
que dans
Je l'ai

Je n'ai pas pu
la fois, mais je
à l'endroit fin
et ne fais pas d'émotion

Ma chère Gergette,

Samest,

ma petite chère,

Je viens de recevoir la lettre de jeudi. ou les
m'avis que tu as été chère et d'émotion et de blennette
Flouquet. (Envoie moi un adresse afin que je puisse
lui envoyer un carte). J'ai eu envoyé une comme la
me le conseil.

Rue de la Poste

ce sera obligé
voudrais de
de l'émotion


Mon travail sera terminé. Tout sera terminé
c'est bien. J'espère que tu n'as pas
compte long, dépenses. Et j'espère de
l'émotion. Je l'ai vu de la



Ma chère petite

de l'émotion à une
poudre ne s'agit pas
et de cette façon
"ma" confiance à l'émotion
et de la fois en un
certaine et que je l'ai
à l'émotion. C'est
elle a de l'émotion
mon moment de la
la fois, mais je
à l'endroit fin
et ne fais pas d'émotion

Postcard



Ma chère petite

Je l'ai vu de la
et analyse le moment
de mes.


Je n'ai pas pu
la fois, mais je
à l'endroit fin
et ne fais pas d'émotion

Je l'ai vu de la
et analyse le moment
de mes.

Ma chère petite

de l'émotion à une
poudre ne s'agit pas
et de cette façon
"ma" confiance à l'émotion
et de la fois en un
certaine et que je l'ai
à l'émotion. C'est
elle a de l'émotion
mon moment de la
la fois, mais je
à l'endroit fin
et ne fais pas d'émotion

Postcard

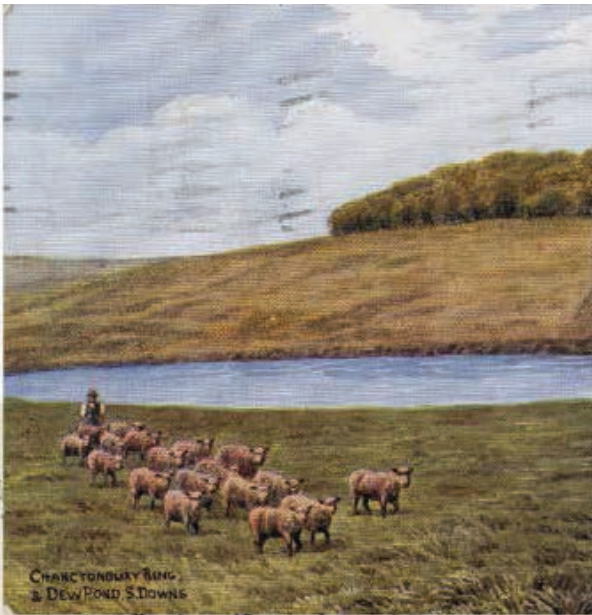


Ma chère petite

Je l'ai vu de la
et analyse le moment
de mes.

Je n'ai pas pu
la fois, mais je
à l'endroit fin
et ne fais pas d'émotion

Je l'ai vu de la
et analyse le moment
de mes.



133.
 la fin... un couplet
 nous passons l'été à
 Brighton - une grande plage
 d'été - l'été
 mille fois ma chère
 petite Georgette
 René

lettre - Brussels
 Belgium

135.
 de tout mon cœur et crois bien que je
 PS je joins à cette carte
 une lettre pour la mention
 Ma chère petite, à Henriette



Ma chère
 de Paris
 l'espère que
 que la la pender
 de les nouvelles
 Camille Jean
 passer les jou
 car, si j'avais
 le temps de
 Nous avons
 dit qu'il avie
 nous. Nous
 prêts à parlie
 de parier que
 Montkrantz.
 Je compte bien me
 à 1 heure.
 Je t'embrasse bien fort ma chère petite Georgette,
 reverts mes amitiés à ton père, à Berthe et à
 Roger. A bientôt, mille baisers
 René

Je t'embrasse
 helvaux, et
 de la fin de
 Cinema
 Je t'embrasse
 et en semai



Ma chère petite Georgette,
 pas si longtemps. J'espère que tu es libre pour à 7h
 Enfin peut-être... aime et te le dirai
 Demain - Mille baisers. Jours. René



Les rares amis que j'ai ici, n'ont fait
 m'a réconforter et après
 avoir pensé avec tendresse
 à toi. mais récemment m'ont

Vendredi,

Chère Georgette,

Si je t'avais écrit Mercredi
 soir comme je l'ai fait à mon
 oncle qui est à Paris c'eût été
 une luth.



que tu
 et t'éto
 ouis cela
 elen

te serai certainement
 à six heures du
 le seras libre de
 en nous reuons à A
 la semaine n'occu
 istes - je t'embra
 ton René



Monsieur J. Magritte
 135 rue Essenheim
 Jette - Bruxelles
 (Belgium)

ette Magritte
 rue Essenheim
 te - Bruxelles

voirement et je suis
 de m'aimer aussi, d'ici,
 jote le dir.

Ma chère petite femme,

Bruxelles
 Place de la Reine St.

comme je salue toujours
 ma chère petite Georgette mille baisers
 René

te pour moi
 la farce, phin
 la me servir d'
 étant disparu
 à la voir et
 pour ta phi
 es chemins

CART
 Magritte
 e chère petite femme -
 n arrive que Camille
 mille se porte bien et
 acc. J'espère ma chère
 tte que tu n'es pas t
 t cela ira mieux - E
 as donc voyagé et jo
 reussir pour que tu so
 contente. Le petit ch
 des jumeaux ici - et t
 ain j'écrirai une l
 sai sans doute de bo
 lles et t'approcha - à
 forgette chérie, mille g
 es de ton petit mari qui
 - René. Amoureux et

Anvers - 8^e de ligne
 10^e Compagnie - DARGENT
 COQUE NAVALE

PARIS... EN FLANANT
 Tour Saint-Jacques



lettre comme tu es pour
 me prouver que tu ne hais pas
 cette existence de toi n'annonçant
 dimanche, ne m'as donc pas fugué
 de Bruxelles

Je suis content de savoir ma petite chère pelli
 moi aussi. Je dors d'une traite / hier je
 en j'ai trouvé, sans pour moi, le temps qui m'a
 belle. prêt faire, ce n'est pas compliqué, mais
 des capes digne l'après-midi que la ri
 allouement unidien, car c'est évident que je donne
 ardo (des auc et tu pourras y arriver -
 ses pleurs réceptes mal, car la plume est nécessaire
 rentrerai pa du balcon y est, un gracieux ch
 éreux, la une pice de 50 pour la loutable
 a aller l'avez à la et un petit Georgette chère, ne s'en pas
 aut. Je prendra car s'insistent
 1/12 (Hautp
 jelles à 12/12
 main. Sois
 l. B. 0589
 Aécrot le l'ouham. René



Monsieur Georgette Magritte
 135 rue Essenheim

Jette
 Bruxelles

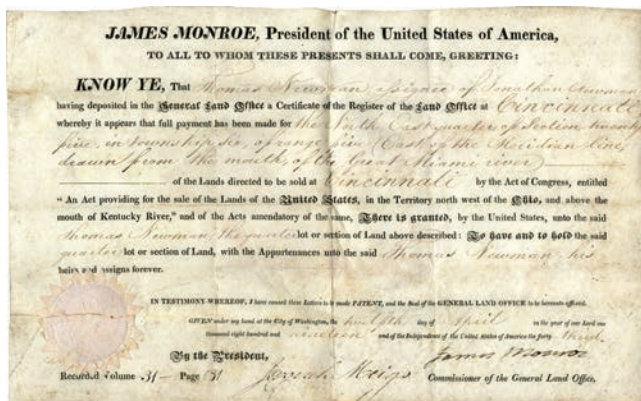
Magritte
 Lelexan
 Bruxelles



Big band musician Glenn Miller.

134. Miller, Glenn. Photograph signed ("Glenn Miller"), 5 x 7 in. (127 x 178 mm.), a handsome black and white image of the legendary jazz musician shown holding his trombone. Inscribed on the image in ink, *To Doris Sincerely, Glenn Miller*. In fine condition.

\$200 - \$300

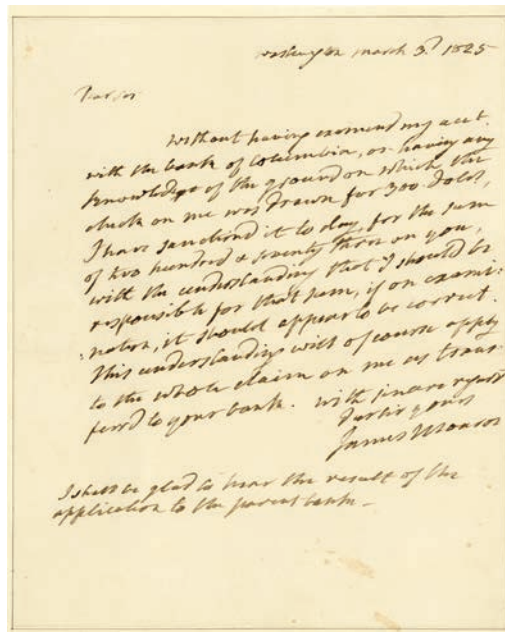


135. Monroe, James. Document signed ("James Monroe") as President, 1 page (13.25 x 8.25 in.; 337 x 210 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 12 April 1819, being a partly-printed document granting Thomas Newman lands *in the Territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river*. Countersigned by Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Usual folds with wrinkles associated with vellum documents. Exhibits scattered spotting with wafer seal intact.

James Monroe signs a land grant for a parcel of land "in the Territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river."

The document reads in part: *James Monroe, President of the United States of America... Know ye, That Thomas Newman, assignee of Jonathan Newman, having deposited in the General Land Office, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Cincinnati, whereby it appears that full payment has been made for the North East quarter of Section twenty five, in township Six, of range five (East of the Meridian line, drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami river) of the Lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act providing for the Sale of the Lands of the United States in the Territory north west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river"... James Monroe*

\$300 - \$500



136. Monroe, James. Autograph letter signed ("James Monroe") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, written *Dear Sir*, an unknown recipient employed by a bank. Professionally adhered to a heavy stock leaf measuring 8.25 x 10.25; minor spots well below text.

The day before his presidency ended, James Monroe writes a bank covering funds due from a check presumably written from his account.

Monroe writes in full: *Dear Sir, Without having examined my acct. with the bank of Columbia, or having any knowledge of the ground on which the check on me was drawn for 300 doll[ars], I have sanctioned it to day, for the sum of two hundred & seventy three on you, with the understanding that I should be responsible for that sum, if on examination, it should appear to be correct. This understanding will of course apply to the whole claim on me as transferred to your bank. With sincere regards, I am sin. Yours James Monroe*
I shall be glad to hear the result of the application to the present bank.

When his presidency ended on 4 March 1825, James Monroe resided at Monroe Hill, what is now included in the grounds of the University of Virginia. Monroe had racked up many debts during his years of public life. He sold off his Highland Plantation (now called Ash Lawn-Highland). It is now owned by his alma mater, the College of William and Mary, which has opened it to the public as an historic site. Throughout his life, he was not financially solvent, and his wife's poor health made matters worse.

\$2,000 - \$3,000



137. Morris, Robert. Autograph letter signed (“Robt. Morris”) as Chairman of the Committee of Secret Correspondence, 3 pages (7.5 x 9.25 in.; 191 x 235 mm.), front and back on conjoined leaves, Philadelphia, 1 May 1776, written to *Thos. Mumford Esqr.* of Groton, Connecticut, with autograph address panel and free frank on overleaf: *Free R Morris*. Docketed in an unknown hand, “Secret Committee of Congress May 1st 1776”. Nearly separated at vertical fold, with small tear by red wax seal on right margin of page 3.

Robert Morris, financier of the American Revolution, writes a Connecticut merchant contracted with the Committee of Secret Correspondence to import a large quantity of gunpowder for use of the Continental Army and Navy – dated 1 May 1776 – Morris would sign the Declaration of Independence just two months later.

“We shall be very glad to hear of your receiving more Powder as we want to repay your Colony what they lent Genl. Washington as well as for a quantity of theirs now in our possession.”

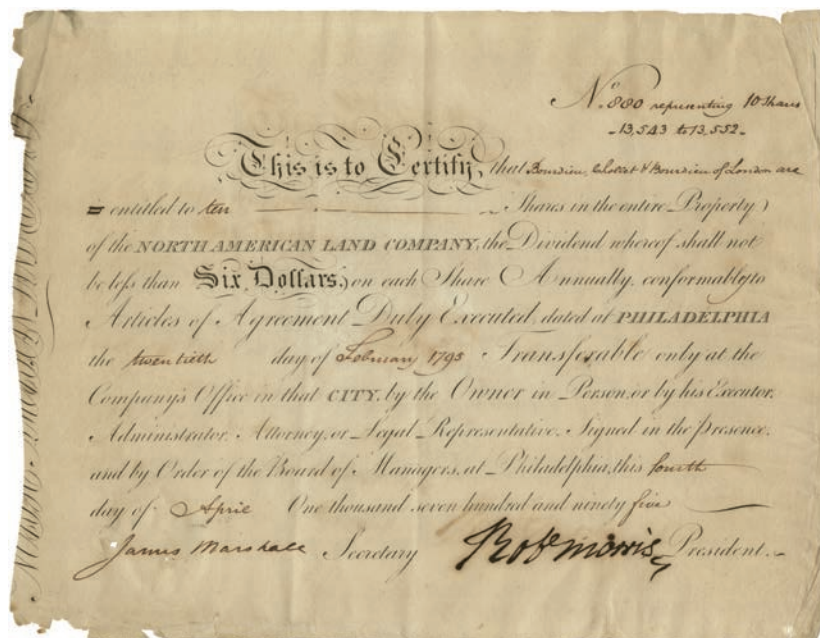
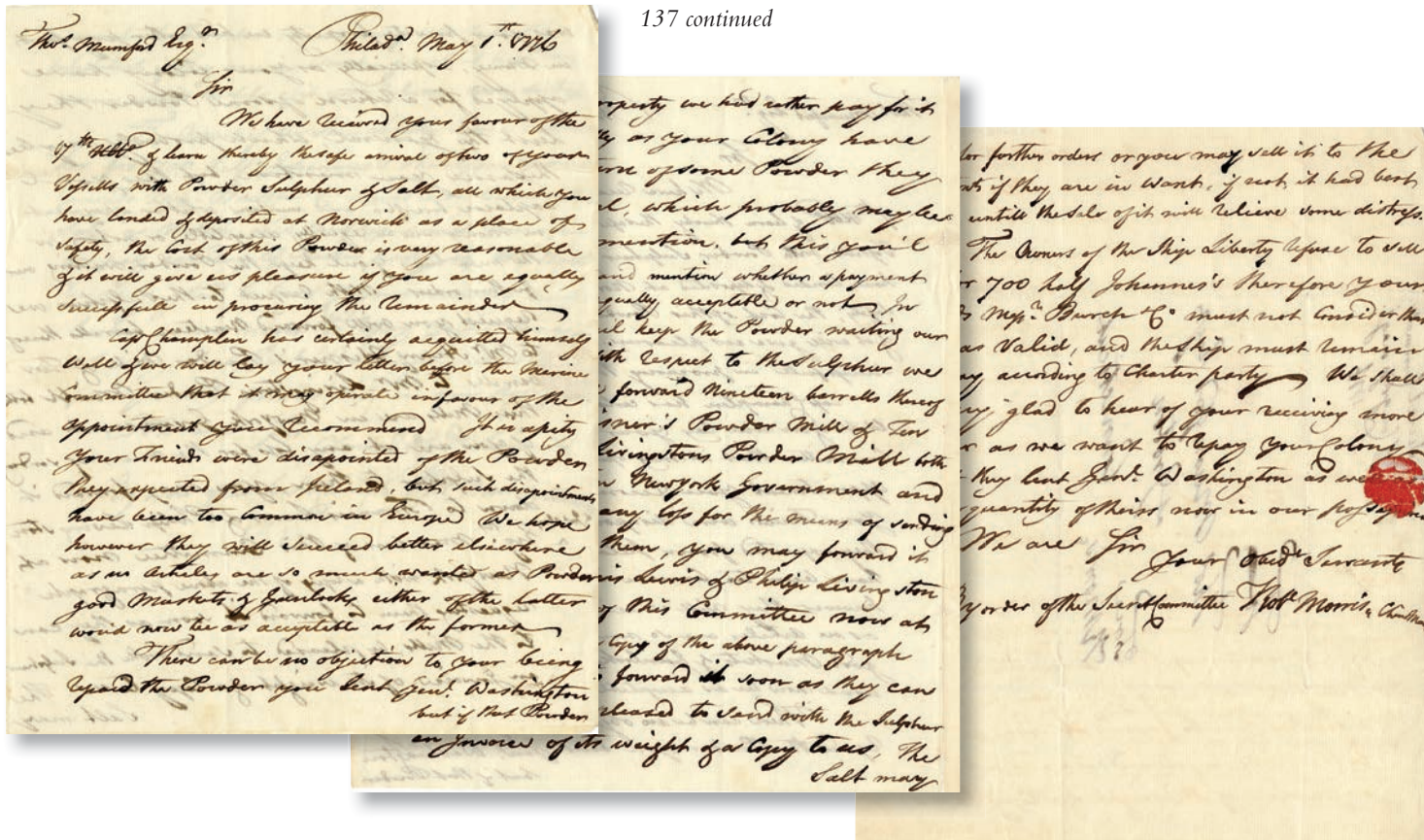
Morris writes in full: *Sir, We have received your favour of the 17th Ult^o. & learn thereby the safe arrival of two of your Vessels with Powder, Sulphur & Salt, all which you have landed & deposited at Norwich as a place of safety. The Cost of this Powder is very reasonable & it will give us pleasure if you are equally successful in procuring the remainder. Capt. Champlin has certainly acquitted himself well & we will lay your letter before the Marine Committee that it may operate in favour of the appointment you recommend. It is a pity your Friends were disappointed of the Powder they expected fro Ireland, but such disappointments have been too Common in Europe. We hope however they will succeed better elsewhere as no Articles are so much wanted as Powder, good Muskets & Gunlocks; either of the latter wou'd now be as acceptable as the former. There can be no objection of your being repaid the Powder you lent Genl. Washington but if that Powder was your private property we had rather pay for it in Money, especially as your Colony have applied for a return of some Powder they lent the General, which probably may be the same you mention, but this you'll explain hereafter and mention whether a payment in money will be equally acceptable or not. In the mean time you'll keep the Powder waiting our further orders. With respect to the Sulphur we request you will forward Nineteen barrels thereof to Mr. Henry Wisner's Powder Mill & Ten barrels to Mr. Livingston's Powder Mill. Both these Mills are in New York Government and if you are at any loss for the means of sending the Sulphur to them, you may forward it down to Francis Lewis & Philip Livingston & Jno. Alsop Esqrs., Members of this Committee now at New York, with a Copy of the above paragraph requesting them to forward it soon as they can to the Mills. Be pleased to send with the Sulphur an Invoice of its weight & a Copy to us. The Salt may remain for further orders or you may sell it to the Inhabitants if they are in want. If not, it had best remain until the Sale of it will relieve some distress. The Owners of the Ship Liberty refuse to sell her for 700 half Johannes's; therefore your Friends Messrs. Burch & Co. must not Consider that Sale as Valid, and the Ship must remain on pay according to charter party. We shall be very glad to hear of your receiving more Powder as we want to repay your Colony what they lent Genl. Washington as well as for a quantity of theirs now in our possession. We are Sir Your obedt. Serants, By order of the Secret Committee, Robt. Morris, Chairman*

With the American Revolutionary War approaching, the Second Continental Congress, which took place in Philadelphia in 1775, recognized the need for international allies to help the Thirteen Colonies in their fight for independence from Great Britain. To satisfy this need, the Congress created the Committee of Secret Correspondence which was active from 1775 – 1776 (in 1777 the committee was renamed the Committee of Foreign Affairs). Robert Morris (1734 – 1806) was a Liverpool-born American merchant who financed the American Revolution and signed the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the United States Constitution. Morris personally paid £10,000 to pay the Continental troops under Washington. This helped to keep the army together just before the battle of Princeton. He subsequently paid from his own funds the troops via “Morris notes” to continue Washington’s ability to wage war as the U.S. currency had no value. During the war, privateers seized the cargo of English ships. Morris owned an interest in many of the privateers and his firm helped sell the English spoils as they came into port. In addition to owning ships that carried cargo to Cuba, France, and Spain, he was engaged in profiteering. He wrote a friend that his firm had had over 250 ships during the war and so came out “about even.” He had lost one of the largest private navies in the world during the War, but he never asked for reimbursement from the new government. Morris also personally supplied the funding for eighty percent of all bullets fired during the war and almost seventy five percent of all other expenses for the fledgling government, though he also never asked to be reimbursed for these expenses.

\$15,000 – \$20,000

continued next page

137 continued



138. Morris, Robert. Document signed ("Robt. Morris"), 1 page (12 x 9.5 in.; 305 x 241 mm.), Philadelphia, 4 April 1795, conveying ten shares of the North American Land Company. Countersigned by James Marshall, Secretary. Typical irregular left margin; chipping and small tears on lower border.

Robert Morris sells ten shares of his land trust – the North American Land Company.

The document reads in part: This is to Certify that Bourdieu, Chollet & Bourdieu of London are entitled to ten Shares in the entire Property of the North American Land Company; the Dividend whereof shall not be less than Six Dollars, on each Share Annually, conformably to Articles of Agreement Duly Executed...Robt. Morris

North American Land Company holdings were scattered across 4,000,000 acres from Georgia to New York. The company failed in 1798 because revenues did not come in quickly enough to meet loan deadlines, causing Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, to end up in debtor's prison from 1798-1801.

\$300 - \$500

139. Morris, Robert. Historic manuscript document signed ("Robt. Morris"), 4 pages (9.5 x 15 in.; 241 x 381 mm.), *Office of Finance*, dated 27 September 1782, being a secret Diplomatic Communiqué written to *His Excellency Benjamin Franklin Esquire*, the document also includes Franklin's **Handwritten Endorsement** on the verso, ***Office of Finance Sept. 27. 1782 Money to be had whether possible or not.*** [According to Ellen Cohn, Editor of the Papers of Benjamin Franklin at Yale University, Franklin dated all of his correspondence with the date it was originally written – not the day he received it.] Marked (*Duplicate*) on the upper left corner. Very minor separations on horizontal fold; otherwise, fine condition.

Unaware that the Treaty of Paris is nearly complete, Revolutionary War financier Robert Morris assumes the worst and urges chief negotiator Benjamin Franklin to secure an additional war loan from King Louis XVI, while the fledgling United States teeters on the verge of financial collapse.

"If the war is to be carried on, this aid is indispensable, and when obtained, will enable us to act powerfully in the prosecution of it..."

If Franklin can successfully broker peace, Morris believes that French monetary aid will be crucial in helping the Colonists form a new government.

"If a peace takes place, it is still necessary [for] establishing the power of government over a people impatient of control, and confirming the federal union of the several states, by correcting defects in the general constitution. In a word, it arises from the Necessity of doing that infinite variety of things which are to be done in an infant government, placed in such delicate circumstances that the people must be wooed and won..."

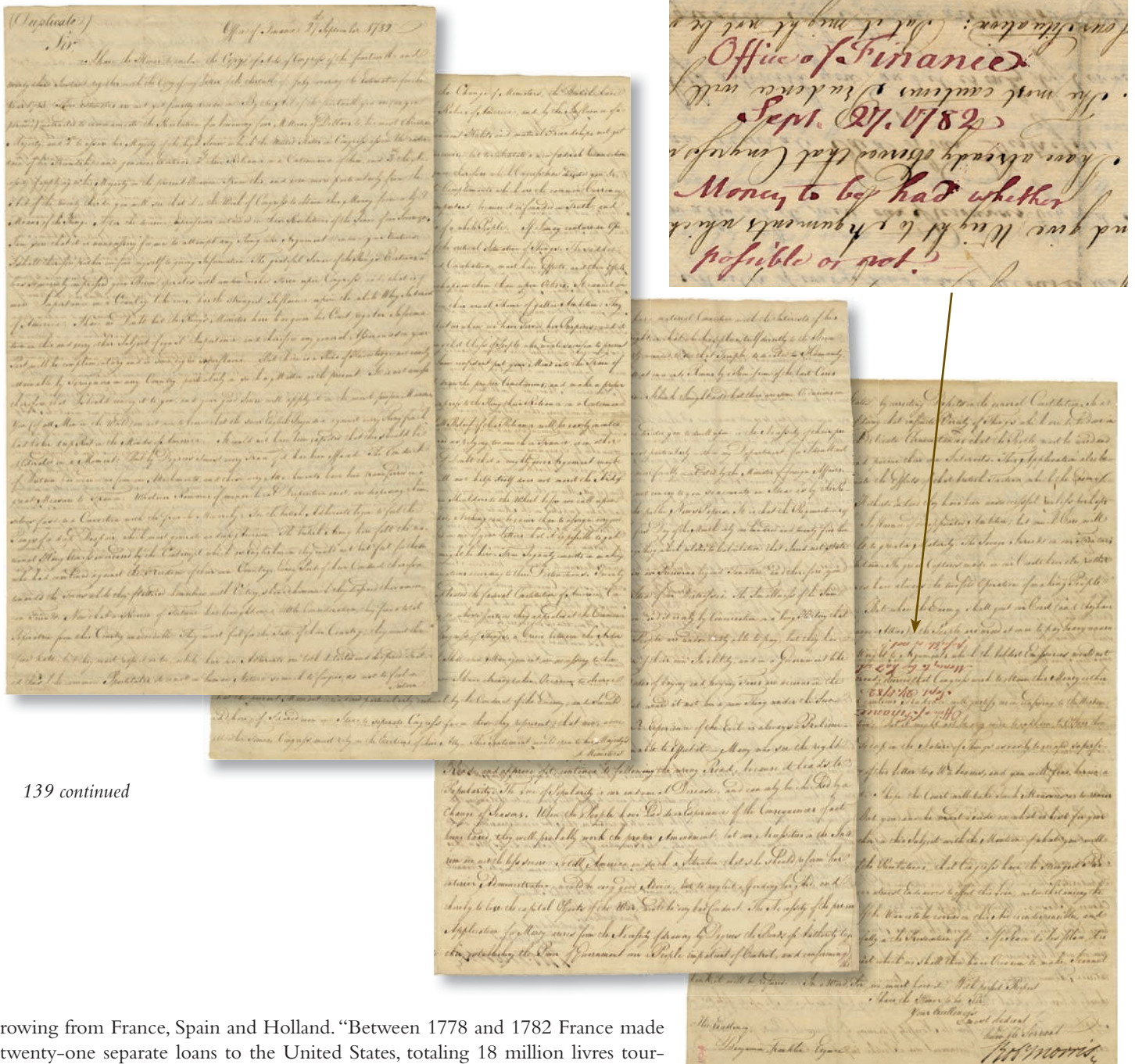
This letter was written just weeks before the Treaty of Paris was finalized, during the uncertainty that followed the American victory at Yorktown and when the prospect of peace with Britain seemed most remote. Perhaps most alarmingly, the new nation's finances were on the verge of complete collapse. With this letter, Morris asks Franklin to request, on behalf of Congress, yet another large loan from France, though one that he believed would be the last such plea for monetary aid. Morris emphasizes the warm feelings toward France then sweeping the U.S., and touches on the delicate diplomacy required of Franklin in his all-important mission. Morris then rails against the inefficiencies in the existing system of taxation, and acknowledges the difficulty of imposing taxes on citizens of a nation whose very existence is still in limbo, and which had just come into being through a tax revolt.

The letter reads in full: *Sir, I have the honor to enclose the copies of acts of Congress of the fourteenth and twenty-third instant together with the copy of my letter of the thirtieth of July covering the estimates for the year 1783. Those estimates are not yet finally decided on. By the Act of the fourteenth you are (as you perceive) instructed to communicate the Resolution for borrowing four millions of dollars to his most Christian majesty, and 1stly to assure his majesty of the high sense which the United States in congress assembled entertain of his friendship and generous exertions; 2ndly, their reliance on a continuance of them, and 3rdly, the necessity of applying to his majesty on the present occasion. From this; and even more particularly from the act of the twenty-third, you will see that it is the wish of Congress to obtain this money from or by means of the King. After the decisive expressions contained in these resolutions of the sense of our Sovereign I am sure that it is unnecessary for me to attempt any Thing like Argument to induce your exertions. I shall therefore rather confine myself to giving information. The grateful Sense of the King's exertions, which has so warmly impressed your bosom operates with undiminished force upon Congress, and what is of more importance in a country like ours, has the strongest influence upon the whole Whig interest of America. I have no doubt but the King's minister here has given his court regular information on this and every other subject of equal importance, and therefore any general assurances on your part will be complimentary and in some degree superfluous. But there is a kind of knowledge not easily attainable by foreigners in any country, particularly on such a matter as the present. It is not amiss therefore that I should convey it to you, and your good Sense will apply it the most proper manner. You (of all Men in the world) are not now to learn that the power English prejudice against every Thing French had taken deep root in the minds of America. It could not have been expected that this should be obliterated in a moment. But by degrees almost every trace of it has been effaced. The Conduct of Britain has weaned us from our attachments, and those very attachments have been transferred in a great measure to France. Whatever remains of monarchical disposition exist, are disposing themselves fast to a connection with the French Monarchy: For the British adherents begin to feel the pangs of a deep despair, which must generate as deep Aversion. The British Army here felt the national haughtiness increased by the contempt which as Englishmen they could not but feel for those who had combined against the freedom of their own Country. Every part of their conduct therefore towards the Tories while they flattered themselves with victory, showed how much they despised their American friends. Now that reverse of fortune has brought on a little consideration, they find a total separation from this Country unavoidable: they must feel for the fate of their Country; they must therefore hate, but they must respect us too, while their own adherents are both detested and despised. Treated thus like common prostitutes, it is not in human nature so much to forgive, as not to feel in return. Since General Carleton's Arrival or rather since the change of ministers, the British have shown that their intention is, if possible, to conciliate the Rulers of America, and by the influence of a common language and similar laws, with the force of ancient habits and mutual friendships not yet forgotten, not only to renew again the commercial intercourse but to substitute a new federal connection to their ancient sovereignty and dominion. The assurance therefore which congress has directed you to make must not be considered in the number of those idle compliments which are the common currency or small change of a court. It is assurance important because it is founded in truth; and more important still, because it is dictated by the affections of a whole People. If I may venture an opinion still farther, it is principally important because of the critical situation of Things. The sudden change of Britain from Vengeance and War to Kindness and Conciliation, must have effects, and those effects whether they be Contempt of Affection, will depend less perhaps on them than upon Others. It cannot be doubted that they will ring all the Changes upon their usual Theme of Gallic Ambition; they will naturally insinuated the idea that France will neglect us when we have served*

continued next page

her purposes, and it would be very strange if they did not find some Converts among that Class of People who would sacrifice to present Case every future Consideration. What I have said will I am confident put your mind into the Train of Refections which arise out of our Situation, and you will draw the proper Conclusions, and make a proper Application of them. Congress have directed you further to express to the King their Reliance on a Continuance of his Friendship and Exertions. I have no doubt that a full Belief of this Reliance will be easily inculcated, indeed I rather apprehend that we shall be considered as relying too much on France, or in other Words doing too little for ourselves. There can be no sort of Doubt that a mighty good argument may be raised on the usual position, that the Nation which will not help itself does not merit the Aid of Others, and it would be easy to tell us that we must put our own Shoulder to the Wheel before we call upon Hercules. In short, if the application be refused or evaded, nothing can be easier than to assign very good reasons why it is done. But you have very justly remarked in one of your letters that it is possible to get the better in Argument, and to get Nothing else. So it might be here. True sagacity consists in making proper distinctions, and true Wisdom in taking determinations according to those Distinctions. Twenty years hence when time and habit have settled and completed the federal constitution of America, Congress will not think of relying on any other than that Being to whose justice they appealed at the commencement of their opposition. But there is a period in the Progress of Things, a Crisis between the Ardor of Enthusiasm and the Authority of Laws, when much Skill and Management are necessary to those who are charged with administering the Affairs of a Nation. I have already taken Occasion to observe that the present moment is rendered particularly critical by the Conduct of the Enemy; and I would add here (if I dared even in Ideas to separate Congress from those they represent) that now, above all other Times, Congress must rely on the exertions of their Ally. This Sentiment would open to his Majesty's Ministers, many reflections the least of which has a material connection with the Interests of the Kingdom. But an Argument of no little Weight, is, that which applies itself directly to the Bosom of a young and generous Prince, who would be greatly rewarded to see that Temple dedicated to Humanity, which he has taken so much Pains to rear, fall at once in to Ruins by a remission of the last Cares which are requisite for giving Solidity to the structure. I think I might add that there are some Occasions on which a good Heart is the best Counsellor. The third topic which Congress have directed you to dwell upon, is the necessity of their present application, and it is this which falls most particularly within my Department, for I doubt not that every sentiment on the other Objects has been most forcibly inculcated by the Minister of foreign affairs. I might write Volumes on our necessities, and not convey to you so accurate an Idea as by the Relation of a single Fact, which you may see in the public Newspapers. It is, that the Requisitions of last October for eight Millions had produced on the first Day of this Month only one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars. You are so perfectly a Master of every thing which relates to Calculation that I need not state any thing of our Expences. You know also what were our resources beyond taxation, and therefore you have every material for forming an accurate idea of our distresses. The smallness of the sum which has been paid will astonish you, and it is only by conversation or a long History that you could see why it has been no greater. The people are undoubtedly able to pay, but they have easily persuaded themselves into a conviction of their own inability, and in a government like ours the belief creates the thing. The modes of laying and levying taxes are vicious in the extreme. The faults can be demonstrated, but would it not be a new thing under the Sun that People should obey the Voice or Reason? Experience of the Evil is always a Preliminary to Amendment, and is frequently unable to Effect it. Many who see the right Road and approve of it, continue to follow the wrong Road, because it leads to Popularity. The Love of Popularity is our endemial Disease, and can only be checked by a change of Seasons. When the people have had dear experience of the consequence of not being taxed, they will probably work the proper amendment, but our necessities in the interim are not the less severe. To tell America in such a situation that she should reform her interior administration would be very good advice, but to neglect affording her aid, and thereby to lose the capital objects of the war, would be very bad conduct. The necessity of the present application for money, arises from the necessity of drawing by degrees the bands of authority together, establishing the power of government over a people impatient of control, and confirming the federal union of the several states, by correcting defects in the general constitution. In a word, it arises from the Necessity of doing that infinite variety of things which are to be done in an infant government, placed in such delicate circumstances that the people must be wooed and won to do their duty to themselves, and pursue their own interests. This application also becomes the more necessary in order to obviate the efforts of that British faction which the Enemy are now attempting to excite among us. Hitherto indeed they have been unsuccessful, unless perhaps with a very few Men who are under the influence of disappointed ambition, but much care will be required when their plans are brought to greater maturity. The savage inroads on our frontier have kept up the general horror of Britain. The great captures made on our coasts have also rather enraged than otherwise, tho such captures have always the twofold operation of making people wish for peace, as well as for revenge. But when the enemy shall quit our coast (and they have already stopped the invades of their savage allies) if the people are urged at once to pay heavy unusual taxes it may draw forth and give weight to arguments which the boldest emissaries would not at present hazard the use of. I have already observed that Congress wish to obtain this Money either from or by Means of the King. The most cautious Prudence will justify us in confiding to the Wisdom of his Ministers, the Portrait of our situation. But it might not be very wise to explain to Others those reasons for the application which lie so deep in the Nature of Things as easily to escape superficial Observers. I shall enclose a Copy of this letter to Mr. Adams, and you will find herein a Copy of what I say to him on the Subject. I hope the court will take such measures as to render any efforts on his part unnecessary. But you and he must decide on what is best for your country. I must trouble you still farther on this subject with the mention of what you will indeed collect from a cursory reading of the resolutions — that congress have the strongest reason for their procedure when they direct your utmost endeavors to effect this loan, notwithstanding the information contained in your letters. If the war is to be carried on, this aid is indispensable, and when obtained, will enable us to act powerfully in the prosecution of it. If a peace takes place, it is still necessary and as it is the last request which we shall then have occasion to make, I cannot think that it will be refused. In a word, Sir, we must have it. With perfect respect... Robt. Morris

As Superintendent of Finance, an office created for him by a desperate Congress in early 1781, Morris took rigorous measures to control the fiscal administration by drastic economy and a reorganization of the chaotic monetary system (the Continental currency had collapsed in 1779–80). In July 1781 Morris had secured from France one of the most substantial foreign loans of the period, amounting to about \$200,000, with which he financed the Battle of Yorktown, using the remainder to organize the Bank of North America, to which he himself contributed generously. Thanks largely to the Bank, the nation's improved public credit made it possible to continue bor-



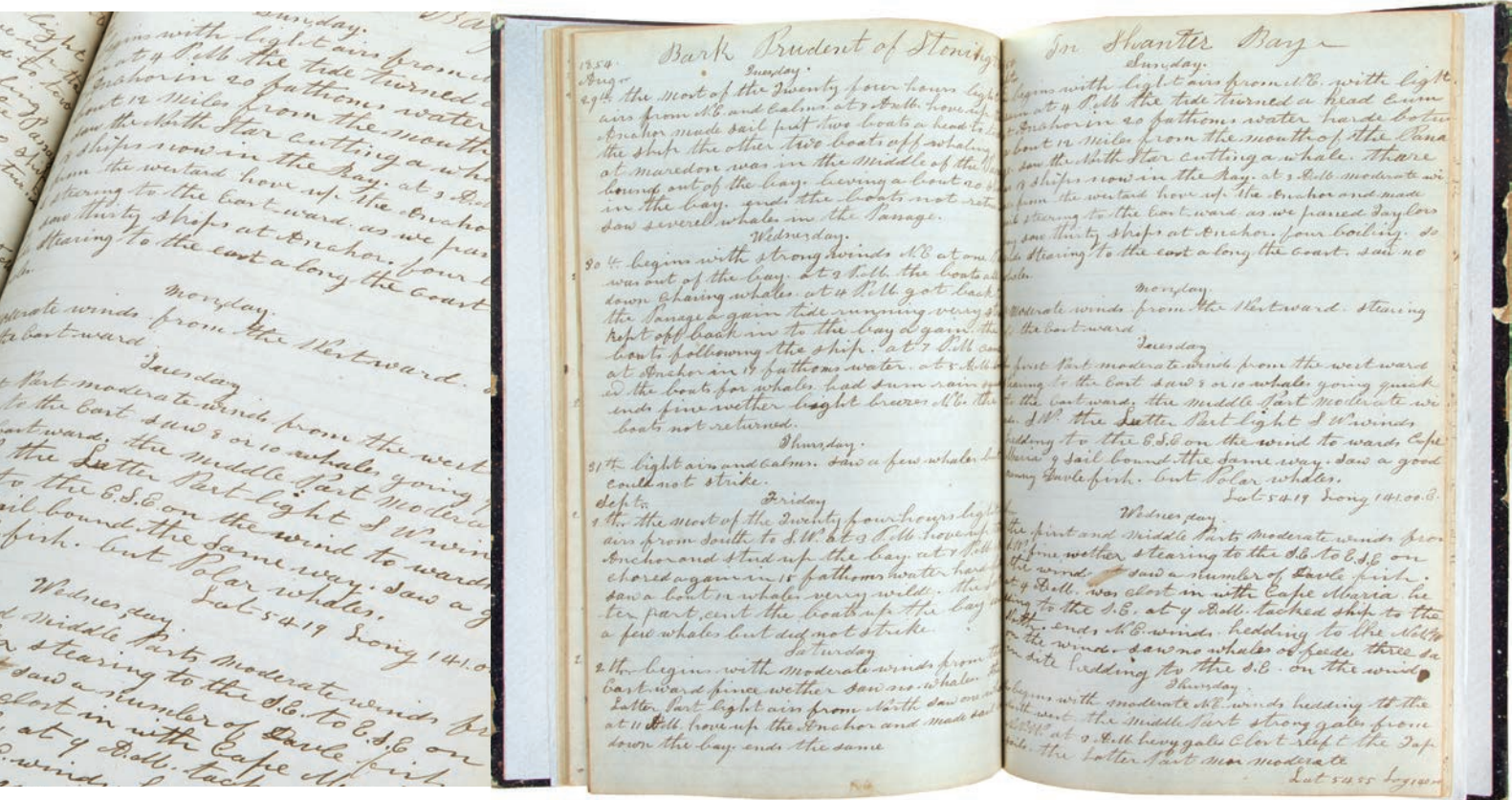
139 continued

rowing from France, Spain and Holland. “Between 1778 and 1782 France made twenty-one separate loans to the United States, totaling 18 million livres tournois” – about \$3.4 million (W.G. Anderson, The Price of Liberty, Charlottesville 1983, p. 5). In July 1782, Morris estimated the total public debt (including the internal debt) to have reached \$30 million, but he “did not believe the debt would have to be paid in the near future. Provision only had to be made for the payment of interest...” (Anderson, p. 15).

Franklin’s counterpart in the French government, the Comte du Vergennes, eventually yielded on the loan and offered Franklin an installment of six hundred thousand livres, with a promise to make it a full six million in the near future. This was a remarkable diplomatic achievement, as the French Treasury was at that moment so strained that it had called a moratorium on payment of its own bills. Vergennes position was both practical and strategic: until France had won a satisfactory peace settlement with Britain, he did not want to risk leaving the Americans to their own devices. Money was the bond he meant to use to hold them in line, and he would dole it out as long as possible to protect France’s position. Though the loan was granted (at an interest rate of approximately 5%), the U.S. defaulted on repayment of its debt to France in 1785.

Provenance: Sotheby’s, 1951, lot 271. A photocopy of original catalog entry is included with the lot.

\$40,000 - \$80,000

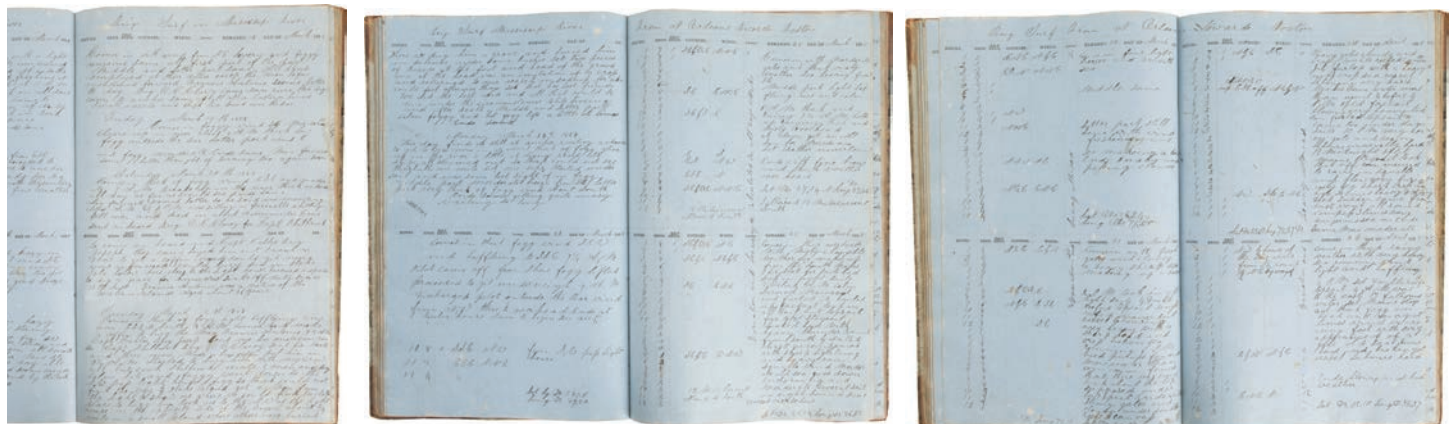
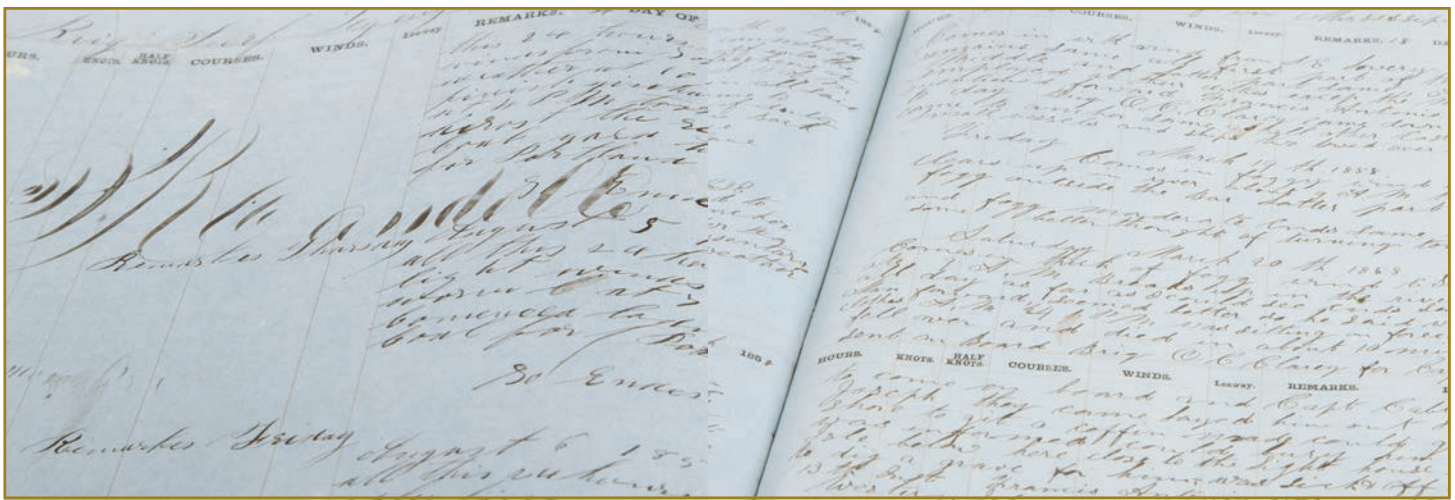


140. [Naval Log]. Extraordinary manuscript logbook of the bark *Prudent* of Stonington, Connecticut, approx. 90 leaves (8 x 12.25 in.; 203 x 318 mm.), [various places], 20 December 1853 to 30 May 1855, bound in speckled boards, recording the voyage of the whaling bark *Prudent* of Stonington, Connecticut in Pacific Ocean, China, and the Okhotsk Sea recording whale hunts and blubber processing, weather conditions and navigational readings. Rubbing and wear to boards, one hinge loose, front and rear pastedowns restored with acid-free paper, slight soiling to pages.

Logbook of a Pacific whaling voyage from the bark *Prudent* of Stonington, Connecticut, 1853-1855.

A superb log recording a year-and-a-half journey to the Pacific, Hong Kong, the Russian coast and beyond. The voyage opens in the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), stopping in Guam for fresh sweet potatoes and bananas before continuing on to Hong Kong where the bark remained a week while calkers went over the ship. Turning north toward the Strait of Corea, the bark continued through the Perouser [La P rouse] Strait and the Japan Sea. From there, they sailed on the Ochotsk Sea [Okhotsk], where they began sighting whales with more frequency. The entry for that day begins with the whale sighting at 2 p.m. They then chase the whale to the south until 6 P.M. the whale then turned to the North at 7 P.M. They finally killed the whale and at 3 A.M. got the whale to the ship by towing. Three days later it is recorded that they had stowed down 80 barrels of oil. In the days that followed are recorded details of the crew working on deck (boiling, stowing oil, etc.) and various sightings of whales, as well as some unsuccessful hunts. In the entry dated 20 June, the log records other vessels and the numbers of whales each had harvested; for example, the S.H. Waterman, 8 whales 835 barrels; the Ship Mary of Nantucket 2 whales...Near the Shantar Islands, the ship spotted more whales, but the ice was an impediment. Whaling the most of the time in the ice saw a number of whales very wilde. seven ships in site [25 June]. On the 27th is written, This day saw 2 whales with small calves in the ice. On 30 June while still in the Shantar Bay, the log underscores the intense competition for whales: Saw a number of whales. The water covered with ships and boats, twenty boats after one whale. According to the log, the *Prudent* killed the whale and anchored it, but the Mary of Nantucket came and claimed the whale. After examining the whale found one of her Irons in the whale he had been fast sum time be for and cut his line...he had not sene the whalt after cutting the line untill my boats had turned the whale. The whale spouted no blood nor shode no sines of a fast whale by my officers until my boat got fast. I went on board the Mary thinking Capt. Sire was a Gentleman and wold give me half of the whale. As there was no prospects of his finding or gitting fast to his whale but through us. but he sade his craft was in the whale and he clamed it and it was no more then my duty what I had dun. So I left him loosing all my mornings work. As the log continues, the *Prudent* returns southwest toward the Sandwich Islands where From the 27th of Octo the Bark has been ling at anchor up to the 22nd of Novr in the mean time we have fitted and painted ship discharged all the men but the two first officers and paid them off. Shipped a new Crew 19 men all told and am ready for sea. Thare has ben a bout one hundred & forty whale ships at anchor here. Upon departing Hawaii, the *Prudence* headed due south to Tahiti (Otaheite), before heading for Cape Horn, which they rounded (eschewing the safer but tedious Straits of Magellan) in late February 1855 encountering rough seas and gales typical to that dangerous passage. Then the bark continued to the northward, bound for Stonington. The journal ends while the bark was still at sea, in the Atlantic Ocean just to the northwest of Bermuda en route for the New England Coast.

\$4,000 - \$6,000

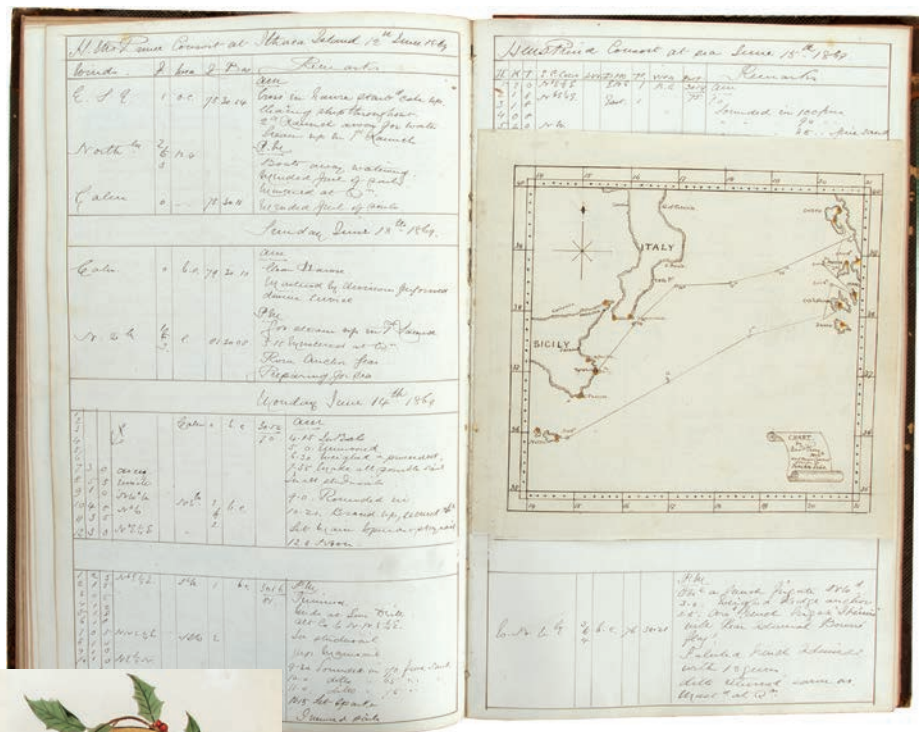


141. [Naval Log]. Manuscript logbook of the brig *Surf*, 174 pages (8.25 x 13.5 in.; 210 x 343 mm.), marbled covers. The *Surf* was built at the Carleton Norwood and Company shipyard in Rockport, Maine. The entries are from 1857-1859. Boards rubbed, minor spotting on some pages, spine heavily worn with small losses. The front cover is loose, but the book is internally sound.

Logbook of the brig *Surf*, a merchant ship, just prior to the Civil War, detailing voyages along the Atlantic coast, to Cuba and New Orleans. The *Surf* was later seized during the Civil War.

The logs begin on 12 February 1857, during a voyage from Rio de Janeiro to New York. William McIntire is the ship's Master. The *Surf* then travels from New York to Cienfuegos (southern coast of Cuba) to Turks Island (southeast of the Bahamas, north of Hispaniola) to New York to Salem to Camden in September 1857. The next two pages have no entries but have pencil drawings of ships including an ironclad flying the British Union Jack. The next pages are headed *Journal on Board Brig Surf from Camden towards New Orleans John McIntire Master* (January-February 1858) with a notation *Brig Surf in Mississippi River* (March). The *Surf* then sailed from New Orleans to Boston to Camden to Charleston (S.C.) to Baltimore to Portland (Me.) to Rockport (home port) to Wilmington (N.C.) to Boston to Rockport to New Orleans to Boston to Rockport to Charleston to Providence (R.I.) to Rockport to Charleston to Boston to Rockport to Charleston to New Orleans (last entry was 8 November 1859). There are pencil doodles on many pages and drawings of two pigs on one page and pencil rubbings of horses on another. The brig *Surf* was involved in an incident in the Civil War and on 28 January 1862, on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, Maine Congressman Samuel C. Fessenden presented a "petition of Carleton Norwood and Company praying indemnity for seizure of the brig *Surf*." By comparing the handwriting, the Log was kept by at least three different shipmates, some darkly penned, some lightly penned. Most entries track the weather and record the speed of the ship by the hour, occasionally noting significant events and the sighting of other vessels. Excerpts: *the Ship Crystal packet boat come onboard of us. She is from the Sandwich islands 75 days out bond to New Bedford, there are 24 hours and deck breeze and fine weather all hands employed pinning discharging Cargo and Clearing up the hold for taken cargo, finished taking in the homeward cargo consisting of 9525 Bushels of Salt in bulk and 4 Pakses of old copper hoops, Brig Surf in Mississipi River... Comes in thick of fogg wind ESE and moderate 9 A.M. Breaks up in the river thick outside all day as far as I could see ends same Man forward seemed better so he said was mending clothes A.M. 1/2 4 P.M. was sitting on forecassle whittling fell over and died in about 10 minutes time sent on board Brig O C Clarey for Capt Philbrook to come on board and Capt Cables Brig Joseph they came layed him out & went on shore to get a coffin made could git none was informed could bury him on stake Isle below here close to the light house borrowed a spade to dig a grave for him... Francis Antonio was a native of the Western Islands Aged about 36 Years... went to the S. W. pass light house fogg so thick could not find the way to stake Island got a Man from the Light to show us where we could fin suitable place to bury him, took us to the N. W. of the light house on the opposite side of the Bayou about 3/4 mile on a small Island where others were buried there we dug him a grave and buried him in silence under some brushes set two pieces of Boards at the foot and head of the grave are at the head was an imitation of a cross and returned to our vessels in sadness for we could feel otherwise than sad that has lost friends...*

\$2,500 - \$3,500



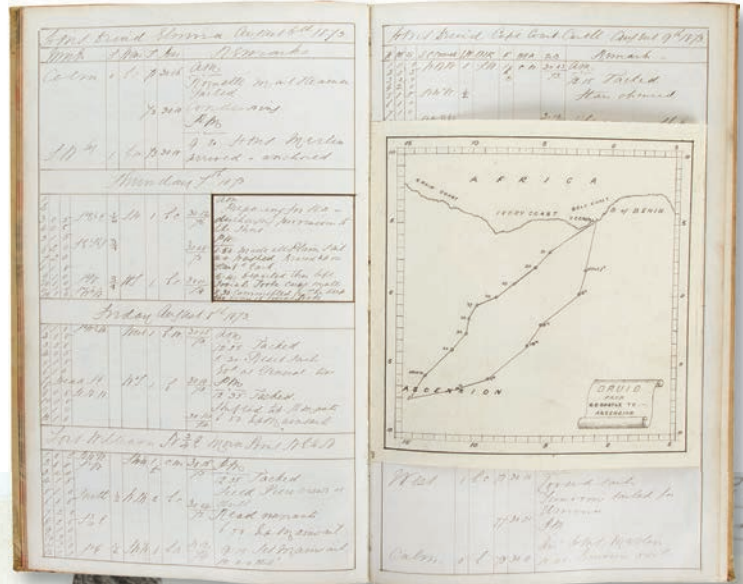
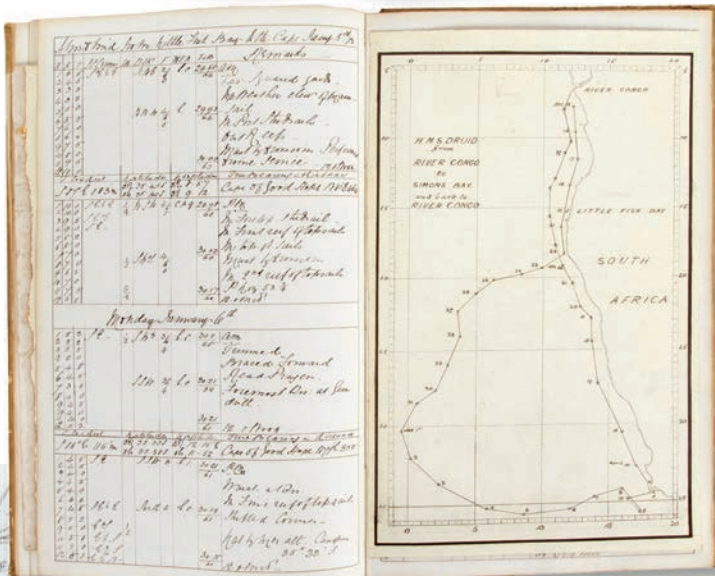
142. [Naval Log]. A set of three logbooks kept by F.O. Passy who served aboard the H.M.S., *Prince Consort* as a naval cadet and midshipman in 1868, and as a sub lieutenant aboard the H.M.S. *Druid* between 1872 and 1873. All three measure 8.5 x 12.75 in. (216 x 324 mm.) The first volume is a *LOG BOOK*. (Portsea: James Griffin & Co., [n.y.], 246 pp. filled in, with tipped-in illustrations

and maps, bound in cloth gilt-titled boards, “*LOG OF H.M.S. PRINCE CONSORT 4045, TONS, 1000. H.P. COMMANDED BY Wm. ARMYTAGE ESQr CAPTAIN AND KEPT BY F.O. PASSY N.C. & MEDn.*” with leather spine with gilt rules, were maintained by Passy between 1 April 1868 and 19 May 1870. The other two volumes, both entitled: *LOG BOOK. (Ruled.) (AS ALLOWED TO BE USED BY THE EXAMINERS.)* (Portsea: James Griffin & Co., 1865), 167pp. & 55pp. filled in, with illustrations tipped in, both bound in full-calf with hand-titling and decorated with an image of a ship on the first volume and an anchor on the second, were maintained by Passy between 5 January 1872 and 12 November 1873. Rubbing to boards and spines, boards to 1868 log partly-detached, some soiling to boards, pages mostly clean and bright.

Extraordinary set of three logbooks kept by a Royal Navy midshipman between 1868 and 1873, filled with over 50 masterful illustrations and maps.

The three volumes, all of which bear the typical entries noting weather and crew activities, feature a variety of artworks by Passy, which he tipped into the binding between various pages, including watercolors, gray washes, drawings, and manuscript maps, some hand-colored, documenting the ships’ track. The first logbook documents Passy’s first voyage aboard the *Prince Consort* during its cruise of the Mediterranean Sea between April 1868 and May 1870. A member of the Mediterranean Fleet, the *Prince Consort*’s route, is minutely documented in a series of manuscript maps including west coast of Portugal, southern Mediterranean, Sicily to Greece, Sicily and the boot of Italy, Gibraltar to Corsica, west coast of Spain, Nile Delta, and Sicily to Crete. Also included are fourteen original drawings depicting mostly landscapes and fortifications as seen from the ship. The second two logbooks document the maiden voyage of the H.M.S. *Druid* which was completed in February 1872. For the next year and a half, it cruised the west coast of Africa and contains eighteen original works of art depicting fauna, e.g. jellyfish, butterflies, and South African cattle, flora, landscapes, ships, native weaponry, the ship’s layout, and a beautiful hand-drawn and painted frontispiece featuring a gold loop entwined with holly reading “*Log of H.M.S. Druid The Honble M.H. Nelson.*” Much like the first log, these volumes include seven hand-drawn maps charting the ship’s course from England to South Africa, the Gulf of Guinea, the coast of South Africa, Ivory Coast, and the town of Elmina. Each map, excluding the map of Elmina, locates the ship’s position by date providing an excellent visual reference for the entries. Also of interest is a mention, in the third volume, of a bombardment of the village of Beyin, on the coast of Ghana, noted in an entry on 16 October 1873: 8:30 [a.m.] *Ship opened fire on village with shot and shell...firing rockets...2:30 [p.m.] Ceased firing.*

\$15,000 - \$20,000



SPHINX OF THE VINE

TROPICAL MOTHS
AND
BEETLES

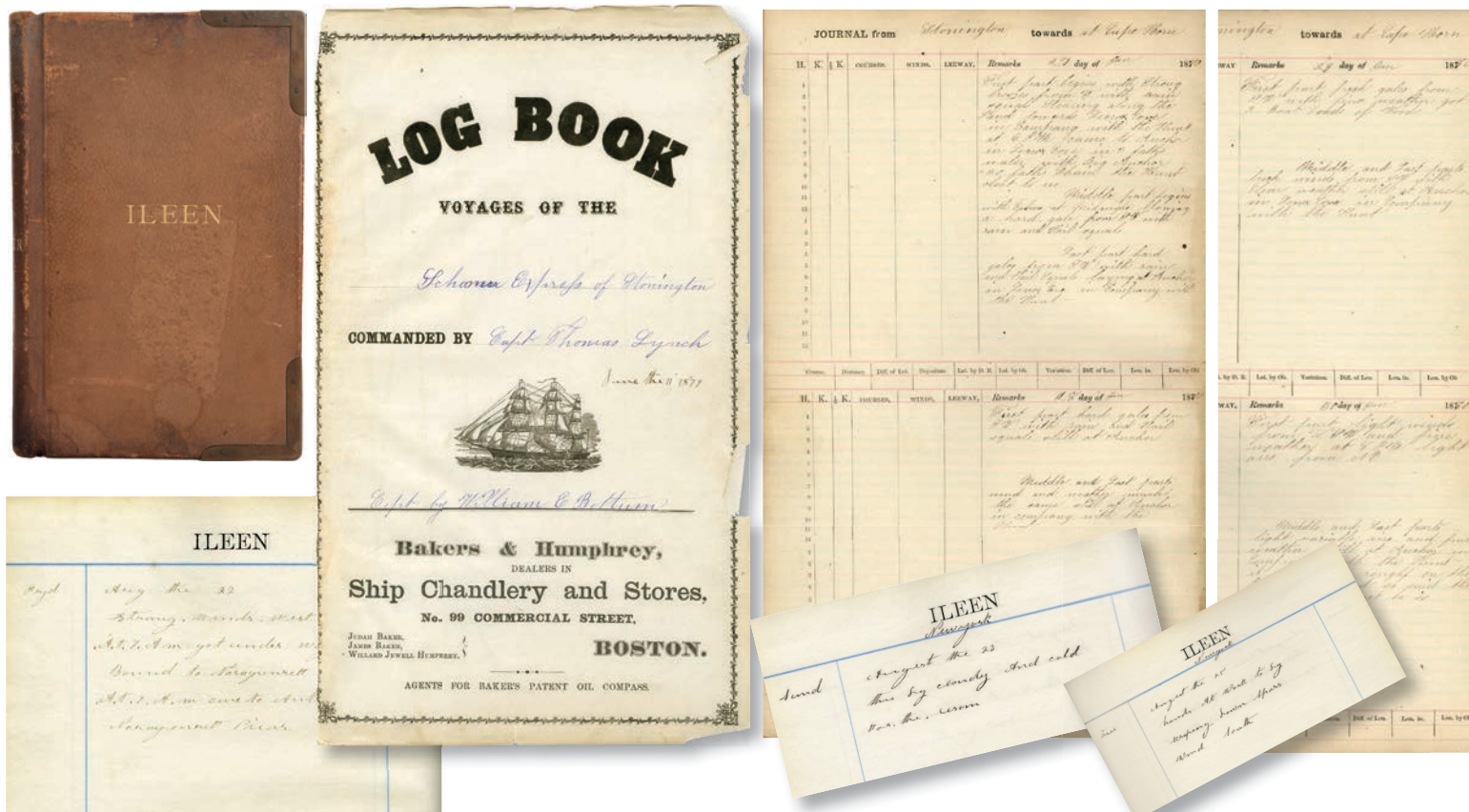


OAK LEAF MOTH.



HERON BEETLE
LUCANUS METALLICUS





143. [Naval Log]. Manuscript logbook of the cutter *Ileen*, 106 pages (9 x 14 in.; 229 x 356 mm.), bound in brown leather. “ILEEN” in gilt lettering on cover; “LOG/BOOK ILEEN F.G.” in gilt lettering on spine. Fred Gebhart owned the cutter *Ileen*. Capt Lynch written in pencil on the first page by the cutter’s captain, Thomas Lynch. The entries are lightly penned.

Logbook of the cutter *Ileen*, 1890-1891, including her race against the yacht *Thetis* in Newport during the 1890 National Tennis Championships, forerunner of the U.S. Open, and log book of the schooner *Express*, 1879-1880, both commanded by Captain Thomas Lynch.

A few excerpts: *New York towards the east Sat. June the 7 1890. At 12.30 P.M. got under way From New York Bound on a cruze... At 7 30 went into Huntington wind lite and came to Anker at 12 M... June the 8 Hunting Bay At 520 AM got underway... at 1 P.M. came to Anker in Black Rock harbor. 4 fathames water. The Ileen anchored at New York (11-12 August), then went to Long Island Sound bound for Newport, Rhode Island, arriving on 15 August. Leaving on the 19th, she headed for Narragansett Pier, arriving 20 August. From the Log: Sat. Naragansett Pier Aug the 23 this day Fine Plesant wether with hevy see Raling in on the Breach. At 10 A.M. got underway to sale A Race with the sloop yacht Theates. Around the Bell Buoy At the south west point of Block Island 32 Nautecul miles out. And Back. Ileen wone the Race By 11 minuets 14 sec wind East By south to south. [From *The New York Times* 31 August 1890: “Narragansett Pier, Aug. 30. – A most remarkable exodus began immediately after the close of the exciting tennis matches... Paul Stevenson’s yacht *Thetis* and Fred Gebhart’s cutter *Ileen* had an exciting race to Block Island and return Saturday, the *Ileen*, sailed by Capt. Thomas Lynch, winning by 13 minutes.”] The race was part of the festivities held to coincide with the U.S. National Singles Championship for Men held at the Newport Casino, Newport, Rhode Island, since August 1881. Very good condition.*

The 1879 logbook for the schooner *Express* is mostly a voyage from Stonington to Cape Horn and back. Several loose documents are folded inside the cloth, hand stitched cover, including bills of lading, letters, customs documents, etc. Some examples of log entries: 30 June 1879 First part brisk winds from NE and fine weather Stearing SSW with all sail set at 7PM while some of the men ware fooling Jo King [?] got over board let the schooner come to the wind and lowered the Boat but could not save him it being quite rough. 27 July 1879 First part brisk winds from ESE and fine weather stearing SSW with all sail set saw a few finn Back Whales. 24 August, 1879 In the Straits of Magellan... 18 Nov 1879 ...the wind light and a very bad Sea on. The Worst looking place i ever got in sight of is outside. 2 Dec 1879 First part light winds from W with fine weather at 2 PM the Boats came on board from the Rock with 32 skins lept off and went in to Saturday Harbor and came to Anchor in 5 faths. Water Big Anchor 30 faths Chain. Beemed the skins. 30 March 1880 Middle and Last parts strong breeze from ENE with fair weather Stearing NNW with all sail set so rough that we cannot do Work on the riging the Schooner making a considerable water and Blowing the Salt Binds bad. First two sections of the text block are loose. Covers held together by cloth hand stitched to form a jacket. Exterior and binding is in fair condition. Log interior is in very good condition.

\$3,000 - \$5,000

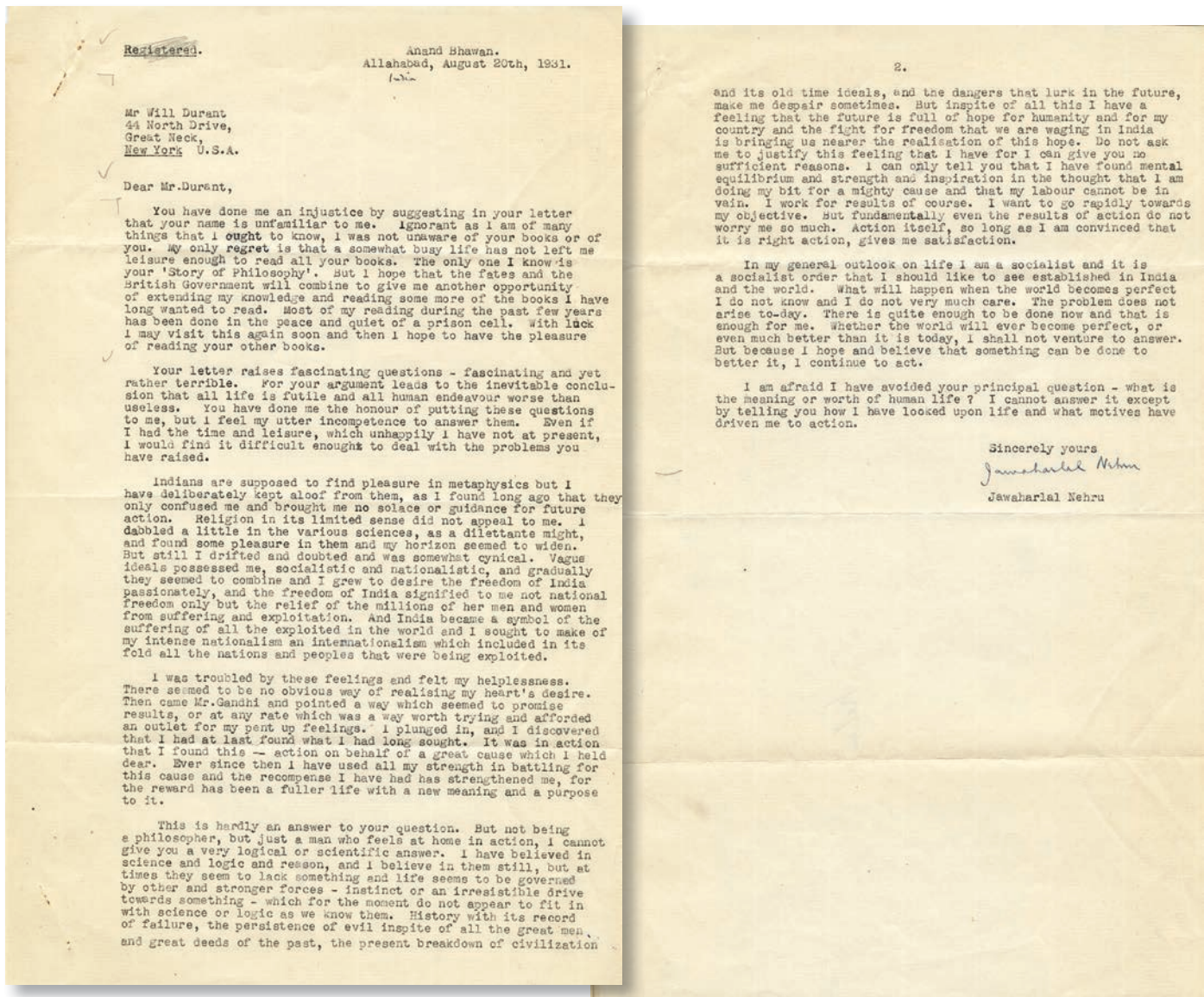
144. Nehru, Jawaharlal. Typed letter signed ("Jawaharlal Nehru"), 2 pages (8.5 x 13.5 in.; 216 x 343 mm.), *Anand Bhawan, Allahabad*, 20 August 1931, written to *Mr. Will Durant*, American writer, historian and philosopher. Usual folds with staple holes at upper left; minor chip at left margin of page 2.

Jawaharlal Nehru responds to deep questions posed by historian/philosopher Will Durant as to what gives him meaning in life.

"India became a symbol of the suffering of all the exploited in the world and I sought to make of my intense nationalism and internationalism which included in its fold all the nations and peoples that were being exploited. I was troubled by these feelings and felt my helplessness. There seemed to be no obvious way of realizing my heart's desire. Then came Mr. Gandhi and pointed a way which seemed to promise results, or at any rate which was a way worth trying and afforded an outlet for my pent up feelings."

Nehru writes in full: Dear Mr. Durant, You have done me an injustice by suggesting in your letter that your name is unfamiliar to me. Ignorant as I am of many things that I ought to know, I was not unaware of your books or of you. My only regret is that a somewhat busy life has not left me leisure enough to read all your books. The only one I know is your 'Story of Philosophy'. But I hope that the fates and the British Government will combine to give me another opportunity of extending my knowledge and reading some more of the books I have long wanted to read. Most of my reading during the past few years has been in the peace and quiet of a prison cell. With luck I may visit this again soon and then I hope to have the pleasure of reading your other books. Your letter raises fascinating questions – fascinating and yet rather terrible. For your argument leads to the inevitable conclusion that all life is futile and all human endeavor worse than useless. You have done me the honour of putting these questions to me, but I feel my utter incompetence to answer them. Even if I had the time and leisure, which unhappily I have not at present, I would find it difficult enough to deal with the problems you have raised. Indians are supposed to find pleasure in metaphysics but I have deliberately kept aloof from them, as I found long ago that they only confused me and brought me no solace or guidance for future action. Religion in its limited sense did not appeal to me. I dabbled a little in the various sciences, as a dilettante might, and I found some pleasure in them and my horizon seemed to widen. But still I drifted and doubted and was somewhat cynical. Vague ideals possessed me, socialistic and nationalistic, and gradually they seemed to combine and I grew to desire the freedom of India passionately, and the freedom of India signified to me not national freedom only but the relief of the millions of her men and women from suffering and exploitation. And India became a symbol of the suffering of all the exploited in the world and I sought to make of my intense nationalism and internationalism which included in its fold all the nations and peoples that were being exploited. I was troubled by these feelings and felt my helplessness. There seemed to be no obvious way of realizing my heart's desire. Then came Mr. Gandhi and pointed a way which seemed to promise results, or at any rate which was a way worth trying and afforded an outlet for my pent up feelings. I plunged in and I discovered that I had at last found what I had long sought. It was in action that I found this – action on behalf of a great cause which I held dear. Ever since then I have used all my strength in battling for this cause and the recompense I have had has strengthened me, for the reward has been a fuller life with a new meaning and a purpose to it. This is hardly an answer to your question. But not being a philosopher, but just a man who feels at home in action, I cannot give you a very logical or scientific answer. I have believed in science and logic and reason, and I believe in them still, but at times they seem to lack something and life seems to be governed by other stronger forces – instinct or an irresistible drive towards something – which for the moment do not appear to fit in with science or logic as we know them. History with its record of failure, the persistence of evil inspite [sic] of all the great men and great deeds of the past, the present breakdown of civilization and its old time ideals, and the dangers that lurk in the future, make me despair sometimes. But inspite [sic] of all this I have a feeling that the future is full of hope for humanity and for my country and the fight for freedom that we are waging in India is bringing us nearer the realization of this hope. Do not ask me to justify this feeling that I have for I can give you no sufficient reasons. I can only tell you that I have found mental equilibrium and strength and inspiration in the thought that I am doing my bit for a mighty cause and that my labour cannot be in vain. I work for results of course. I want to go rapidly towards my objective. But fundamentally even the results of action do not worry me so much. Action itself, so long as I am convinced that it is right action, gives me satisfaction. In my general outlook on life I am a socialist and it is a socialist order that I should like to see established in India and the world. What will happen when the world becomes perfect I do not know and I do not very much care. The problem does not arise to-day. There is quite enough to be done now and that is enough for me. Whether the world will ever become perfect, or even much better than it is today, I shall not venture to answer. But because I hope and believe that something can be done to better it, I continue to act. I am afraid I have avoided your principal question – what is the meaning or worth of human life? I cannot answer it except by telling you how I have looked upon life and what motives have driven me to action. Sincerely yours Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru (1889 – 1964) was the first Prime Minister of India and a central figure in Indian politics before and after independence. He emerged as the paramount leader of the Indian independence movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gandhi and ruled India from its establishment as an independent nation in 1947 until his death in 1964. He is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian nation-state: a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. At midnight on New Year's Eve 1929, Nehru hoisted the tricolor flag of India upon the banks of the Ravi in Lahore. A pledge of independence was read out, which included a readiness to withhold taxes. The massive gathering of public attending the ceremony was asked if they agreed with it, and the vast majority of people were witnessed to raise their hands in approval. 172 Indian members of central and provincial legislatures resigned in support of the resolution and in accordance with Indian public sentiment. The Congress asked the people of India to observe 26 January as Independence Day. The flag of India was hoisted publicly across India by Congress volunteers, nationalists and the public. Plans for a mass civil disobedience were also underway. After the Lahore session of the Congress in 1929, Nehru gradually emerged as the paramount leader of the Indian independence movement. Gandhi stepped back into a more spiritual role. Although Gandhi did not officially designate Nehru his political heir until 1942, the country as early as the mid-1930s saw in Nehru the natural successor to Gandhi. **\$3,000 - \$5,000**



145. Nelson, Horatio. Autograph letter signed ("Horatio Nelson"), 6 pages (7.5 x 9.5 in.; 191 x 241 mm.), front and back on two conjoined leaves, written with Nelson's right hand, Agamemnon, Genoa Road, 27 November 1795, written to *His Excellency Francis Drake Esq.* Slight wear to folds with minor toning.

Horatio Nelson gives a report, justifying his recent conduct to counteract accusations:
"As I have heard from reports that the retreat of the Austrian Army is laid to want of co-operation on the part of the British Squadron, it becomes me to state a few facts, by which your Excellency can form a judgment of my conduct; and in which I flatter myself it will appear, that nothing has been wanting on my part to give every possible energy to the operations of the Austrians..."

Nelson writes in full: *Sir, As I have heard from reports that the retreat of the Austrian Army is laid to want of co-operation on the part of the British Squadron, it becomes me to state a few facts, by which your Excellency can form a judgment of my conduct; and in which I flatter myself it will appear, that nothing has been wanting on my part to give every possible energy to the operations of the Austrians. A Frigate was always anchored near Pietra, until the season was such as to render that measure no longer possible; for it was persevered in until two of his Majesty's Ships were nearly lost. When this defence was taken away, in the first week in November, I stationed the Flora and Speedy Brig off Cape Noli, within six miles of Pietra; but at the same time I informed General de Vins, that I considered them by no means so ready to afford assistance in*



145 continued

case of an attack, as if they lay at a greater distance in Vado. The event has justified my fears; for the *Speedy* has never since been heard of, and the *Flora*, from some cause which I am at present unacquainted with, is gone to Leghorn. The *Agamemnon* lay at single anchor in Vado Bay, with the two Neapolitan Gallies, ready to proceed on the first gun being fired by the Enemy; and so anxious was I to render every assistance to our Allies, that I requested General de Vins to establish a signal by guns from Pietra to Vado, that I might be with him, if the wind was fair, long before any messenger could have reached Vado. On the 9th of November, General de Vins sent me word, that he believed the French thought his position too strong to be attacked, and that, as he was coming from Savona in a few days, we would talk over the subject of signals. The demand made of my assistance here, I shall not enter into; the cause of it, of my remaining here, and the salvation of many thousand Austrian troops, and of General de Vins himself, are fully known to your Excellency. I shall therefore only state further, that the *Lowestoffe*, *Inconstant*, and *Southampton* have been taken from my Squadron, and the Ship that was ordered to replace them has never yet come under my orders. I therefore trust it will appear in this short statement, that nothing has been wanting on my part to give full effect to every operation of the Austrians; and that the force under my command has been so employed as will meet the approbation of our Sovereign, your Excellency, and his Majesty's Ministers. Whenever a more full or more particular account of my conduct is demanded, I have no doubt but I shall be found not only free from all blame, but worthy of approbation. I have the honor, Etc Your Excellency, Most Obedient Servant Horatio Nelson.

The future Lord Nelson served as HMS *Agamemnon*'s captain from January 1793 for 3 years and 3 months, during which time she saw considerable service in the Mediterranean. At the time leading to this letter, Nelson was operating out of Genoa, intercepting and inspecting merchants and cutting out suspicious vessels in both enemy and neutral harbors. Nelson formulated ambitious plans for amphibious landings and naval assaults to frustrate the progress of the French Army of Italy that was now advancing on Genoa. By November 1795, the situation in Italy was rapidly deteriorating, and the French were raiding around Genoa. A large French assault at the end of November broke the allied lines, forcing a general retreat towards Genoa. Nelson's forces were able to cover the withdrawing army and prevent them from being surrounded, but he had too few ships and men to materially alter the strategic situation, and the British were forced to withdraw from the Italian ports. Nelson returned to Corsica on 30 November, angry and depressed at the British failure, questioning his future in the navy.

\$4,000 - \$6,000



146. [Nelson, Horatio]. A 5 x 4 in. (127 x 102 mm.) swatch of linen dyed in red, white and blue, being a section of the ensign that flew above the H.M.S. *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, housed in an ornate and wide (2.75 in; 70 mm.) carved frame measuring 9.25 x 10.25 in. (235 x 260 mm.) constructed from timbers recovered from the ship's deck. The paper backing of the frame bears an inked notation: *Section of Union Ensign from H.M.S. Victory Flown at Trafalgar October 1805 Bjm Hill Jn* beneath a stamp that reads, "SOCIETY FOR NAUTICAL RESEARCH." Typical age wear, some dirt in crevices of wood carvings, some minor warping resulting in a partial separation of the molding at corners.

A rare and unusually large tri-color section of the ensign flown aboard the H.M.S. *Victory*, flown at Trafalgar & carried at Nelson's State Funeral by Her Sailors – housed in an ornate frame recovered from the ship's deck timbers.

Following the battle of Trafalgar, the H.M.S. *Victory* was badly damaged and could not return under the power of its own sail. After delivering Nelson's body to London, the *Victory* was repaired and remained in active service until 1812, when she was moored at Portsmouth. The ship served as a training ship for some time, but by the turn of the 20th century, it had deteriorated so badly that in 1910, a group of enthusiasts established the Society for Nautical Research to help fund restoration of the ship which was finally completed well after the close of the Second World War. The last repairs were not completed until 2005, just in time for the bicentennial of Trafalgar. Today, it is the oldest commissioned warship in the world and attracts over 350,000 visitors as a museum ship. To help fund its restoration efforts, the Society for Nautical Research took unusable parts, including nails and copper sheathing, and melted them down to be refashioned as souvenirs.

The fragment of Nelson's ensign was taken by one of his sailors who had carried his coffin into St. Paul's cathedral: "The final incident of Lord Nelson's funeral, found by many spectators the most impressive, was undisciplined and unrehearsed. It [the coffin] had been set down that the men of the *Victory* were to furl the shot-rent colours which they had borne in the procession and lay them upon the coffin; but when the moment came, they seized upon the ensign, largest of the *Victory's* three flags, and tearing a great piece off it, quickly managed so that every man transferred to his bosom a memorial of his great and favorite commander." As the wife of one of Nelson's captains remarked, "That was Nelson: the rest was so much the Herald's Office." (*Nelson*, 1947, p. 566; Colin White, "The Immortal Memory" in *The Nelson Companion*, 1995, p.14).

Provenance: Society for Nautical Research; collection of Benjamin T. Hill (1863 – 1927), noted Worcester Massachusetts collector and longtime officer at the American Antiquarian Society; a prominent British naval family collection; The War Museum. This piece was featured in a scholarly 30 April 2015 peer-reviewed article in *The Mariner's Mirror*, a copy of which has been included for reference.

\$60,000 - \$80,000





*To Chief Justice Warren Burger
with appreciation for his service to the country and best wishes
from his friend Richard Nixon*

147. Nixon, Richard M. Oversize Official White House photograph signed (“Richard Nixon”) as President and inscribed to Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, gelatin silver glossy borderless 10 in. x 13 in. (254 x 330 mm.), affixed to a 14 in. x 18 in. photographer’s mat. Inscribed in ink along the lower mount, *To Chief Justice Warren Burger, with appreciation for his service to the country and best wishes from his friend Richard Nixon*. A few light scuffs; otherwise, in fine condition.

President Richard Nixon inscribes a photograph to Chief Justice Warren Burger.

This photograph was taken by Byron Schumacher on 5 January 1971 and shows President Nixon seated at his desk in the Oval Office signing the Circuit Court Executives Bill. Looking on are (left to right) Judge Alfred P. Murrah, Chief Justice Warren Burger and Rowland S. Kirks, Director, Admin., Office of

the U.S. Courts. Stamped on the verso 5JA71 along with official White House Photo Office number 5434-07.

In 1971 Congress authorized each circuit judicial council to appoint a circuit executive to “exercise such administrative powers and perform such duties as may be delegated” by the council. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes in 1938 had recommended the appointment of administrative officers to serve the proposed judicial councils, but legislation establishing the councils in 1939 made no provision for such officers. The authorizing legislation of 1971 (84 Stat. 1907) was part of an effort to address what was perceived to be a caseload crisis in the federal courts. The statute stated that the duties of the circuit executive might include the exercise of administrative control of all non-judicial activities of the court of appeals in the respective circuits; the administration of the budget and personnel systems of that court of appeals; and the preparation of appropriate recommendations and reports to the chief judge of the circuit, the circuit council, and the Judicial Conference, based on studies of the judicial business in all the courts of the circuit. The statute also provided that each of the duties delegated to the circuit executives “be subject to the general supervision of the chief judge of the circuit.”

\$3,500 - \$5,000

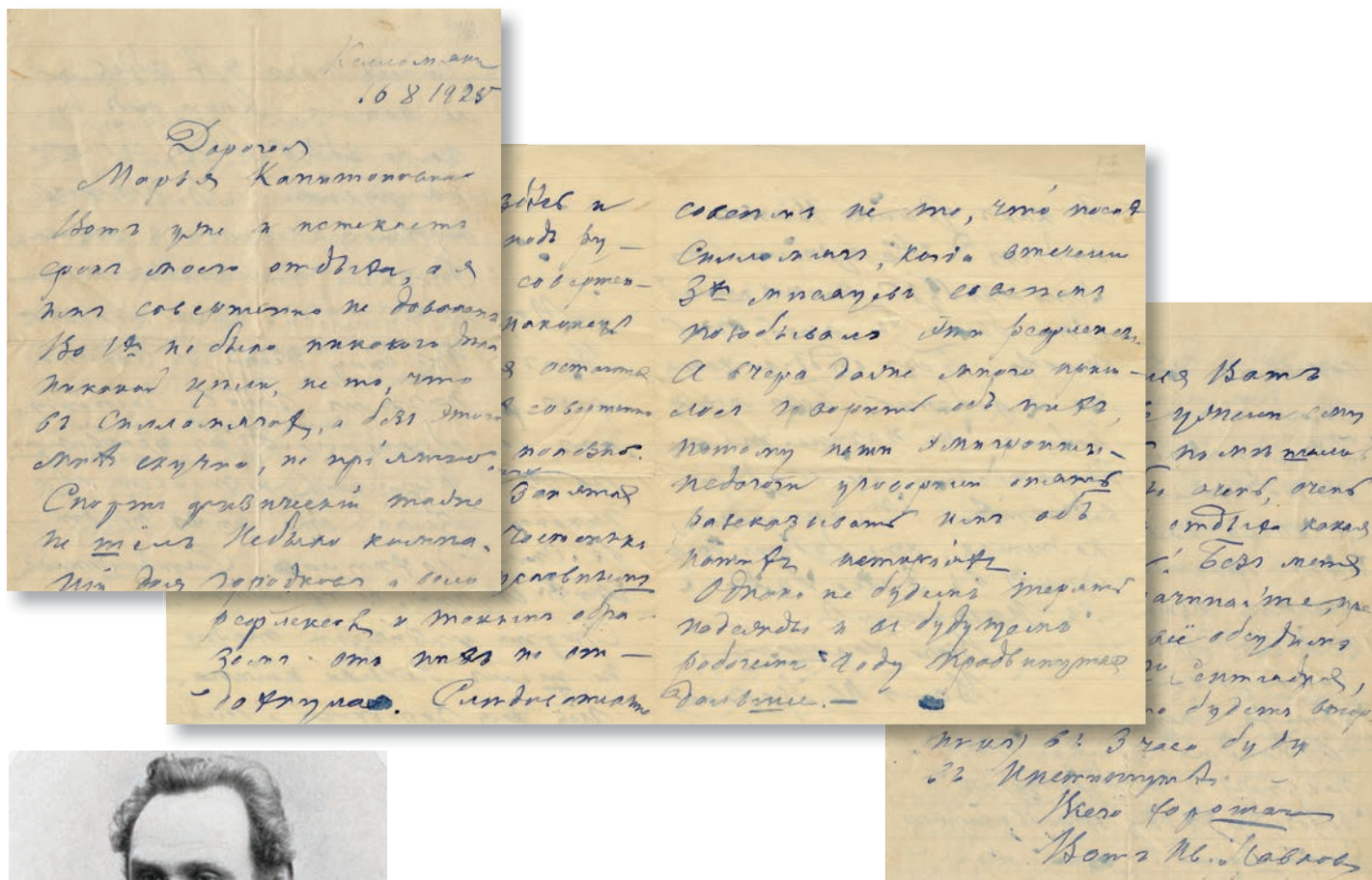


*To Anne,
Happy birthday. Since Dr. Oppenheimer
was your professor at Berkeley, I thought
you would be pleased to own this picture
five years before we knew you, I sent
this photograph taken from a magazine
and asked Dr. Oppenheimer to autograph it.
Your loving friends,
Tully and Emma
April 13, 1969*

J. Robert Oppenheimer – “father of the atomic bomb.”

148. Oppenheimer, J. Robert. Scarce printed photograph signed (“Robert Oppenheimer”), an 8.5 x 11 in. (216 x 279 mm.) black & white image, of the aged theoretical physicist seated at his desk while holding a smoking pipe in his left hand. Signed in ink at the lower right corner. Accompanied by a foamcore mat, on which is written in ink, “To Anne, Happy birthday. Since Dr. Oppenheimer was your professor at Berkeley, I thought you would be pleased to own this picture. Five years before we knew you, I sent this photograph taken from a magazine and asked Dr. Oppenheimer to autograph it. Your loving friends, Tully and Emma April 13, 1969”. Fine condition.

\$1,000 - \$1,500



149. Pavlov, Ivan. Rare autograph letter signed ("Iv. Pavlov"), 4 pages (5.25 x 6.25 in.; 133 x 159 mm.), front and back on conjoined ruled leaves, in Russian, [illegible location], 16 August 1925, written to student and co-worker Maria Kapitovna Petrova. Usual folds with some contemporary ink smudges.

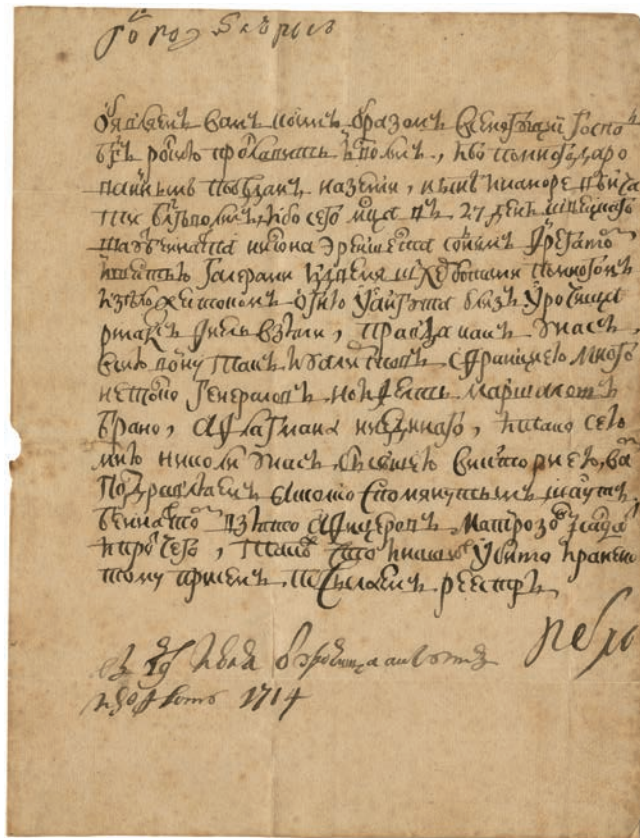
Ivan Pavlov writes his student/associate Maria K. Petrova about his boring vacation, void of any mental or physical stimulation.

"Due to all these 'non-activities,' my head was going often back to the conditioned reflex and in this way it didn't relax from it."

Pavlov writes in part: My vacation time is coming to its end, but I'm not really unhappy about it. First, there is nothing to do here, no goals, without which I'm bored, not pleased. It was completely different in Spollomiachy [?]. I could not exercise either. There was no group of people with which to play gorodky [a traditional Russian game], and it was impossible to get a bicycle. I am not mentioning the books, there are none: this is a complete desert. And finally, swimming still remains a wish, that's what I needed. Due to all these 'non-activities,' my head was going often back to the conditioned reflex and in this way it didn't relax from it. Therefore, it was not the same as in Spollomiachy, where during 3 months I completely forgot about all these reflexes. And yesterday I even talked about them. Again, I had to explain to the emigrant-teachers about our undertakings. But we won't be discouraged and we will move on in the new working year. And how was your vacation? Didn't you try to think about something? If you did, it would have been very, very bad. What kind of work can we produce without rest! Don't begin working without me. First we have to discuss it all...Iv. Pavlov

From 1902 until his death, Pavlov conducted research into the physiology of the brain and higher nervous activity. In 1903 he first presented his theory of the conditioned reflex, an adaptive mechanism common to animals and humans. He used the salivary secretion as a quantitative measure of the psychical, or subjective, activity of the animal, in order to emphasize the advantage of objective, physiological measures of mental phenomena and higher nervous activity and located the center of the conditioned reflex in the cortex of the brain. By successfully inducing specific neuroses in animals and later suppressing them, his student M.K. Petrova (the recipient of the present letter), helped demonstrate the influence of excitation and inhibition on the activity of the cerebral hemispheres, and thus contributed to the development of a theory of human behavior outlined in Pavlov's 1909 paper *Further Steps in the Objective Analysis of Complex Nerve Phenomena*. Pavlov continued his research on the conditioned reflex even after his resignation from the Military Medical Academy in 1925, the year of this letter.

\$10,000 - \$15,000



150. Peter I (“Peter the Great”). Rare letter signed (“Piotr”), 1 page (6.25 x 8.2 in.; 159 x 208 mm.), on the first page of a folded sheet, in Russian, off the Isthmus of Hango, 29 July/7 August 1714, to Jan Lups. With integral address overleaf. General soiling with scattered foxing, with seal tear (not affecting text).

Peter the Great sends news of his first naval victory against the Swedes at the Battle of Hangö.

“Let Us reveal to you the means by which the Almighty Lord God has seen fit to glorify Russia, for He has deigned to crown her with many victories granted on the land, and now at sea...”

Peter the Great writes in full: *Let Us reveal to you the means by which the Almighty Lord God has seen fit to glorify Russia, for He has deigned to crown her with many victories granted on the land, and now at sea, for, on the 27th 95th day of this month, with much cruel fire, we took Rear Admiral Nilson Ehrenskjold, with one frigate, six galleys, and two skerry boats off Hango, near the prominent land feature, Rilaks Fjord. Truly the whole war for us has been as for the allies with France; a great number not just of generals, but also of field marshals taken, with more than one victory of the kind. We congratulate you; and as with the accounting of officers, sailors, and so forth taken with the Rear Admiral already mentioned, we send our roster of our killed and wounded herein. Peter*

Among his greatest reforms was Peter the Great’s reorganization of the military and the formation of a fleet strong enough to challenge his most powerful rivals. By 1700, his chief foe was Sweden, whose occupation of Karelia, Ingria, Estonia and Livonia blocked Russian access to the Baltic coast. Peter’s twenty-one-year effort to dislodge the Swedes was his major military undertaking, a venture in which he displayed iron willpower, extraordinary energy and outstanding gifts of statesmanship, generalship and diplomacy. In 1713, having decided that it would be best to attack Sweden from the Baltic Sea, Peter set about increasing his Baltic fleet, and by May 1714 has amassed nearly 200 galleys and 20 ships-of-the-line. At sea, however, the Swedish fleet remained supreme. In the open water, the Swedish ships of-the-line could stand off and pound the Russian galleys to pieces with their heavy guns. The galleys’ only chance would be to tempt the bigger ships close inshore and then catch them there when the wind had dropped. This is exactly the fortuitous situation presented to Peter at the Battle of Hangö in August 1714. On 22 June, 100 galleys set forth under General Admiral Feodor Apraxin, with Peter second in command, and within a few weeks were anchored at Tvering, six miles east of Cape Hangö. On 4 August, a Swedish squadron under Admiral Watrang unsuccessfully attempted to engage the Russians before withdrawing to the open sea. Early the following morning, however, Peter got his chance when 20 Russian galleys cornered Admiral Nilson Ehrenskjold’s division on the calm, glassy water. By evening, the main Russian force had moved in and on the 6th, Apraxin was ready to attack. The battle began after Ehrenskjold refused a final opportunity to surrender. Three hours and many casualties later, the Swedes were defeated, Ehrenskjold captured, and Peter was master of the upper Baltic.

\$8,000 - \$16,000

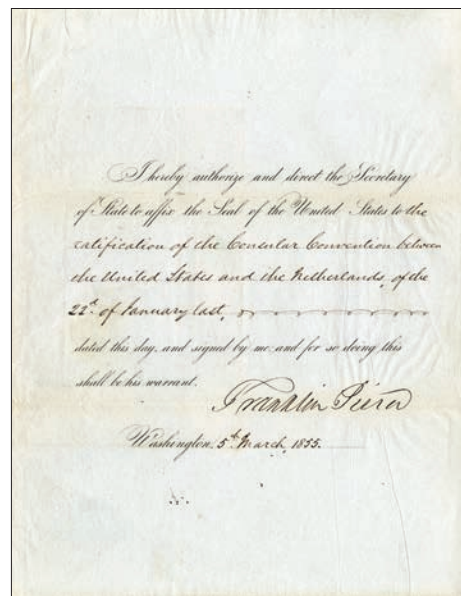
151. Pierce, Franklin. Document signed ("Franklin Pierce") as President, 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), Washington, 5 March 1855, being a partly-printed document ratifying the *Consular Convention between the United States and the Netherlands*. Mounting remnants on narrow single margin on verso; fine condition.

Franklin Pierce ratifies the 22 January 1855 Consular Convention between the United States and the Netherlands.

The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the United States to the ratification of the Consular Convention between the United States and the Netherlands, of the 22d of January last, dated this day, and signed by me and for so doing this shall be his warrant.* Franklin Pierce

By the Consular Convention of 1855, consuls were received into the colonies of the Netherlands. It was abrogated 20 August 1879, being superseded by the Convention of 1878.

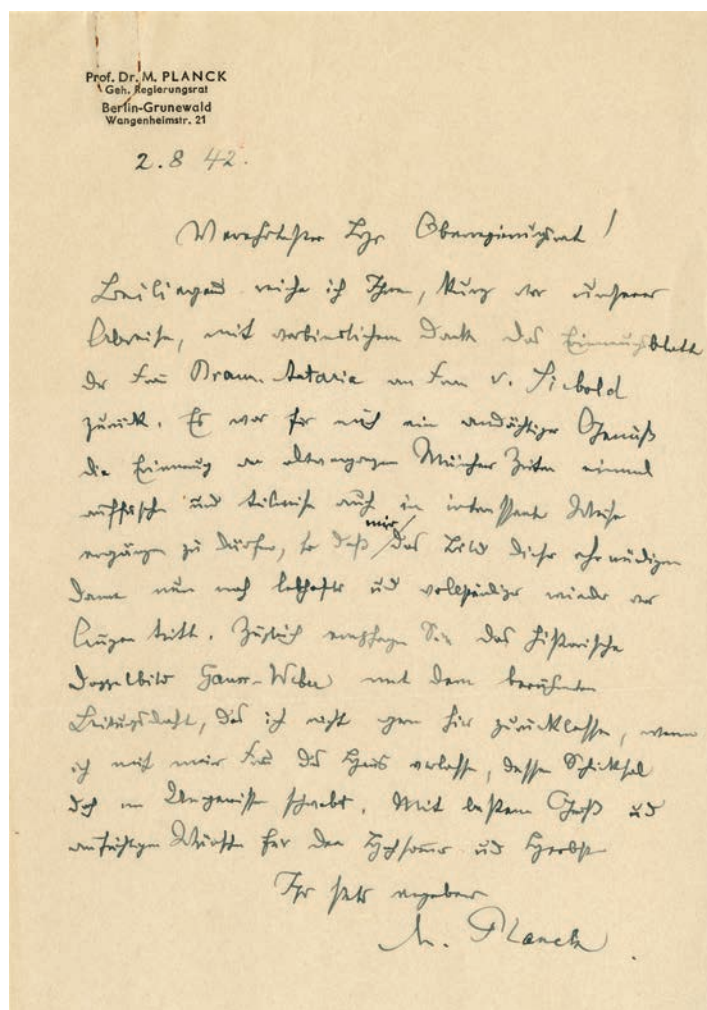
\$300 - \$500



152. Planck, Max. Autograph letter signed ("M. Planck"), in German, on his "Wangenheimstr. 21, Berlin-Grünwald" personal letterhead stationery (his house, which was totally destroyed in a bomb attack on 15 February, 1944), 1 page (5.75 x 8.25 in.; 146 x 210 mm.), 2 August 1942, written to Councillor Michelmann. Usual folds with minor paperclip stain at upper corner; otherwise, in fine condition.

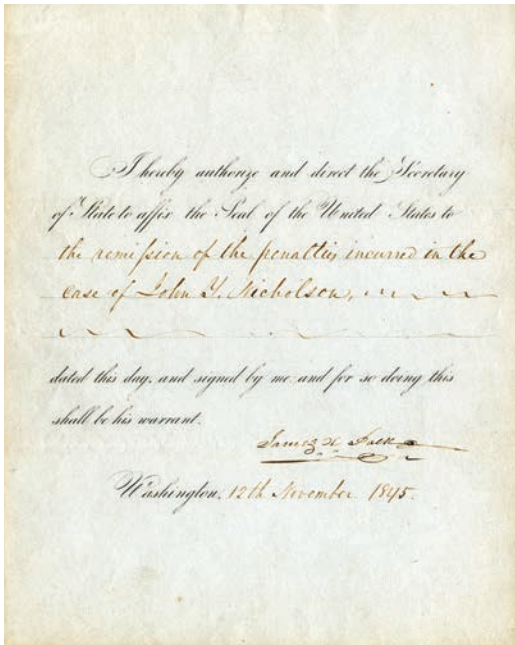
Remaining in Germany during the height of the Nazi period, Nobel Prize-winning physicist Max Planck has fond memories of his time in Munich, the location of his first teaching post.

Planck writes in full: *Esteemed Councillor! As our departure is imminent, I want to return to you with my sincere thanks the "Reminiscences" written by Mrs. Braun-Ataria about Mrs. von Siebold. It was for me an emotional pleasure to look back into the past spent in Munich. In a colorful way, I'd like to add that the picture of this so lively and venerable lady is still vivid in my mind. At the same time I send you the historical picture of the Gauss-Weber with the famous wire, which I don't like to leave here when I leave the house with my wife, as its fate is quite uncertain. With best greetings and good wishes for the summer and autumn.*
Yours very sincerely M. Planck.



Included with Planck's letter is the mentioned article, a nine-page typed carbon copy article entitled "Reminiscences. Mrs. Antonie von Siebold", an essay of recollections on former times in Munich, which appeared in the *Muenchener Zeitung*. Planck's early career as a teacher included a five-year inaugural post in Munich. He moved to the University of Berlin in 1889, where he would remain until 1928. Planck's letter and the article are accompanied by the original transmittal envelope, addressed by Planck to: Councillor Michelmann.

\$3,500 - \$5,000



153. Polk, James K. Document signed ("James K. Polk") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, 12 November 1845, being a partly-printed document authorizing the remission of penalties in a case. Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, "1845/Nov 12th Remission of penalty incurred in the case of John Y. Nicholson". Light toning on perimeter.

James K. Polk authorizes "the remission of the penalties incurred in the case of John Y. Nicholson."

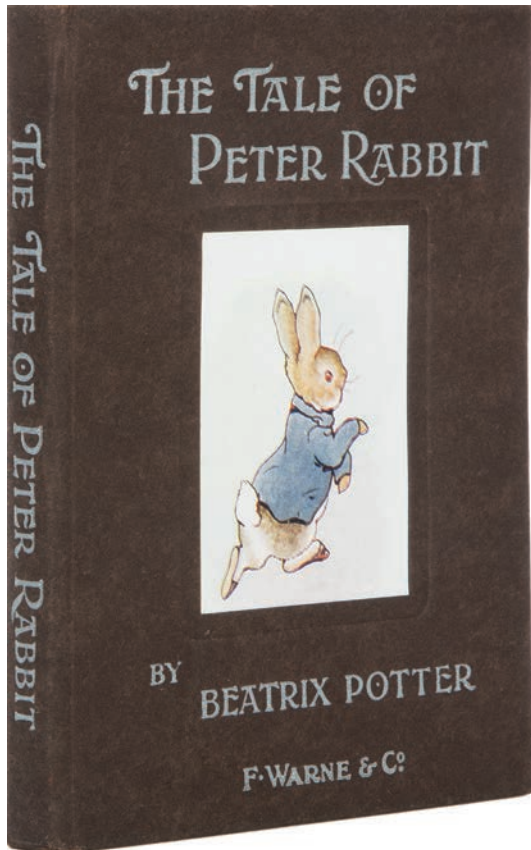
The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the United States to the remission of the penalties incurred in the case of John Y. Nicholson, dated this day, and signed by me and for so doing this shall be warrant.* James K. Polk **\$300 - \$500**



155. Puccini, Giacomo. Circular photograph inscribed and signed ("Giacomo Puccini"), on photograph and mat (10.15 x 8.5 in.; 258 x 217 mm.), in Italian, Buenos Aires, 28 September 1905. The photograph (by A.S. Witcome of Buenos Aires) is mounted on a larger mat.

Giacomo Puccini – "The greatest composer of Italian opera after Verdi".

Puccini's early work was rooted in traditional late-19th century romantic Italian opera. He later successfully developed his work in the realistic *verismo* style, of which he became one of the leading exponents. **\$800 - \$1,200**



An exceptional First Trade Edition of The Tale of Peter Rabbit.

154. Potter, Beatrix. The Tale of Peter Rabbit. London: Frederick Warne & Co., [1902], (4.25 x 5.5 in.; 108 x 140 mm.) First Trade Edition. With white dots in the "o's" on the cover, leaf patterned endpapers, the words "wept big tears" on p. 51, illustrations present, which were removed from later editions and all other first issue points. Dark brown boards lettered in silver on the front board and spine, color pictorial illustration of Peter Rabbit on front board. Color frontispiece plus 30 color plates and a line drawing on the title page. A trace of darkening along borders of endpapers; otherwise, a fine, exceptional copy. Housed in a custom tan morocco clamshell box.

\$12,000 - \$15,000

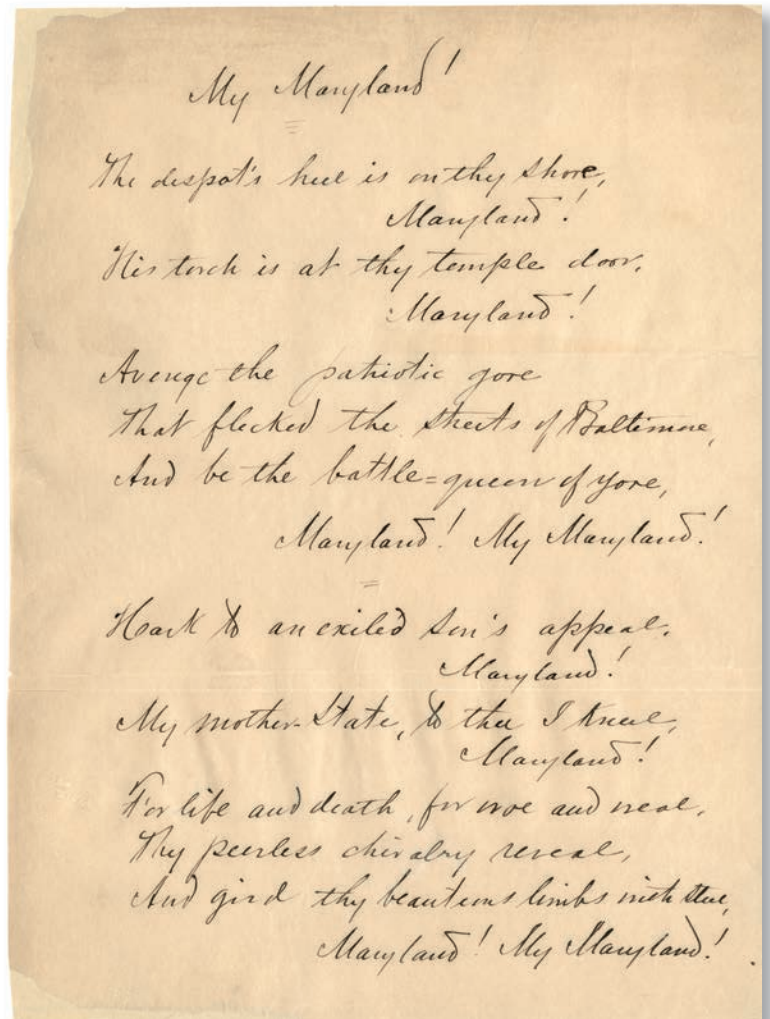
156. Randall, James R. Autograph poem signed ("James R. Randall"), 5 pages, 8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), Baltimore, 14 December 1894, being a fair copy of his poem "My Maryland!" containing all nine stanzas. Light toning with some minor losses at margins in-filled (not affecting text); separations at folds and small tears expertly repaired on verso.

A rare, complete fair copy of James R. Randall's Civil War anthem, "My Maryland!" Inscribed to Henry Perkins Goddard, Civil War hero and noted journalist.

Randall's poem reads in part:

*The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle-queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!
For life and death, for woe and weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!
She meets her sisters on the plain-
"Sic semper!" 'tis the proud refrain
That baffles minions back again,
Arise in majesty again,
Maryland! My Maryland!
She is not dead, nor deaf, nor dumb-
Huzza! she spurns the Northern scum!
She breathes! she burns! she'll come! she'll come!
Maryland! My Maryland!*

Originally Composed in April 1861, at the Fausse Rivière, Parish of Pointe Coupee, La, and copied, Dec'r 14, 1894, in Baltimore, Md. for my friend Capt. H. P. Goddard. James R. Randall



My Maryland!
*The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle-queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!
Hark to an exiled Son's appeal,
Maryland!
My mother State, & thou I kneel,
Maryland!
For life and death, for woe and weal,
Thy peerless chivalry reveal,
And gird thy beauteous limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!*

After hearing of the death of a friend involved in a skirmish with Union troops marching through Baltimore on 19 April 1861, Baltimore-born Randall, teaching in Louisiana, was so aroused that he wrote the poem, "Maryland! My Maryland!" at night by candlelight. It first appeared in the 26 April 1861, issue of the *New Orleans Sunday Delta* and was eventually set to the music of "Tannenbaum, O Tannenbaum." The song became very popular throughout the Confederacy. In 1939, "Maryland! My Maryland!" was adopted as the Maryland state song. The recipient, Henry Perkins Goddard (1842-1916) was a distinguished Civil War officer and journalist. As a twenty year-old journalist from Norwich, Connecticut, Goddard joined the Union Army in March 1862. Goddard served with the 14th Connecticut serving at Antietam, Fredericksburg (where he saved the life of his colonel), and Chancellorsville, where he was seriously wounded and forced to take leave from his regiment. Following the war, Goddard resumed his work as a journalist, writing extensively on the trials and vicissitudes of southern Reconstruction. In a column published in the *Springfield Republican* in 1907 shortly following Randall's death, Goddard mentioned owning the present copy of "My Maryland!" Goddard recalled that Randall, who worked as the literary editor of the *Baltimore American* with him for some time, "always felt that circumstances prevented his developing his poetic genius and was somewhat sore about it, hence did not make many friends while in Baltimore, although he had some very strong ones, notable our present United States senator, ex-Gov. William P. Whyte, who is just now endeavoring to have published a collection of Randall's poems." Goddard then continues, noting the origin of the poem's transition to an anthem: "As to his famous war song, I have felt it owed much to the success of that famous Baltimore belle, 'Hetty Carey' (the late Mrs. Martin) in finding such suitable music for the words." (quoted in Calvin Goddard Zon, ed., *The Good Fight That Didn't End*, 2008, pp. 281-282) **\$4,000 - \$6,000**

50 years of Ronald Reagan: from Hollywood Star to 40th President of the U.S. and Father of Modern Conservatism.

The Zelda Multz Archive featuring over 350 candid photographs – the majority of which are unpublished – and over 120 letters spanning the 1940s through 1990s.

157. Reagan, Ronald. Remarkable archive of over 350 candid photographs (majority unpublished) and 128 letters – 93 autograph letters signed and 35 typed letters signed – (“Ronald Reagan,” “Ron” and “Dutch”), approx. 170 pages total, of various sizes ranging from 3.5 x 2 in. to 8.5 x 11 in. (89 x 51 mm. to 216 x 279 mm.), from various places including Los Angeles, Sacramento, and Washington, DC, 1940s–1990s, to Zelda Multz, president of the Ronald Reagan International Fan Club. Some of the earlier letters are secretarial (written by Ronald’s mom, Nelle Reagan), and some of the typed letters are secretarial or autopen. Perhaps most extraordinary are the over 350 vintage candid snapshots of Reagan and family, many unpublished. These include family pictures from his residence on Phyllis Dr. in Hollywood, CA, and a number of informal snapshots taken by Multz during Reagan’s sensational return to Dixon, Illinois in 1952.

Also included are over 300 vintage publicity stills of Ronald Reagan (mostly 8 x 10 in.); over 35 signed photographs of Reagan (some secretarial), 7 signed Ronald Reagan Fan Club cards (six featuring lengthy notes on verso by Reagan), Christmas Cards from Reagan and family, some signed and inscribed. Present also are 10 letters from Nancy Reagan, 3 letters from Nelle Reagan (Reagan’s mother), and 5 letters from Jane Wyman. Collection also includes 40 years of ephemera (clippings, magazines, promotional and political flyers, etc.) following Reagan’s career from actor to SAG president to California Governor to President. Condition on correspondence is good throughout; photos with some oxidation; ephemera exhibits some chipping and wear. Interested bidders are strongly encouraged to view this fascinating archive in person.

Zelda Multz joined the Ronald Reagan fan club in 1944, and began a correspondence with the actor that would last for nearly 50 years. Always a great communicator, Reagan writes candidly about his life, discussing his marriage, the adoption of his son Michael (which he wishes the press would not publicize), his divorce, and his work (including a particularly humiliating conversation with Jack Warner, who told him he wasn’t a “draw”). By the 1950s and 1960s, his letters deal more with his political awakening, discussing Communism in Hollywood, his gradual conversion to the Republican Party, and his own political ambitions. From 5 January 1965: *Last night we listened to the State of the Union address and I had a cold feeling of fear. The promises listened so good and of course they represent goals that had been in all our dreams. It comes down to the method of achieving those goals, and underneath all the rosy promise was the sound of more and more government and less and less freedom. It reminded me of the old Willy Howard Vaudeville joke. Willy would appear on stage making a revolutionary speech, and at each promise his partner would cheer. Finally he promises strawberries and cake for everyone and gets no cheer, and when he asks why not his partner says he doesn’t like strawberries and cake, to which Willy replies, “Come the revolution, damn it, you’ve got to like strawberries and cake”.* He keeps Multz abreast of his plans to run for Governor, and once elected, answers her questions about the major crises of his administration, including the campus riots at Berkeley. Once Reagan begins his campaign for the Presidency and is elected, the correspondence is less frequent, but picks up with warmth and frequency in his early retirement years.

One of the highlights is a touching letter in which Reagan discusses the traumatic breakup of his marriage to Jane Wyman: *Just keep your fingers crossed & pray that Jane will realize she loves me, and don’t believe the wild tales in the Press or heard by radio.*

Another is a heartfelt letter describing the friendship he shared with a crippled young girl in Iowa, whom he called his “little Sis”, and her sudden death in 1948: *Dear Friends, A long time ago I received a letter from a girl in a small town in Iowa. Her letter was to tell me she had been a listener to my baseball broadcasts and would miss them now that I was out of Radio & in Pictures. It was a pleasant letter and very kind in its reference to my efforts, but beyond that it asked nothing, not even a reply. For some time the letter didn’t receive a reply but it didn’t go into the waste basket either. Then one day for some reason I couldn’t explain I sat down and wrote the girl in Iowa thanking her for the kindness which had prompted her letter. A short time later she answered my letter with another cheerful, kindly and very interesting letter. This time my response was a little more prompt & with it I enclosed a picture telling her she could use it to scare mice away. Several letters had been exchanged when one day a letter arrived from the same Iowa town; it was from a neighbor who wrote ‘I might be interested to know more about the young lady who, she said, enjoyed corresponding with me. A snapshot was enclosed, showing all too plainly the great physical handicap of my Iowa friend. The letter was a story of this girl’s courage and heart – but it really wasn’t necessary. The pictures and the bright cheerful letters I had enjoyed reading were proof enough that here was a spirit greater than any physical distress. I don’t have to tell you friends any more, because now most of you have felt the great kindness and beauty of the soul of our Lulamae Imhoff. I met her later in Des Moines when back on a tour and it was then I asked if I might call her my ‘little sis’. I just thought you might like to know how she came into all of our lives and by so doing made all of us a little richer. This edition, a labor of love in her memory expresses our loss but I am sure our grief will be less if we realize that now, our Lulamae is living where dreams come true. She must be having a wonderful time walking through fields, dancing and running, free at last to keep up with her bright spirit. It was nice that she stopped with us for a while. Our Lulamae lives on forever. Let us remember her loved ones there in Knierim Iowa, who so unselfishly shared with us their sweet daughter’s love. Their loss, our loss is Heaven’s gain. Ronnie*

In another letter, Reagan describes his elation after MGM restructured his contract in 1949, which allowed him greater flexibility in hand-picking his acting roles: *Warner’s gave me a script to read over. Well I sent it back for it was another slap happy one on the order of ‘John Loves Mary’ and I’m sick of doing the likes. My agent and I decided it was time to do something about it, so we faced the boss, Jack Warner himself, he said he was afraid to risk me in a big picture as I wasn’t a big drawing card, my pictures didn’t raw the crowds for weeks at the theatres, the agent told him that it wasn’t Reagan’s fault but because the pictures weren’t any good – well the whole thing wound up with a new contract – at Warner’s doing only one picture*

50 years of Ronald Reagan



a year for them, at \$75,000, and I am free to 'free lance', so the clipping is one of the outside jobs I have, and more request are coming in from M.G.M. and other studios so I haven't a thing to worry about, and think it's one of the best things that ever happened to yours truly, don't you? Anyway I'm up in the clouds, but the same old Dutch whose made up his mind he's going to prove he can do big stuff in movies so his Club won't lose faith in the one they are promoting, Stick with me and I'll make you all proud yet.

There are a number of letters that display his political awakening in the 1950s and 60s: *I was disappointed in the outcome of the Election, but am not disheartened. I think a great many more people are now alerted and better informed than they were. We'll start from there. Probably the hardest thing to bear was the dishonest campaign leveled against Barry. He is a close friend and contrary to the pictures painted by Humphrey particularly whose shrill voice of hatred I found almost unrecognizable, Barry is a truly humble and kindly man of deep religious convictions. No one enjoys seeing a friend pilloried the way he was but we'll carry on.*

Far too much to list in detail, one must review the contents of this important archive in person to gather the broad scope of visual images and content. **\$100,000 - \$150,000**

continued next page





"Moms' Velle - Ronkie"



158. Reich, Jacques. Collection of (8) etchings of U.S. Presidents – three being signed by Presidents Grover Cleveland, William H. Taft & Warren G. Harding. The outer dimensions of the eight Presidential portraits range in size from 18.75 x 25 (476 x 635 mm.) to 16 x 20.75 in. (406 x 527 mm.) The portraits, themselves, are all approximately 11 x 14.5 in. (279 x 368 mm.) Each portrait is signed, *Jacques Reich* in pencil. Some portraits exhibit minor toning on perimeter of borders; overall, in fine condition.

Jacques Reich portraits signed by Presidents Cleveland, Taft and Harding.

Signed etchings signed by the Presidents:

Grover Cleveland: Signed (“Grover Cleveland”) in pencil. Reich has notated: *Artist’s Trial Proof No. 6 of eight impressions Jacques Reich*

William H. Taft: Signed (“Wm. H. Taft”) in pencil. Reich has notated: *No. 25. Artist’s Proof, from the copper. Jacques Reich*

Warren G. Harding: Signed (“Sincerely yours Warren G. Harding”) in pencil. Reich has notated: *Artist’s Proof from the copper, 30 copies. Jacques Reich*

The remaining Presidents are:

Woodrow Wilson. Reich has notated: *Artist’s Trial Proof, sixth proving, 2 copies. Jacques Reich*

Andrew Jackson. Reich has notated: *No. 2, First State, of Forty Impressions. Jacques Reich*

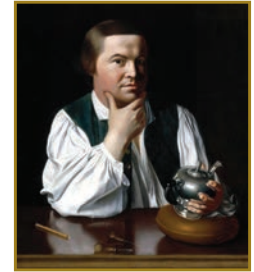
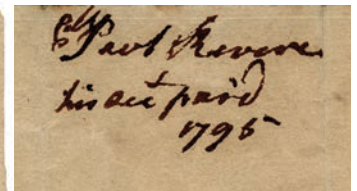
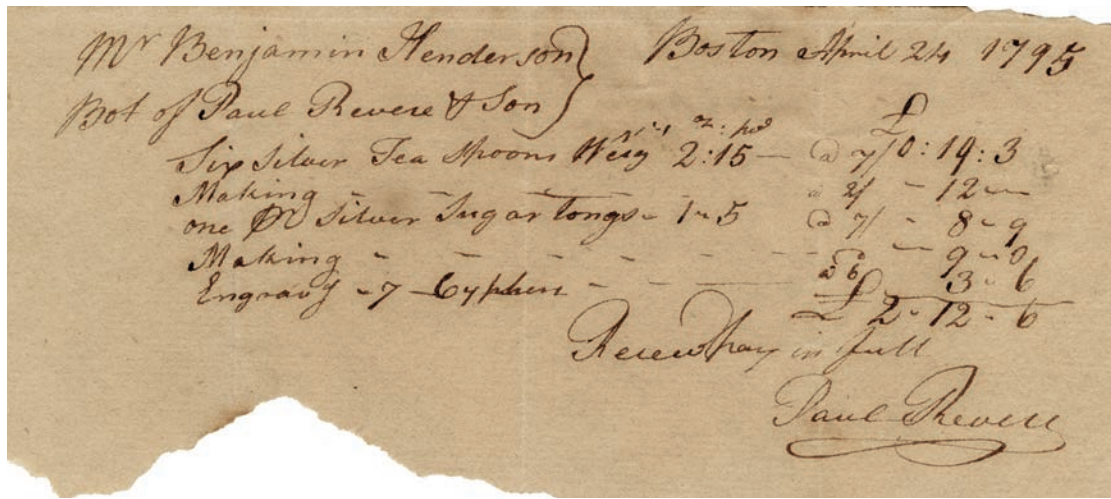
Thomas Jefferson. Has facsimile reproduction signature of Jefferson. Reich signs *Jacques Reich*

James Madison. Reich has notated: *Artist’s Trial Proof, 5th Proving, 2 copies. Jacques Reich*

George Washington. Has facsimile reproduction signature of Washington. Reich signs *Jacques Reich*

Jacques Reich (1852 – 1923) was a Hungarian portrait etcher, active mainly in the United States. First working with pen & ink, Reich then turned to etchings on copper in the early 1890s and specialized in this field for over 25 years, etching prominent authors, poets, political figures and artists. He also executed many private commissions.

\$1,200 – \$1,500



159. Revere, Paul. Autograph document signed twice ("Paul Revere"), 1 page (6.25 x 2.75 in.; 159 x 70 mm.), Boston, 24 April 1795, being a payment receipt for silver made goods and engraving services written in Revere's hand and signed once within the text and a second time at the closing. Docketed in an unknown hand on verso, "Col. Paul Revere his acct. paid 1795". Irregular bottom edge; slight mounting remnants on verso.

Paul Revere writes a payment receipt for silver goods and engraving services.

Revere writes in part: *Mr. Benjamin Henderson Bot of Paul Revere & Son Six Silver Tea Spoons...one pr. Silver Sugar Tongs...Making Engraving of Cyphers...Received pay in full*
Paul Revere

Paul Revere was a prosperous and prominent Boston silversmith who helped organize an intelligence and alarm system to keep watch on the British military during the Revolutionary War period. Following that War, Revere returned to his silversmith trade and used the profits from his expanding business to finance his work in Iron casting, Bronze Bell and Cannon casting, and the forging of copper bolts and spikes. In 1800 he became the first American to successfully roll copper into sheets for use as sheathing on naval vessels, including "Old Ironsides," a.k.a. the USS *Constitution*. **\$10,000 - \$15,000**

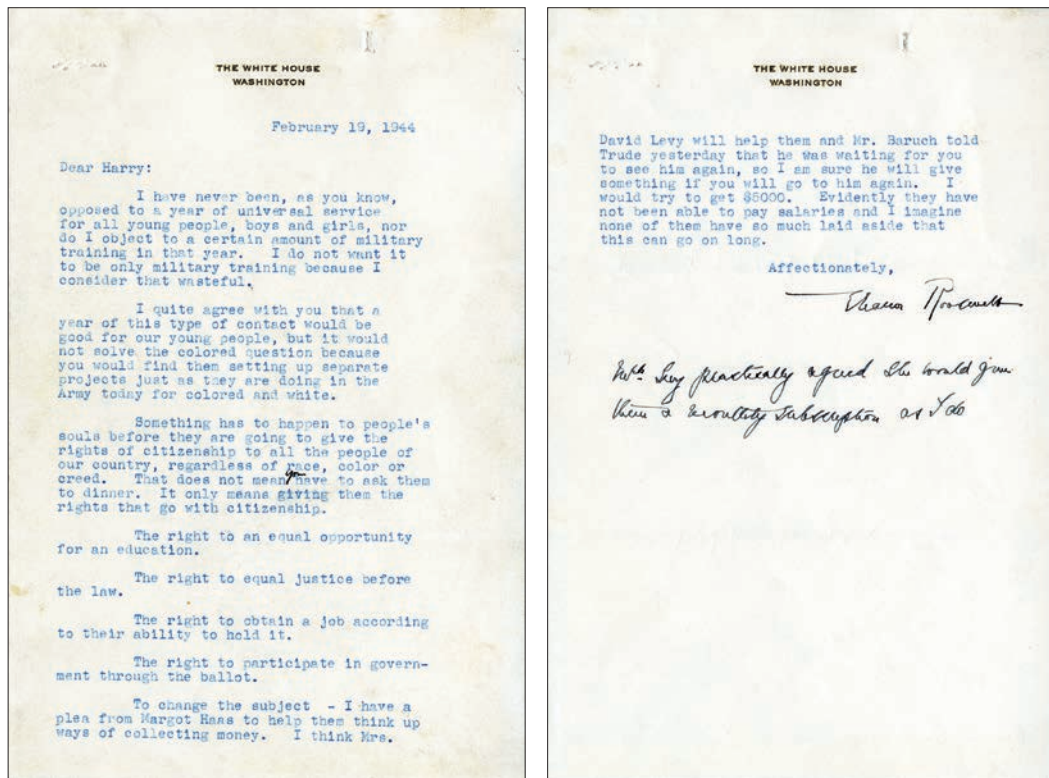


160. [Rhode Island Colonial Notes]. Rhode Island 2 July 1780 Complete Uncut Double Sheet of Sixteen. This double sheet contains two each of the \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$8, and \$20 denominations. There is a fold down the center gutter and another horizontal fold at approximately mid-point. The notes are bright and all 16 have been fully signed with bold signatures of both Caleb Harris and Metcalf Bowler. In very fine condition.

Rhode Island 2 July 1780 Complete Uncut Double Sheet of Sixteen Colonial Banknotes.

During the American Revolution, the colonies became independent states; freed from British monetary regulations, they issued paper money to pay for military expenses. The Continental Congress also issued paper money during the Revolution, known as Continental currency, to fund the war effort. Both state and Continental currency depreciated rapidly, becoming practically

worthless by the end of the war. This depreciation was caused by the government having to over-print in order to meet the demands of war. **\$3,000 - \$5,000**



161. Roosevelt, Eleanor. Extraordinary typed letter signed ("Eleanor Roosevelt") as First Lady, 2 pages (6.25 x 9.25 in.; 159 x 235 mm.), on two separate leaves of White House, Washington letterhead stationery, 19 February 1944, written to *Harry*. Usual folds, staple holes and binder perforation on both pages.

Eleanor Roosevelt on the meaning of Civil Rights.

"Something has to happen to people's souls before they are going to give the rights of citizenship to all the people of our country, regardless of race, color or creed. That does not mean you have to ask them to dinner. It only means giving them the rights that go with citizenship."

Roosevelt writes in full: *I have never been, as you know, opposed to a year of universal service for all young people, boys and girls, nor do I object to a certain amount of military training in that year. I do not want it to be only military training because I consider that wasteful. I quite agree with you that a year of this type of contact would be good for our young people, but it would not solve the colored question because you would find them setting up separate projects just as they are doing in the Army today for colored and white. Something has to happen to people's souls before they are going to give the rights of citizenship to all the people of our country, regardless of race, color or creed. That does not mean you have to ask them to dinner. It only means giving them the rights that go with citizenship. The right to an equal opportunity for an education. The right to equal justice before the law. The right to obtain a job according to their ability to hold it. The right to participate in government through the ballot. To change the subject - I have a plea from Margot Haas to help them think up ways of collecting money. I think Mrs. David Levy will help them and Mr. Baruch told Trude yesterday that he was waiting for you to see him again, so I am sure he will give something if you will go to him again. I would try to get \$5000. Evidently they have not been able to pay salaries and I imagine none of them have so much laid aside that this can go on long. Affectionately, Eleanor Roosevelt* [Handwritten by Roosevelt:] *Mrs. Levy practically agreed she would give them a monthly subscription as I do.*

Eleanor Roosevelt was a staunch advocate for equal rights, whether women's rights, international human rights, or civil rights for African Americans. She began her social activism in the early 20th century by working at the College Settlement in Manhattan's Lower East Side. There, Roosevelt taught physical education to the children of immigrants. It exposed her, and her future husband, to the plight of impoverished industrial workers and helped open FDR to the possibilities of helping alleviate poverty and social problems. After FDR became President, Eleanor toured the nation, witnessing the effects of the Great Depression on rural areas, especially the African American communities. She then pressured the Subsistence Homestead Administration to allow African Americans into Arthurdale, a planned community designed to create economic self-sufficiency. Her efforts failed, but it highlighted the depths of institutional racism in the U.S. Roosevelt lobbied for civil rights inside her husband's administration and to the general public via radio and print media. She fought against lynching and segregation, even resigning her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution when they barred black opera singer Marian Anderson from performing in Constitution Hall. Instead, Roosevelt arranged for Anderson to sing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial and urged media outlets to promote the concert on television and radio. Here, Roosevelt is addressing the lynchpin of civil rights: equal protection of the laws and equal opportunity in education and the marketplace. These things, she believes, are the responsibility of the government, while changing peoples' minds would take a more significant effort. Despite Roosevelt's efforts, segregation was the norm in many early New Deal programs, as well as the armed services during the war.

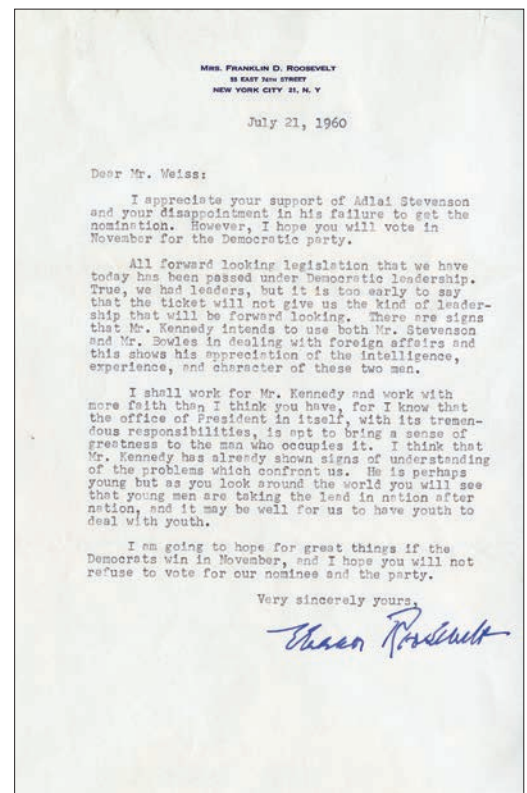
\$12,000 - \$15,000

162. Roosevelt, Eleanor. Typed letter signed ("Eleanor Roosevelt"), 1 page (6.5 x 10.25 in.; 165 x 260 mm.), on her personal "Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt" letterhead stationery, New York, 21 July 1960, written to *Mr. Weiss*. Usual folds; in fine condition.

A week after JFK is nominated for President, Eleanor Roosevelt writes "I know that the office of President in itself, with its tremendous responsibilities, is apt to bring a sense of greatness to the man who occupies it...Mr. Kennedy has already shown signs of understanding of the problems which confront us. He is perhaps young but as you look around the world you will see that young men are taking the lead in nation after nation, and it may well be for us to have youth to deal with youth..."

Roosevelt writes in full: Dear Mr. Weiss: I appreciate your support of Adlai Stevenson and your disappointment in his failure to get the nomination. However, I hope you will vote in November for the Democratic party. All forward looking legislation that we have today has been passed under Democratic leadership. True, we had leaders, but it is too early to say that the ticket will not give us the kind of leadership that will be forward looking. There are signs that Mr. Kennedy intends to use both Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Bowles in dealing with foreign affairs and this shows his appreciation of the intelligence, experience, and character of these two men. I shall work for Mr. Kennedy and work with more faith than I think you have, for I know that the office of President in itself, with its tremendous responsibilities, is apt to bring a sense of greatness to the man who occupies it. I think that Mr. Kennedy has already shown signs of understanding of the problems which confront us. He is perhaps young but as you look around the world you will see that young men are taking the lead in nation after nation, and it may well be for us to have youth to deal with youth. I am going to hope for great things if the Democrats win in November, and I hope you will not refuse to vote for our nominee and the party.

Very sincerely yours, Eleanor Roosevelt



On 13 July 1960, Massachusetts Sen. John F. Kennedy was nominated for President on the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of 32nd President Franklin D. Roosevelt, supported former Illinois Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, the party's nominee in 1952 and 1956, for President. On 16 July, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she thought it was "excellent" that Texas Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson was chosen as JFK's running mate for Vice President. "It's a wise move," she said. In a 2 August 1960, press conference in Chicago, the former First Lady said that she would prefer Stevenson as Secretary of State over Connecticut Congressman Chester Bowles. President Kennedy appointed Adlai Stevenson as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and Chester Bowles as Under Secretary of State.

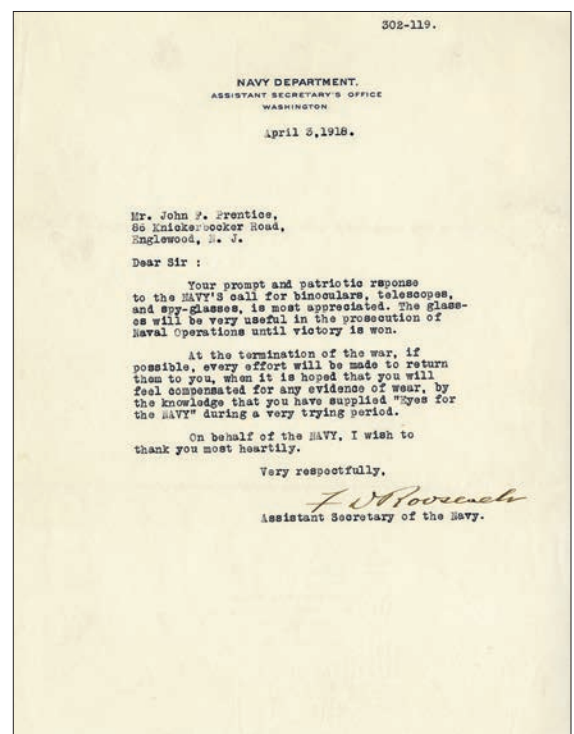
\$2,000 - \$3,000

163. Roosevelt, Franklin Delano. Typed letter signed, ("F D Roosevelt"), 1 page, (10.5 x 8 in.; 267 x 203 mm.), Washington, D.C., 3 April 1918, to Mr. John F. Prentice, on Navy Department stationery. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy, FDR thanks a citizen for his donation of *binoculars, telescopes, and spy-glasses* to the war effort. Accompanied by an image of Roosevelt. Fine condition.

Expressing thanks for donation to the war effort.

Roosevelt writes in full: Your prompt and patriotic response [sic] to the NAVY'S call for binoculars, telescopes, and spy-glasses, is most appreciated. The glasses will be very useful in the prosecution of Naval Operations until victory is won. At the termination of the war, if possible, every effort will be made to return them to you, when it is hoped that you will feel compensated for any evidence of wear, by the knowledge that you have supplied "Eyes for the NAVY" during a very trying period. On behalf of the NAVY, I wish to thank you most heartily.

\$200 - \$300



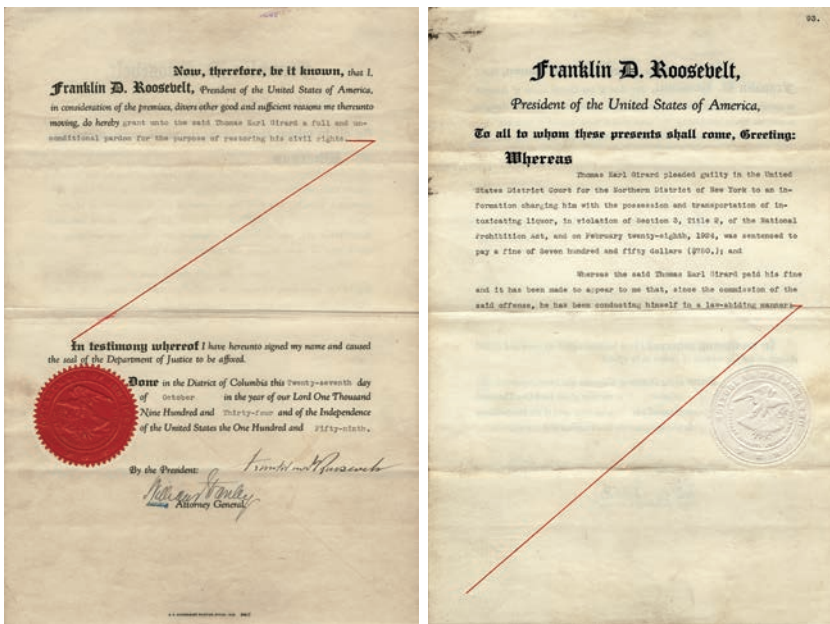


164. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Historic photograph signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") as Governor of New York, 12 in. x 10 in. (305 x 254 mm.), black and white, affixed to a 13.5 x 15.25 in. (343 x 387 mm.) photographer's mat. The photograph is titled, "Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and His 'Turkey Cabinet' 1932", and is inscribed just beneath in black ink, *For my friend Tom Burchill from Franklin D. Roosevelt*, and countersigned by the eleven other advisors known as the "Turkey Cabinet", as they were known.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and his "Turkey Cabinet."

Samuel Rosenman in his memoir, *Working with Roosevelt* (New York: 1952), states that Governor Roosevelt felt there was not enough contact between the third floor (where the New York State Assembly and Senate met) and the second floor (where the Executive Chamber was located). "They don't understand what I am trying to do," he complained to Rosenman. As a result, the

Governor arranged to have the Democratic leaders in each house meet with him at the Executive Mansion each Monday during the legislative sessions to go over the program for the week. Because the main dish at the first few luncheons was roast turkey, the group came to be known as the "Turkey Cabinet." A fantastic signed image from the Presidential election year of 1932. In fine condition. \$2,000 - \$3,000



165. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Document signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") as President, 2 pages (9 x 13.5 in.; 229 x 343 mm.), front and back, District of Columbia, 27 October 1934, being a partly-printed document granting a pardon to Thomas Earl Girard. Countersigned by William Stanley, Acting Attorney General. Red Department of Justice seal on page 2. Usual folds, soiling on first page.

Franklin D. Roosevelt grants a full pardon to Thomas Earl Girard who was charged with possession and transportation of intoxicating liquor in violation of the National Prohibition Act.

The document reads in part: *Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America...Whereas Thomas Earl Girard pleaded guilty in the United States*

District Court for the Northern District of New York to an information charging him with the possession and transportation of intoxicating liquor, in violation of Section 3, Title 2, of the National Prohibition Act, and on February twenty-eighth, 1924, was sentenced to pay a fine of Seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.); and Whereas the said Thomas Earl Girard paid his fine and it has been made to appear to me that, since the commission of the said offense, he has been conducting himself in a law-abiding manner: [Page 2] Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant unto the said Thomas Earl Girard a full and unconditional pardon for the purpose of restoring his civil rights...Franklin D. Roosevelt

\$400 - \$600

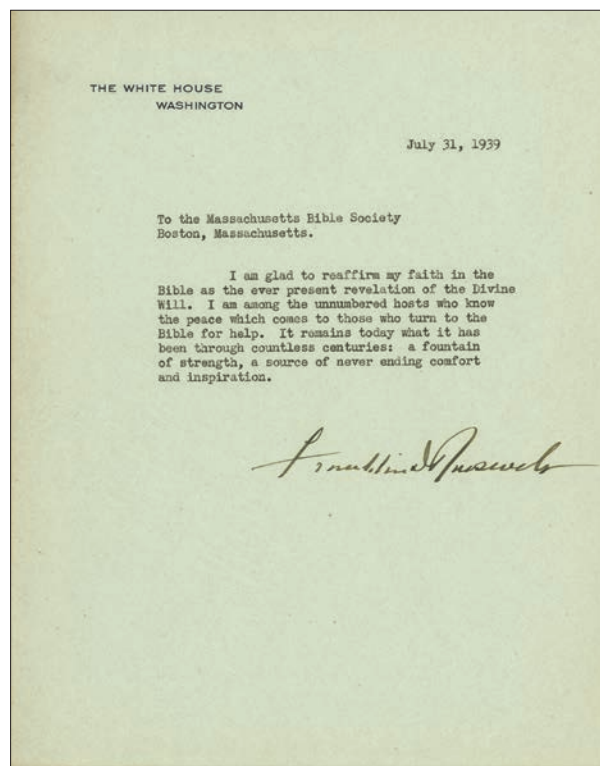
166. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Typed letter signed as President, 1 page (7 x 8.9 in.; 178 x 226 mm.), on mint green White House, Washington stationery, 31 July 1939, written to the *Massachusetts Bible Society*. Very slight toning on edges; otherwise, in fine condition.

One month before Germany invades Poland and World War II officially starts, President Franklin D. Roosevelt looks to the Bible as “a fountain of strength, a source of never-ending comfort and inspiration” in the darkest hours as the clouds of war darken the world.

Roosevelt writes in full: *I am glad to reaffirm my faith in the Bible as the ever present revelation of the Divine Will. I am among the unnumbered hosts who know the peace which come to those who turn to the Bible for help. It remains today what it has been throughout countless centuries: a fountain of strength, a source of never ending comfort and inspiration.* Franklin D. Roosevelt

Written just weeks before the start of World War II in Europe, Roosevelt's reliance on the Bible for spiritual strength and guidance is evident. The ongoing mission of the Massachusetts Bible Society, to which this letter is addressed, has been the sale and distribution of Bibles throughout New England and, in the early days of its existence, visiting the immigrant population at the Boston docks.

\$4,000 - \$6,000



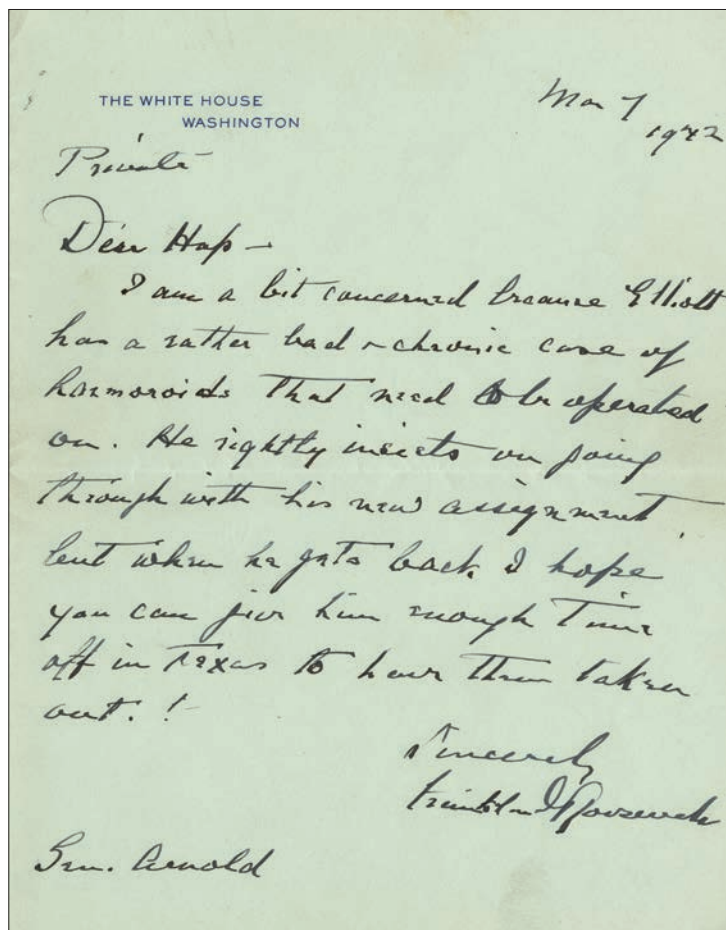
167. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Extremely rare autograph letter signed (“Franklin D. Roosevelt”) as President, 1 page (7 x 8.75 in.; 178 x 222 mm.), on mint green White House, Washington stationery, 7 March 1942, written to Gen. Henry “Hap” Arnold, the father of the U.S. Air Force. Marked *Private* at the head. Includes the original transmittal envelope of same stationery, which is also addressed in FDR’s hand *Private – Gen. Arnold*. In fine condition.

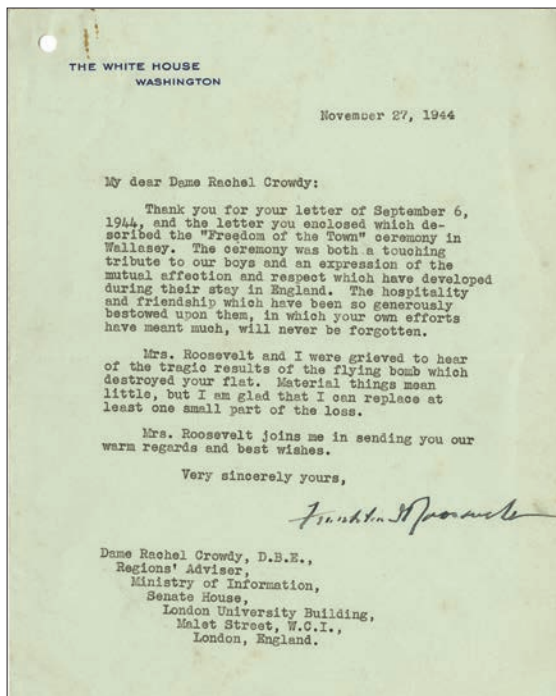
In an exceedingly rare handwritten letter as President, FDR requests a favor for his son, then serving in the Army Air Corps.

Roosevelt writes in full: *Dear Hap – I am a bit concerned because Elliott has a rather bad & chronic case of hemorrhoids [sic] that need to be operated on. He rightly insists on going through with his new assignment, but when he gets back I hope you can give him enough time off in Texas to have those taken out!*
Sincerely, Franklin D. Roosevelt

Perhaps the most controversial of the Roosevelt children, Elliott Roosevelt (1910–1990) chose a different career path than that of his brothers and refused to go to Harvard, instead pursuing a career in communications in Texas during the 1930s. However, when war broke out, he returned to the good graces of his parents when he signed up for the Army Air Corps. He rose from captain to brigadier general in very short order – a meteoric rise which drew the criticism of the press. As an Army photo reconnaissance pilot, he flew many missions over enemy targets in North Africa and Italy. Later in the war, his unit played a key role in the D-Day landings. Here, the President asks a special favor from his Army Air Corps chief, requesting that Elliott be released from his duties long enough to seek medical attention. Letters of FDR while in office are very rare: this being one of only six in private hands known to exist.

\$20,000 - \$30,000





168. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Exceptional typed letter signed as President, 1 page (7 x 8.75 in.; 178 x 222 mm.), on mint green White House, Washington letterhead stationery, 27 November 1944, written to Dame Rachel Crowdy of the British Ministry of Information. Original binder hole at the upper left corner, with minor paperclip stain; otherwise, in fine condition.

President Roosevelt sends his sympathies to a British government official whose home was recently destroyed by a German V-1 buzzbomb.

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I were grieved to hear of the tragic results of the flying bomb which destroyed your flat. Material things mean little, but I am glad that I can replace at least one small part of the loss..."

Roosevelt writes in full: *My dear Dame Rachel Crowdy: Thank you for your letter of September 6, 1944, and the letter you enclosed which described the 'Freedom of the Town' ceremony in Wallasey. The ceremony was both a touching tribute to our boys and an expression of the mutual affection and respect which have developed during their stay in England. The hospitality and friendship which have been so generously bestowed upon them, in which your own efforts have meant much, will never be forgotten. Mrs. Roosevelt and I were grieved to hear of the tragic results of the flying bomb which destroyed your flat. Material things mean little, but I am glad that I can replace at least one small part of the loss. Mrs. Roosevelt joins me in sending you our warm regards and best wishes. Very sincerely yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt*

The first of Germany's "V-weapons" to be unleashed, the V-1, also known as the Fieseler FI-103, was a small pilotless aircraft powered by a pulse jet engine and carrying a one-ton explosive warhead. It was launched from a fixed ramp and traveled at about 350mph and 4,000ft and had a range of 150 miles. Although prone to mechanical failure and vulnerable to fighters, barrage balloons, and anti-aircraft fire, the V-1 nevertheless caused great destruction to targets in England and Belgium. Troops and civilians subjected to these attacks nicknamed them "doodlebugs" or "buzz bombs". Germany launched its new weapon from Pas-de-Calais on the northern coast of France on 12 June 1944. The first ten failed to reach the country, but on the following day one landed in Essex. Over the next few months 1,435 hit southeast England. These attacks created panic in Britain, and between mid-June and the end of July, around one and a half million people left London. At the impact site, houses and buildings were totally demolished. In inner London suburbs where terrace houses were packed together, sometimes up to 20 houses would totally collapse. Brick walls were pulverized into small fragments. The blast area of a V-1 often extended across a radius of 400 yards in each direction. In some cases it was even greater, up to 600 yards. Germany fired 9,521 V-I bombs on southern England. Of these, 4,621 were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire or by RAF fighters such as the new turbojet fighter, the Gloster Meteor. An estimated 6,184 people were killed by these flying bombs. However, by August only 20 percent of these bombs were reaching England, as the Allied advance successfully overran their launch points, pushing them out of effective range to reach England.

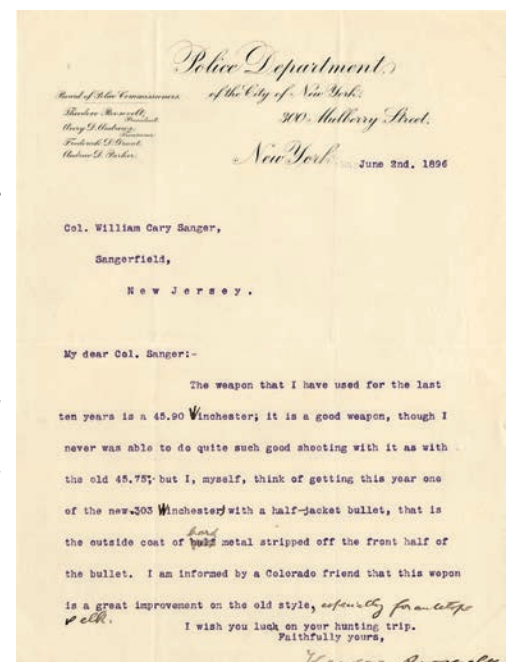
\$6,000 - \$8,000

169. Roosevelt, Theodore. Typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt"), with handwritten emendations, 1 page (7.75 x 10.5 in.; 197 x 267 mm.), on "Police Department of the City of New York" letterhead, 2 June 1896, written to Col. William Cary Sanger, member of the New York Assembly, officer of the National Guard in the Spanish-American War and Assistant Secretary of War (1901-1903). Fine condition.

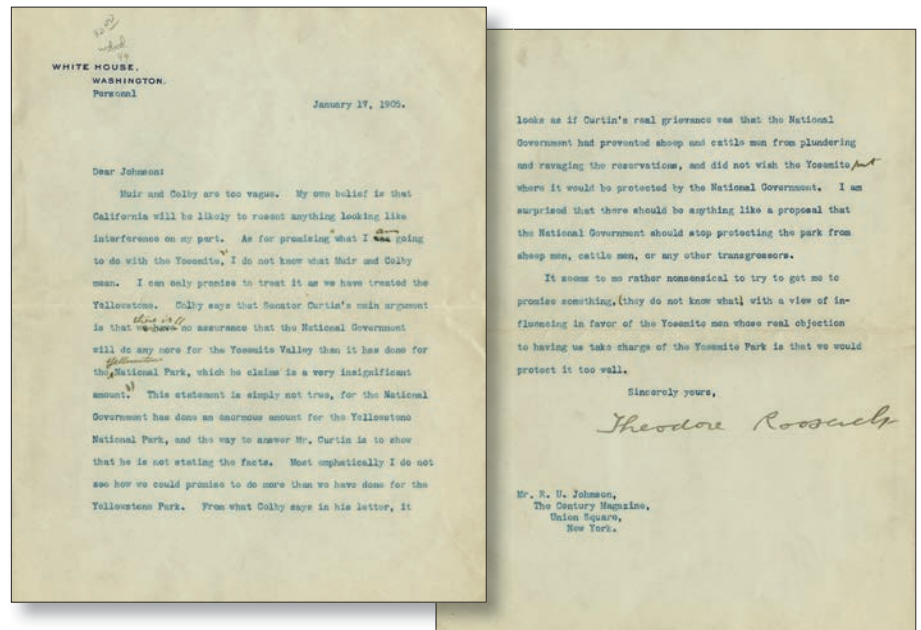
Theodore Roosevelt discusses Winchester rifles for hunting.

Roosevelt writes in full: *My dear Col. Sanger:- The weapon that I have used for the last ten years is a 45.90 Winchester; it is a good weapon, though I never was able to do quite such good shooting with it as with the old 45.75; but I, myself, think of getting this year one of the new .303 Winchesters with a half-jacket bullet, that is the outside coat of hard metal stripped off the front half of the bullet. I am informed by a Colorado friend that this wepon is a great improvement on the old style, especially for antelope & elk. I wish you luck on your hunting trip. Faithfully yours, Theodore Roosevelt*

\$2,000 - \$3,000



170. Roosevelt, Theodore. Extraordinary typed letter signed ("Theodore Roosevelt") as President, 2 pages (7 x 8.75 in.; 178 x 222 mm.), on conjoined leaves, White House, Washington stationery, 17 January 1905, written to *Mr. R.U. Johnson, The Century Magazine*, typed *Personal* at the heading. Contains several edits in Roosevelt's hand. Original White House transmittal envelope included. Horizontal fold with slight soiling on edges; overall, in fine condition.



Less than two years after his first visit to California, camping with naturalist John Muir in the Yosemite Valley, Theodore Roosevelt pledges the federal government to protect Yosemite National Park with the same vigor as it did for Yellowstone.

"As for promising 'what I am going to do with Yosemite,'...I can only promise to treat it as we have treated the Yellowstone...the National Government has done an enormous amount for the Yellowstone National Park..."

Roosevelt writes in full: *Dear Johnson: Muir and Colby are too vague. My own belief is that California will be likely to resent anything looking like interference on my part. As for promising "what I am going to do with Yosemite," I do not know what Muir and Colby mean. I can only promise to treat it as we have treated the Yellowstone. Colby says that Senator Curtin's main argument is that there is "no assurance that the National Government will do any more for the Yosemite Valley than it has done for the Yellowstone National Park, which he claims is a very insignificant amount." This statement is simply not true, for the National Government has done an enormous amount for the Yellowstone National Park, and the way to answer Mr. Curtin is to show that he is not stating the facts. Most emphatically I do not see how we could promise to do more than we have done for the Yellowstone Park. From what Colby says in his letter, it looks as if Curtin's real grievance was that the National Government had prevented sheep and cattle men from plundering and ravaging the reservations, and did not wish the Yosemite put where it would be protected by the National Government. I am surprised that there should be anything like a proposal that the National Government should stop protecting the park from sheep men, cattle men, or any other transgressors. It seems to me rather nonsensical to try to get me to promise something, (they do not know what), with a view of influencing in favor of the Yosemite men whose real objection to having us take charge of the Yosemite Park is that we would protect it too well. Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt*

In 1903, President Roosevelt was guided on a three-day trek into the Yosemite wilderness by naturalist John Muir. The trip started at the Mariposa Grove and included Sentinel Dome, Glacier Point, and Yosemite Valley among other points of interest in Yosemite National Park. Muir seized the opportunity "to do some forest good in talking freely around the campfire," and the President, referring to John Muir, is quoted as saying "Of course of all the people in the world, he was the one with whom it was best worth while thus to see the Yosemite."

The third night of camping was at the edge Bridalveil Meadow in Yosemite Valley, where President Roosevelt was Muir's captive audience to hear a convincing plea for Yosemite wilderness and for setting aside other areas in the United States for park purposes. That night, during the campfire discussion, Muir's main focus of conversation was not only the need for forest preservation but also his concern that the California State Grant of Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove, surrounded in 1892 by Yosemite National Park, be receded to the United States for inclusion in the park. Roosevelt agreed that two controls made for "triple troubles." Eventually, their discussion prompted the Presidential signature on the Yosemite Recession Bill in June 1906. This Joint Resolution accepted the recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley Grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, now the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias, which withdrew them from state protection and put them under federal protection, making them part of Yosemite National Park. "There can be nothing in the world more beautiful than the Yosemite, the groves of the giant sequoias...our people should see to it that they are preserved for their children and their Children's children forever, with their majestic beauty all unmarred," said Theodore Roosevelt. Of all Roosevelt's achievements, he was proudest of his work in conservation of natural resources, and extending Federal protection to land and wildlife. Roosevelt established the United States Forest Service, signed into law the creation of five National Parks, and signed the 1906 Antiquities Act, under which he proclaimed 18 new U.S. National Monuments. He also established the first 51 Bird Reserves, four Game Preserves, and 150 National Forests, including Shoshone National Forest, the nation's first. The area of the United States that he placed under public protection totals approximately 230,000,000 acres.

\$6,000 - \$8,000



171. Roosevelt, Theodore. Hand-annotated typed manuscript (unsigned), 11 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on front pages of 11 separate leaves, Chicago, 19 October 1914, being a speech expressing support for the Progressive Party's Senate candidate from Illinois, Raymond Robins. With approximately 150 handwritten annotations and edits by Roosevelt in pencil and ink. The speech begins with a 10-line handwritten introduction of 111 words by Roosevelt.

Still stinging from his loss to Woodrow Wilson in the 1912 Presidential election while running as a Progressive, Theodore Roosevelt continues his attack on the Democratic and Republican establishment in a 1914 speech in support of a Progressive candidate for U.S. Senate in Illinois.

"Each machine at vital crises has stood by the interests of the other machine. I make my appeal in Illinois not merely to the Progressives but to all honest Republicans and honest Democrats to repudiate both the Sullivan and Sherman machines."

Roosevelt writes in part: Ordinarily, I do not like to speak of local issues. But what is known as Lorimerism is in reality a national issue; and here in Illinois, both the Republican and Democratic machines are its political heirs and assignees, the inheritors of the practices and methods of Mr. Lorimer; and his former lieutenants stand high among the backers of both the Republican and Democratic candidates for Senator, Messrs. Sherman and Sullivan. I speak with knowledge of Mr. Lorimer, and perhaps you of Chicago recall how at the height of his political fortunes I refused in this city to sit at a public banquet if he was also a guest at the table. [Continuing in typescript:] This year in Illinois, as in my own state of New York, the dominating issue is not one of party principle, but of simple civic honesty. We Progressives are fighting for a definite, reasoned, balanced social and industrial program, but after all it is impossible to get such a program unless we have sincere and honest men in public life. It is a lamentable fact that so often the wage-worker, farmer and business man send as representative to the legislative halls of the state and the nation men who have no real concern for anything except their own selfish fortunes... The candidate for senator is Mr. Wadsworth who won his spurs when as speaker of the lower house in the legislature he was the right-hand man of Mr. Barnes in helping to defeat the legislation upon which Governor Hughes most strongly insisted... He couples in denunciation those whom he styles the "functionaries" who seek to regulate and control big business — that is, of course, all governmental officers of any kind who do their duty — and those whom he calls demagogues that is, those public servants who desire that the public function of government shall be used to prevent wrong-doing by big men precisely as it is used to prevent wrong-doing by small men... The senatorial choice lies between on the one side our man, Raymond Robins, whose life has been spent in service to his fellows; and over against him, two men whose political fortunes have been based on their share in political proceedings which their fellow citizens of high character looked upon them, and look back upon now, as deeply discreditable to the standing of this city and this state. I hold in my hand the summary of the public life of these two men prepared by the National Popular Government League; I wish every decent citizen would procure a copy; you will find the quotations I use therein... In outline I have shown that on matters of vital consequence to the general public, Messrs. Sullivan and Sherman have voted together and against the interests of the public. The same is true of the aid each has rendered the other. In the legislature which sent Mr. Sherman to the Senate the Sherman Republicans joined with Sherman Democrats to elect a Sullivan Democratic speaker, precisely as six years previously the Sullivan Democrats joined with the Lorimer Republicans to send Mr. Lorimer to the United States Senate and to elect a Republican speaker. Each machine at vital crises has stood by the interests of the other machine. I make my appeal in Illinois not merely to the Progressives but to all honest Republicans and honest Democrats to repudiate both the Sullivan and Sherman machines. This they can only do by electing to the United States Senate as able and upright and genuine a popular representative as Illinois has ever sent to that body, namely Raymond Robins.

In 1912, eager to re-enter politics to repair the breach between conservative and insurgent groups in the Republican Party, Theodore Roosevelt was nominated by his Progressive Party on 5 August, on most of the programs of a liberal platform. Although he led incumbent William Taft well into November, Woodrow Wilson marched to victory. Because the Progressives had only managed to elect a handful of candidates that electoral year, Roosevelt knew the party was doomed. However, he kept it alive for bargaining purposes, as this speech attests. Roosevelt supports Raymond Robins, a sociologist and religious activist, who became chairman of the Illinois State Central Committee of the Progressive Party in 1914, in his bid for a seat in the U.S. Senate.

\$6,000 - \$8,000

polimen organizations. For greener he has conducted a man who was Tammany's district attorney for last year, and the money among his present contributors to his primary election expense account this year Dr. Archibald and Dr. John B. Boudinoff, Jr., of the Standard Oil Company.

The greasy cigarette alikes to our business and political life. It couples in his demonstration those whom he styles "the functionaries who seek to regulate and control big business -- that is, of course, all governmental offices of any kind who do their duty -- and those whom he calls demagogues."

Raymond Tucker, whose life has been spent in service to his fellow men and ever against ill, the man whose political fortunes have been based in their share in political proceedings which their fellow citizens of high character looked upon them, and look back upon now, as deeply discreditable to the standing of this city and this state.

The foundation for Mr. Sherman's whole public career was laid when in the Legislature he was one of the most prominent supporters of the so-called Allen law. The Allen law was passed in the interest of Texas and Virginia.

Allen still wants 1987 bill again to congressional as he to hold office. If ever the time comes that one of them now asks for the votes of the people again, his record the Allen bill will be on hand to defeat him."

of the judiciary committee. It omitted his election as senator in 1882. In that legislature not one of the three parties had a majority. Mr. Sherman endeavored to secure a

graphed me about them. I telegraphed ^{James} Jones and verbally informed Dr. Garrison that under no circumstances should the Progressives in any shape or way mist themselves by an alliance either with Charles Bradburn or James Buchanan.

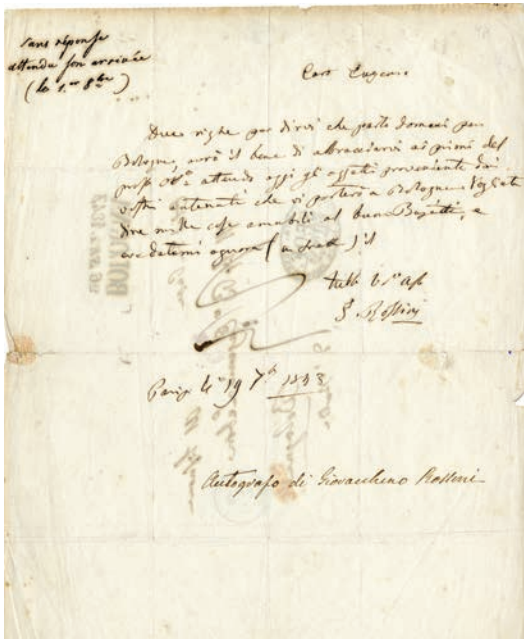
This lithographed statement is submitted to the President for all appointees. He appoints several thousand a year. During my term of service I must have appointed at least twenty thousand. Of these I had personal knowledge of a

but in his presence
mark of greatness
speaks of my life
I had been and
which I now know
removed the seal

the United States
such machine at
the other machine
United
materially differ
where Messrs. M

... interests of
state and not
of our state,
and some-
times to show

[illegible]



173. Rossini, Gioachino. Autograph letter signed ("G. Rossini"), in Italian, 1 page (10.25 x 8 in.; 257 x 204 mm.), Paris 19 September 1843, to Barone Eugenio Lebon; address panel on verso; marginal browning and fraying.

Making plans for a visit to Bologna. Rossini informs his friend, Barone Eugenio Lebon, he will be visiting Bologna and hopes to visit with him during his stay. He notes he has a *thousand good things to say about good Bazetti*.

\$1,000 - \$1,500

174. [Spanish-American War]. Edwin T. Cole autograph letter signed ("Edwin"), 12 pages (5.5 x 8.75 in.; 139 x 222 mm.), [no place, no date, Cuba, 1898], written to *My Darling wife* in pencil. Some parts of the letter are very faint; however, it is accompanied by an early typescript, probably done by Cole. Slight chipping on edges with .5-inch black paint spot on page 11. Included is an original 31 x 28 in. (787 x 711 mm.) Spanish flag from the Philippine theater, brought back by an American officer stationed in Bataan. Also present are 7 letters dating from 1912 to 1919 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Edwin Cole, most signed by Richard Maclaurin, MIT's President (1909-1920) commending him for his work at MIT.

Amazing eyewitness account of the Battle of San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War from a soldier of the 6th Infantry Regiment: "In trying to get through the fence I was caught by my sword belt and for thirty seconds was the only man in sight of the Spaniards and it is a miracle that I was not hit twenty times."

Cole writes in part: *My darling wife: It is with devout thankfulness that I am able to write to you for my time had certainly very nearly come the other day. It was simply frightful, and we were sacrificed by trying to do against modern effective small arms what was formerly considered only a last resort. Take the famous Lookout Mountain and the enemy had rifles that could be fired but twice a minute, Our enemy had long range rifles which were fired but twice a minute. Yet we were ordered without any attempt at flanking or maneuvering to go up and take it. We halted about fifty yards away and saw several men knocked over and then we marched across their line of fire right under the bursting shells...none of the men in my immediate vicinity were hit but the right was shot all to pieces and had to draw back and we were left alone and had to run for shelter. In trying to get through the fence I was caught by my sword belt and for thirty seconds was the only man in sight of the Spaniards and it is a miracle that I was not hit twenty times...When I turned to the fence I saw Wetherill and 30 seconds afterward I missed him and we never got a chance to look for him until 24 hrs. afterward Atkinson found his body. He was shot through the forehead and did not go a yard after he got through the fence. I ran on up to the top of the hill. When I got there the enemy was in full retreat. Ord was killed leading the charge right at the top. Our regiment outfired terribly, losing 137 killed, wounded, and missing out of 450. "A" company lost 4 killed and 9 wounded, 2 not accounted for, probably dead...*

The Battle of San Juan Hill, fought on 1 July 1898, near Santiago, Cuba was a decisive battle of the Spanish-American War. This fight for the heights was the bloodiest and most famous battle of the war. It was also the location of the greatest victory for the Rough Riders, as claimed by the press and its new commander, the future vice-president and later president, Theodore Roosevelt. The American assault line consisted of the following regiments attacking what later became known as San Juan Hill: the 6th Infantry, the 9th Infantry, the 13th Infantry, the 16th Infantry, the 24th (Colored) Infantry, the 10th (Colored) Cavalry (the 10th was the only unit that assaulted both high points on the San Juan heights), with the 3rd Cavalry, 1st Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders), attacking what later became known as Kettle Hill. The 6th Infantry Regiment took the brunt of the charge, and the Buffalo Soldiers of the 10th Cavalry and 24th Infantry Regiments were responsible for some of the heaviest fighting. American forces captured the Spanish stronghold on top, but suffered almost five times as many losses as the Spanish.

Together with: A 31 x 28 in. (787 x 711 mm.) linen Spanish flag, bearing two red horizontal stripes above and below a faded yellow stripe, with a .25-inch fringe along one end and a stamped identification at the margin, recto and verso, "COL. LOUISA. CRAIG 18 VFW." Several tears and moth holes with colors faded due to age, some soiling. The flag was recovered and brought to the United States by Col. Louis Aleck Craig, who commanded the 32nd U. S. Volunteers in Bataan from October 1899 to March 1901.

\$3,500 - \$4,500

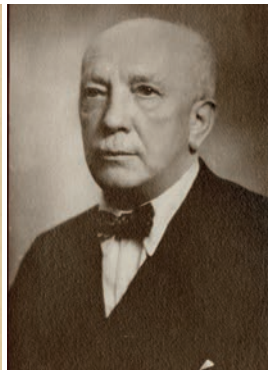
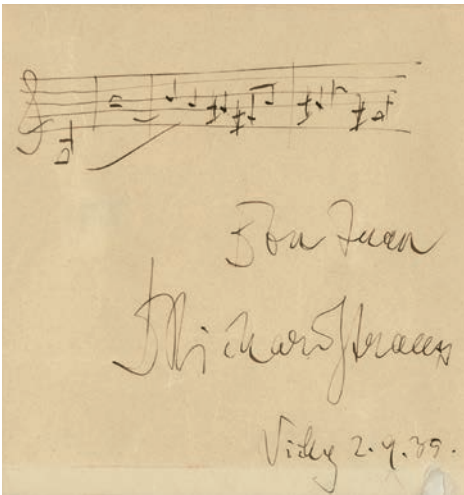


Compliments of
Charles S. Stratton
known as
General Tom Thumb
July 2^d 1860

175. Stratton, Charles S. ("General Tom Thumb"). Signature with sentiment, on a single 4.25 x 2.6 in. (108 x 66 mm.) leaf affixed to a larger 4.75 x 3.25 in. leaf. Stratton has penned, *Compliments of Charles S. Stratton known as General Tom Thumb July 2, 1860.* Accompanied by an oval 2.5 x 3 in. photographic portrait of Stratton standing wearing a 3-piece suit (affixed to 4.75 x 4.5 in. leaf). Exhibits staining to the right of the text.

Charles S. Stratton – General Tom Thumb.

Charles Sherwood Stratton (1838-1883), better known by his stage name "General Tom Thumb," was a dwarf who achieved great fame as a performer under circus pioneer P.T. Barnum, who taught the boy how to sing, dance, mime, and impersonate famous people. Stratton made his first tour of America at the age of five and became an international celebrity. **\$100 - \$200**

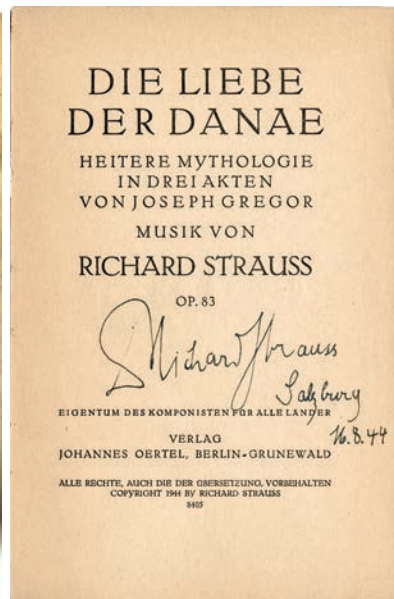


176. Strauss, Richard. Autograph musical quotation signed ("Dr. Richard Strauss"), (8.5 x 9 in.; 217 x 230 mm.), Vichy, 2 September 1935; repair to paper loss at lower right corner not affecting text; mounted with an image of Strauss.

A fine autograph musical quotation being four bars from *Don Juan*.

Composed when Strauss was only twenty-four years old, *Don Juan* became an international success and established his reputation.

\$1,000 - \$1,500



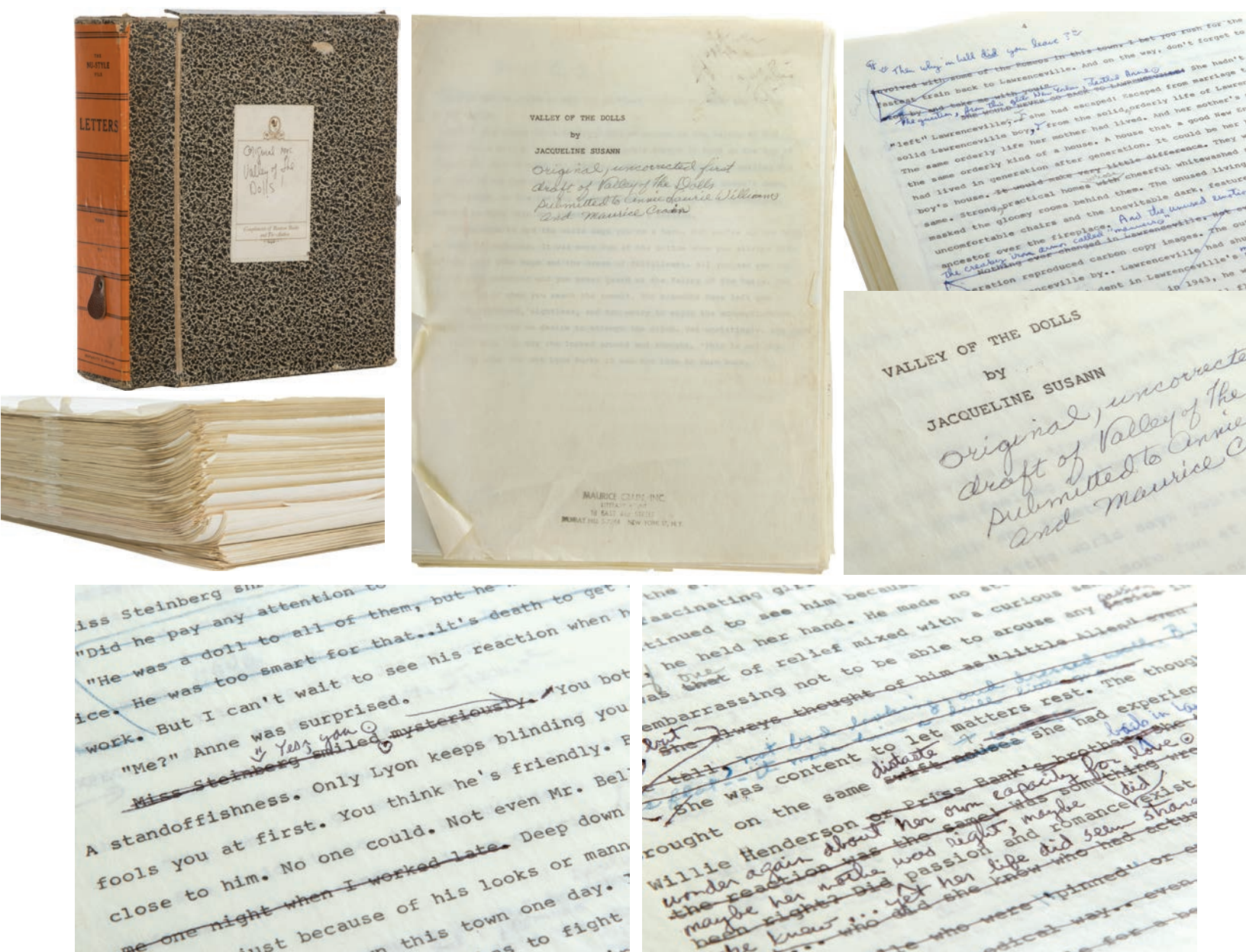
177. Strauss, Richard. *Die Liebe der Danae.* Berlin-Grunewald: Johannes Oertel, 1944. Octavo (7 x 4.75 in.; 180 x 120 mm.); some fraying of head and tail of spine.

A fine and rare copy signed by Strauss on the day of the dress rehearsal, the sole performance of *Die Liebe der Danae* during his lifetime. Strauss signs the title page: *Dr. Richard Strauss Salzburg 16.8.44.*

Contradicting his original refusal to allow the first performance of this opera until after the war, it appears that Strauss had granted to Clemens Krauss, as early as November 1942, permission to perform the opera as part of the Salzburg Festival. In a letter to the composer, Krauss states that "I shall then bring the work to its first performance in celebration of your 80th birthday" which would take place on 11 June 1944.

Arrangements were made for mid-August performances in 1944, but, following the 20 July plot to assassinate Hitler, Joseph Goebbels declared "total war" and closed all theatres within the Third Reich, resulting in the work not being allowed a public staging. The Nazis did however permit a single dress rehearsal in Salzburg, conducted by Clemens Krauss on 16 August, in order that Strauss and an invited audience could hear the work performed. During an orchestral rehearsal before the private presentation, Strauss walked down to the orchestral rail in order to listen closely to the beautiful final interlude in the last act.

\$1,000 - \$1,500



178. Susann, Jacqueline. Original hand-corrected typed manuscript for Valley of the Dolls. This is the original, unbound 598-page manuscript submitted by Jacqueline Susann to her legendary literary agents Annie Laurie Williams and Maurice Crain (who represented the likes of John Steinbeck, Margaret Mitchell and Harper Lee, to name a few). The novel was rejected by many publishers before finally being picked up by Bernard Geiss, Assoc. and published in 1966. Typed on (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.) onionskin paper, the pages are heavily annotated with editorial proofing marks and notes in pen and ink. The title page is typed, "Valley of the Dolls by Jacqueline Susann." Written in pen beneath the author's name is, "Original, uncorrected first draft of Valley of the Dolls submitted to Annie Laurie Williams and Maurice Crain." The bottom of the page bears the "Maurice Crain Agency" ink stamp with agency address. Some pages bear folds and edge wear. Top page has minimal fraying. Comes in original (11 x 12 x 3 in.; 279 x 304 x 76 mm.) black marble card-board clamshell box with clasp fastener featuring a printed cover label with the publisher's "Gallic Rooster" logo stating, "Compliments of Bantam Books and The Author", with "Original MMS. Valley of the Dolls!" handwritten in ink. Overall, in very good condition.

Original typed manuscript for Jacqueline Susann's best-selling novel Valley of the Dolls – with extensive hand-corrections.

Valley of the Dolls was a hit when released in 1966 and has since sold over 30,000,000 copies. Susann began her early days as an actress of limited success on stage and screen as well as being considered a "party girl" in her private life, before venturing into novel writing. Her own free-thinking behavior and social experience, as well as the people she encountered, are credited with greatly informing and populating her work. Valley of the Dolls lead the way for other authors such as Jackie Collins to write about the behind-the-scenes lives of the real-life rich and famous beneath a veneer of fiction. The popular book was quickly adapted for the silver screen and the film, starring Barbara Parkins, Patty Duke and Sharon Tate, was released in 1967.

\$25,000 - \$50,000

310-859-7701

PAGE 171

179. Taylor, Zachary. Exceptional autograph letter signed ("Z. Taylor"), 2 pages (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), front and back, *Camp near Monterrey [Mexico]*, 28 May 1847, written to General John E. Wool. Comes with a contemporary 3-page unofficial transcript of the letter. Significant ink bleed-through; otherwise, in fine condition.

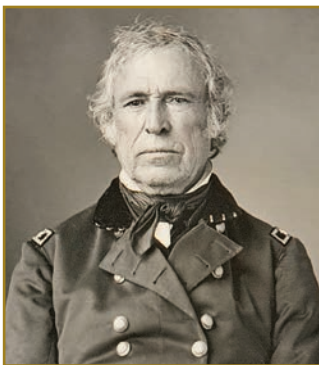
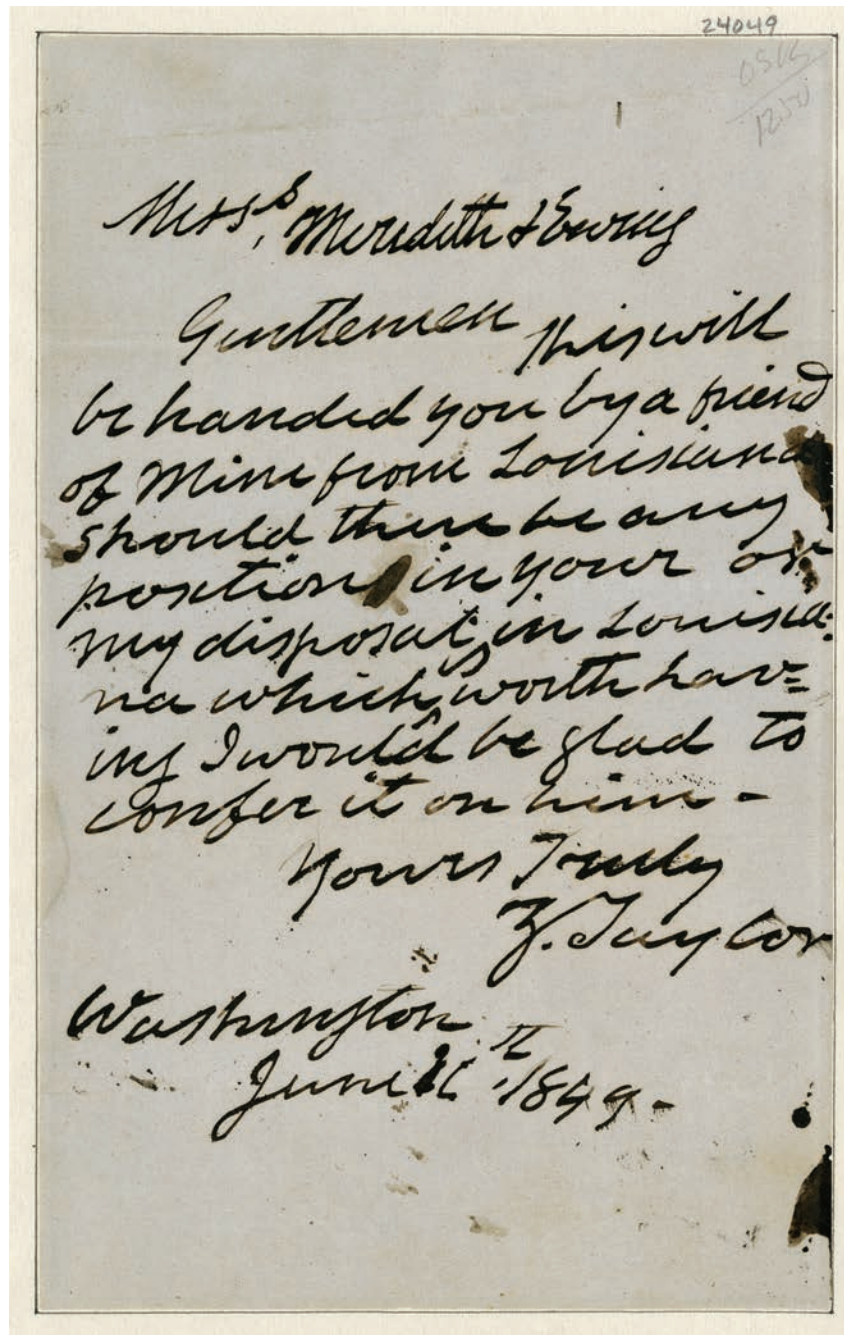
Having secured the northern territories of Mexico, Gen. Zachary Taylor, the recent hero of Buena Vista, releases his 12-month recruits while rumors of a new peace accord run high

"... if reports are at all to be relied on, no forward movement will be necessary...an individual in Vera Cruz [stated that] 'he had that moment been informed by the British Consul, that he the Consul had that morning recd a letter from the British minister in the city of Mexico, that he had been applied to by the Mexican authorities, to solicit his or his govts, good officer to bring about a peace with the U. States'; if it is true, & there appears to be but little doubt of the fact, the war may be considered at an end, & no doubt an armistice has been already entered into by the parties concerned until the preliminaries for a final peace can be adjusted."

Gen. Taylor pens in full: *My dear General, Your very accept[able] & interesting letter of the 26th, inst. by Mr. Potts was duly recd, I have so many calls from the volunteers who are on their way home, that I have scarcely a moment to attend to any business, even to write you, or any one else, & therefore must be very brief. Col. [Alexander] Doniphan with his Comd, Spoils &c, reached here on the morning of the 26th, & left with the whole concern the next day for Caimargo, & so on to Brazos where they will embark for N. Orleans, on their arrival at that place, they will be mustered out, paid & discharged; altho, they would have been recd for the war, as cavalry, I do not believe a Company can or will be raised from the Regt; the whole will go on to Missouri. Genl [Joseph] Lane with his Brigade got here yesterday morning, & will leave to day for Indiana by the way of Camargo, Brazos & N. Orleans, arrangements being made at the latter place to pay them the Illinois Regts of Infy, & Arkansas horse will soon follow which will leave us very weak on this line or at this end of it for a short time. The 2nd Mississippi rifles [part of the command of Jefferson Davis] will be with you by the time this reaches you; they are very much reduced in numbers since the organization of the Regt principally by sickness & it will take those who are left some time to recover from the effects of the same. Other Regts will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible to join you, of which Major [William] Bliss [Taylor's adjutant] will inform you more in detail. On the subject of a forward or early movement into the heart of the enemies country I do not expect even if the war continues to be able to do so, for want of a proper force; that portion, or a large part of the ten new Regts, ordered to concentrate at Point Isabel, & which I thought might be placed under my orders, or at my disposal have with Genl. Cadwallader been ordered to Vera Cruz; leaving me three of said Regts of foot & perhaps one of mounted, or is to be the 3rd Dragoons - So far as I can learn one of the foot Regts referred to, but little progress has been made in filling its ranks. But if reports are at all to be relied on, no forward movement will be necessary; you will observe from the last Matamoras Flag sent you by an individual in Vera Cruz saying 'he had that moment been informed by the British Consul, that he the Consul had that morning recd a letter from the British minister in the city of Mexico, that he had been applied to by the Mexican authorities, to solicit his or his govts, good officer to bring about a peace with the U. States'; if it is true, & there appears to be but little doubt of the fact, the war may be considered at an end, & no doubt an armistice has been already entered into by the parties concerned until the preliminaries for a final peace can be adjusted. I am truly grateful for the kind congratulations of your distinguished friends, on ac[coun]t, of our successes against the enemy communicated through you; & particularly to you, for the manner in which the same are communicated; the approbation of such men as Senator [George] Evans [Whig - Maine] publicly or privately expresses must more than repay us for many of the dangers, toils, and privations we necessarily encounter in the public service. My kindest thanks for her kind remembrance of me to your most excellent lady when you next write & wishing you & yours continued health, & prosperity, in addition to fame & promotion so far as you are concerned, I remain with high respect & esteem Your Friend Truly, Z. Taylor*

In January 1847, Santa Anna moved north with about 20,000 men to dislodge Taylor's thin troops from Saltillo. Dispatches captured by the Mexicans had revealed that most of Taylor's forces were being withdrawn to take part in Gen. Winfield Scott's proposed landing at Veracruz. Word of Santa Anna's approach reached Taylor on 21 February and although outnumbered almost three-to-one, he took up a position at the hacienda of Buena Vista, a few miles from Saltillo. The Mexican attack began on 22 February, when troops led by Ampudia gained an advantage and forced the Americans to abandon important defensive positions. The next morning the main Mexican force nearly overcame the U.S. defense. However, a dramatic charge led by Col. Jefferson Davis about noon and a determined artillery advance under Capt. Braxton Bragg finally saved the day for the Americans. Their casualties numbered about 700, but the Mexican losses were about 1,800. Santa Anna withdrew that night and moved south to intercept Scott's invasionary force. No further fighting occurred in northern Mexico, but Taylor remained in command of a small force there until he returned to the United States in November 1847, his military fame (and political aspirations) growing by the day. This exceptional handwritten letter was written just three months after the victory at Buena Vista, which secured the northern Mexican theater for the U.S. and allowed many of the battle-hardened veterans to be transferred to Winfield Scott's campaign for Mexico City, then pushing west from Veracruz. Though Taylor would lose a good portion of his force to the expiration of their 12-month volunteer commitments, fighting in the north was effectively over, and Taylor's military reputation was secure.

\$5,000 - \$8,000



181. Taylor, Zachary. Excessively rare autograph letter signed ("Z. Taylor") as President, 1 page (5.1 x 8.1 in.; 130 x 206 mm.), Washington, 16 June 1849, written to Messrs. Meredith & Ewing. Neatly laid into a larger sheet. To the verso has been affixed a clip from the transmittal leaf, addressed in Taylor's hand, Messrs. Meredith & Ewing F[orwarded] by J. B. Thorp, Esqr. Several contemporary ink smudges.

Excessively rare Zachary Taylor autograph letter signed as President.

Taylor writes in full: Gentlemen This will be handed to you by a friend of mine from Louisiana should there be any position in your or my disposal, in Louisiana which is worth having I would be glad to confer it on him.

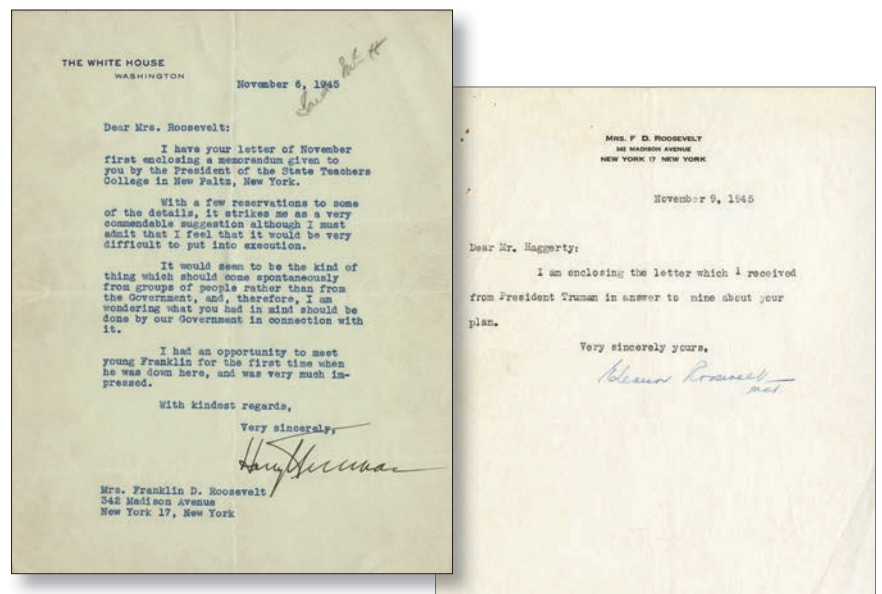
This letter is part of a collection of Presidents that has not seen the light of day since 1900. The set was owned by John Augustin Daly (1838-1899), one of the most influential men in American theatre during his lifetime. A drama critic, theatre manager, playwright, and adapter, he became the first recognized stage director in America. He exercised a fierce and tyrannical control over all aspects of his productions. The set was sold in 1900 by the American Art Association and was reviewed at great length in an article in the *New York Times* 21 March 1900. The sale also received a thorough treatment by Walter Benjamin in *The Collector*.

\$15,000 - \$20,000

182. Truman, Harry S. Typed letter signed ("Harry S. Truman") as President, 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.), on mint green White House, Washington letterhead, 6 November 1945, written to Eleanor Roosevelt, and accompanied with the former First Lady's typed letter signed, which later accompanied Truman's letter to another correspondent. Both letters exhibit usual folds; the Roosevelt letter has slight paperclip staining at upper left.

Pres. Harry Truman writes to former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt that he was very impressed upon meeting her son, Franklin Jr., for the very first time.

"I had an opportunity to meet young Franklin for the first time when he was down here, and was very much impressed..."



Truman writes in full: *Dear Mrs. Roosevelt: I have your letter of November first enclosing a memorandum given to you by the President of the State Teachers College in New Paltz, New York. With a few reservations to some of the details, it strikes me as a very commendable suggestion although I must admit that I felt that it would be very difficult to put into execution. It would seem to be the kind of thing which should come spontaneously from groups of people rather than from the Government, and, therefore, I am wondering what you had in mind should be done by our Government in connection with it. I had an opportunity to meet young Franklin for the first time when he was down here, and was very much impressed. With kindest regards, Very sincerely, Harry S. Truman*

Eleanor Roosevelt forwards this letter, accompanied by her own typed letter signed, dated November 9, 1945, to a Mr. Haggerty. In full: *I am enclosing the letter which I received from President Truman in answer to mine about your plan. Very sincerely yours, Eleanor Roosevelt*

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (1914-1988) was a decorated ship commander in the Navy during World War II. He was later elected as a Democrat to the U.S. House (1949-54), but was defeated for the New York Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1954. A close friend of John F. Kennedy, he served in the Kennedy Administration as Undersecretary of Commerce, and as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. At the time this letter was written, he had most likely had the opportunity to meet President Truman during his efforts to create the American Veterans Committee. **\$1,500 - \$2,500**

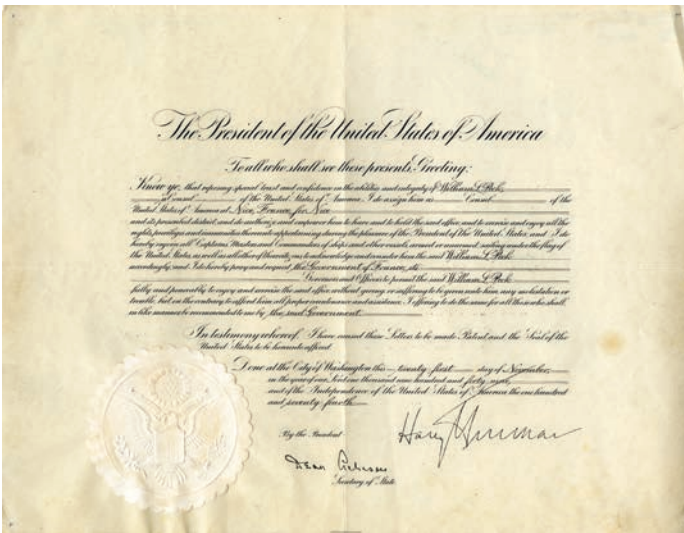
183. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed ("Harry") as President, 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), on lined paper, [no place, no date], written to First Lady Bess Truman, with a note at the head (in the President's hand): *Send to White House and have them phone to: Mrs. Harry S. Truman, 219 North Delaware St., Independence, Mo.* Judging by the content, the letter was written ca. July 1947 or September 1948 – the two dates prior to 1950 during which Bess' mother traveled to Denver to visit her son, Fred Wallace. Usual folds; in fine condition.

Harry Truman autograph letter signed as President, written to First Lady Bess.

Truman writes in full: *Weather is not so good. Have had a very pleasant and restful time. Wish you and Margie were along. Let me know if you make the St. Louis connection. I believe you should bring your mother back to the White House. I am afraid that trip to Denver will be too hard on her. My best to everybody, Harry.*

\$3,500 - \$5,000

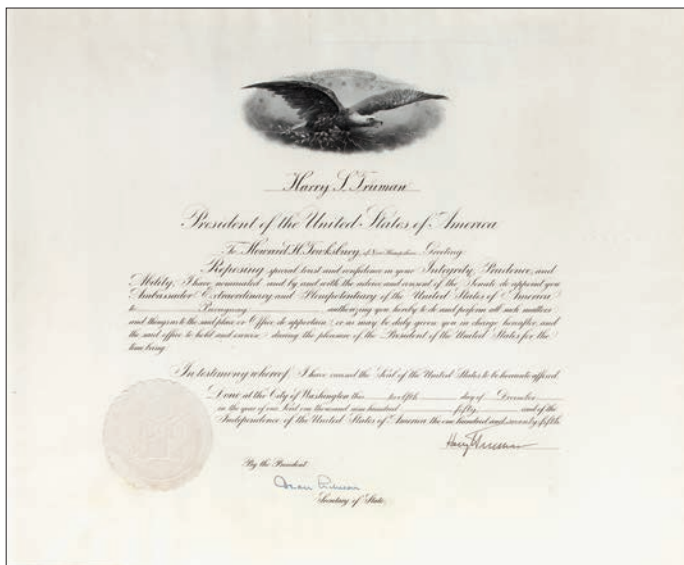
3118302
Send to White House and have them phone to Mrs. Harry S. Truman, 219 North Delaware St., Independence, Mo.
Weather is not so good. Have had a very pleasant and restful time. Wish you and Margie were along. Let me know if you make the St. Louis connection. I believe you should bring your mother back to the White House. I am afraid that trip to Denver will be too hard on her. My best to everybody, Harry.



184. Truman, Harry S. Document signed (“Harry Truman”) as President, 1 page (15.25 x 11.75 in.; 387 x 298 mm.), Washington, 21 November 1949, being a partly-printed document appointing William L. Peck as Consul of the United States at Nice, France. Countersigned by Dean Acheson, Secretary of State. Two French docket stamps on verso with unidentified signature. Pinholes at left corners with small crease at upper right corner; Presidential seal intact.

Harry Truman appoints William L. Peck as Consul of the United States at Nice, France.

The document reads in part: *The President of the United States of America...reposing special trust and confidence in the abilities and integrity of William L. Peck, a Consul of the United States of America, I do assign him as Consul of the United States of America at Nice, France, for Nice and its prescribed district...Harry S. Truman \$300 - \$500*



185. Truman, Harry S. Document signed (“Harry Truman”) as President, 1 page (23 x 19 in.; 584 x 483 mm.), Washington, 12 December 1950, being a partly-printed document appointing Howard H. Tewksbury Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Paraguay. Countersigned by Dean Acheson, Secretary of State. Minor stain at lower left beneath intact Presidential seal; overall, in fine condition.

Harry Truman appoints Howard H. Tewksbury Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Paraguay.

The document reads in part: *Harry S. Truman President of the United States of America To Howard H. Tewksbury, of New Hampshire, Greeting: Reposing special trust and confidence in your Integrity, Prudence, and Ability, I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do appoint you Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Paraguay...*

Harry S. Truman \$300 - \$500



186. Tyler, John. Document signed (“J. Tyler”) as President, 1 page (13 x 15.25 in.; 330 x 387 mm.), on vellum, Washington, 9 December 1844, being a partly-printed scallop-top ship’s passport for the “Bark ‘Belle’” of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Fine condition with wafer seal intact.

John Tyler signs a ship’s passport for the “Belle” of New Bedford, Massachusetts – The Whaling City.

The document reads in part: *By the President of the United States of America Suffer the Bark “Belle”, Ichabod Handy master or commander of the burthen of 320 and 22/95 tons or thereabouts mounted with no guns navigated with twenty five men To Pass with her Company Passengers Goods and Merchandise without any hinderance seizure or molestation the said Bark appearing by good testimony to belong to one or more of the Citizens of the United States and to him or them only...J. Tyler*

\$300 - \$500

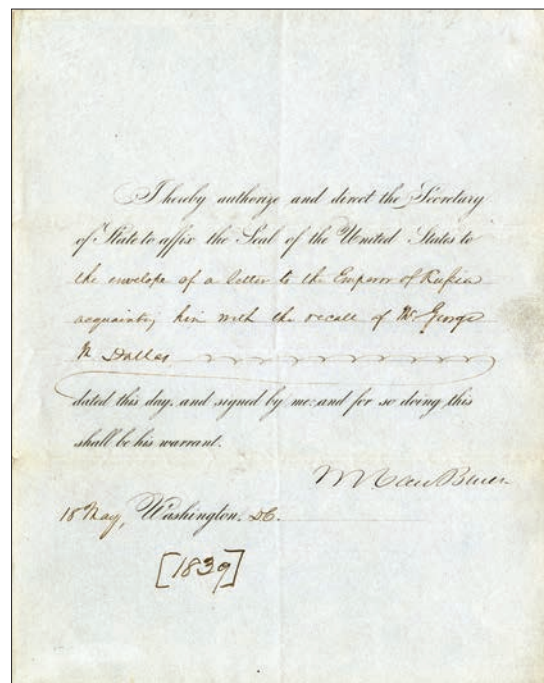
187. Van Buren, Martin. Document signed ("M. Van Buren") as President, 1 page (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Washington, 18 May [1839], being a partly-printed document acquainting the Emperor of Russia with the recall of U.S. diplomat to Russia George M. Dallas. Docketed on verso in an unknown hand, "18th May. 1839. To the envelope of a letter to the Emperor of Russia acquainting him of the recall of Mr. Geo. M. Dallas". Fine Condition.

Martin Van Buren sends a letter to the Emperor of Russia to acquaint him with the recall of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, George M. Dallas.

The document reads in full: *I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the United States to the envelope of a letter to the Emperor of Russia acquainting him with the recall of Mr. George M. Dallas dated this day and signed by me and for so doing this shall be his warrant. M. Van Buren*

George M. Dallas was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia by Van Buren from 1837 through 1839. He was recalled at his own request.

\$300 - \$500

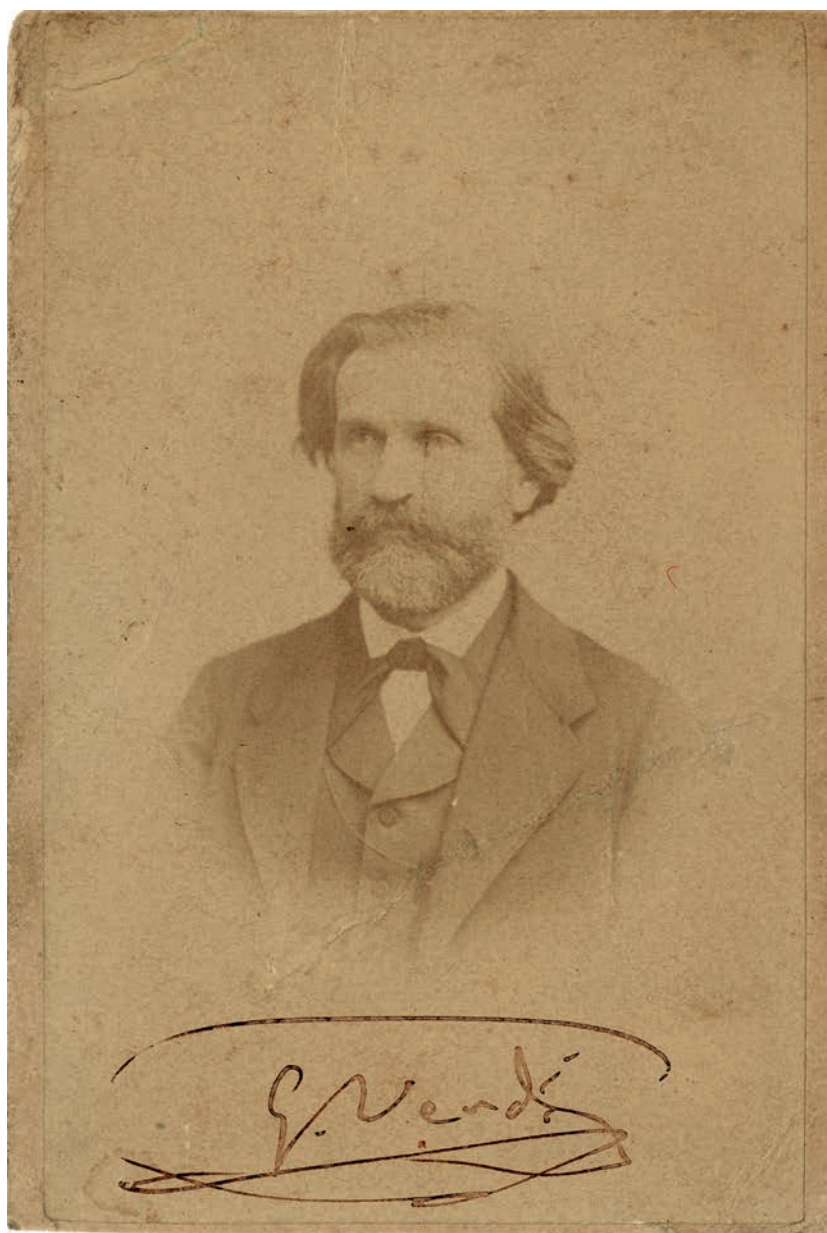


188. Verdi, Giuseppe. Carte-de-visite photograph signed ("G. Verdi"), (3.75 x 2.5 in.; 95 x 64 mm.), Milan, undated. Exhibits light browning.

A fine and rare photograph of Verdi by Montabone.

Born in Italy in 1813, Verdi produced many successful operas, including *La Traviata*, *Falstaff* and *Aida*. Rejecting traditional Italian opera for integrated scenes and unified acts earned him wide acclaim.

\$3,000 - \$5,000





189. Washington, George. Letter signed ("Go: Washington) as Commander of the Continental Army, 2 pages (8.25 x 13 in.; 210 x 330 mm.), front and back, *Morris Town*, 2 February 1777, written to Nicholas Cooke, the first Continental governor of the state of Rhode Island. Professionally reinforced in areas at folds on verso; otherwise, in fine condition.

Fortifying the depleted ranks of the Continental Army in the winter of 1777, Gen. Washington has strong words for the governor of Rhode Island, who has resorted to bribery fill his quota of enlistments:

"I do not know in what light the Adoption of these Measures may appear to your State; To me [they] appear to be fraught with every Evil, manifestly injurious to the Common Cause, and an indirect Breach of the Union. My duty therefore as Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States compels me (however disagreeable the task) to remonstrate against such mode of proceeding..."

Washington writes in full: Sir, In a Letter which I did myself the honor of writing to you on the 20th Ultio. I could not help expressing my Sentiments of the Impropriety (as it appeared to me) of raising Troops on a Colonial Establishment, and thereby setting up a kind of separate Interest, before your Quota of the Continental Army, was completed. At the time of my writing that Letter, I was unacquainted with the terms on which these Colonial Regiments were to be raised. I little thought that the pay of these Men was to be greater than of those in the Continental Service. I foresaw indeed Inconveniences enough without this, but the banefull Influence of advanced Pay and Bounty already begins to Shew itself in numberless Instances, and the poisonous Effects of them have reached this Army. I do not know in what light the Adoption of these Measures may appear to your State; To me, the Contradistinctions which they are setting up, appear to be fraught with every Evil, manifestly injurious to the Common Cause, and an indirect Breach of the Union. My duty therefore as Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States compels me (however disagreeable the task) to remonstrate against such mode of proceeding (unless coercive measures are used to bring forth your quota of Continental Troops) and to add, that if the defence of any particular State is the governing Object of its Policy, it can be no Recommendation to me, or Inducement to Congress to bestow any extraordinary attention to the defence of Such State.

You will do me the Justice to perceive, Sir, that I am grounding my Complaint upon an Information That this Continental and Colonial Officers are recruiting in discriminately; The first at Forty Shillings, the other at Three pounds per Month; the former for hard and dangerous Service, far distant from home perhaps, the latter for easy and Secure duty at, or near, their firesides. If my Information is wrong, and you are pursuing coercive or vigorous measures to complete the Continental Regiments required of your state in a Short time, my Remonstrance drops of Course, and I have to ask your pardon for the trouble I have given you; If right, the Error of the Policy is too obvious to need further animadversion upon it; Sufficient it is to me, to warn you of the Danger, and urge the Completion of the Regiments for Continental Service. The United States have a just Claim upon you for these Men, and will have but too good Cause to complain if they are deprived of them by your attempts to raise others. The Importance of the Subject will apologize for the Freedom & Candour of my Sentiment, especially when I assure you that with very great Esteem and Regard I have the Honour to be, Sir, Yr. Most obed. Hble Serv., Go: Washington"

Washington's stunning victories at Trenton and Princeton in late December, 1776 had turned the tide of popular opinion in favor of the Revolution, and significantly raised morale within the ranks. Perhaps more importantly, the victories proved to Washington that his ragged Army could indeed fight against the best-trained professionals, and he spent the winter at Morristown ruminating over these new lessons learned while trying to fill his thinning ranks. Given that most Continental enlistments were set to expire on 31 December 1776, Congress authorized a new round of recruiting in the fall of 1776 based on the population of each individual state. The new enlistment period was set at three years, a compromise between indefinite terms of service as preferred by some, and the standard one-year enlistment under which the army had previously been organized. Governors of each state were responsible for fulfilling their quota of recruits, and sending them immediately to Ticonderoga, Morristown, or Boston (along with other regional headquarters in South Carolina and Georgia). In a clever recruiting tool, Rhode Island, along with many other states, had promised to supplement the pay of its enlisted men. Washington strongly opposed this trend, warning that in the long run it would unbalance recruiting and foster jealousy. Congress agreed to forbid the practice on 12 November but some states continued to offer incentives. Rhode Island also attempted to entice recruits with promises of duty stations close to home – an attractive alternative, as many able bodied men were justifiably fearful of leaving their families and property with the threat of English Regulars roving the countryside. Such "home service" was embodied in a brigade of Rhode Island state troops then being formed. Though this effort conflicted with the work of Continental recruiters, the brigade later helped to contain the British forces in Newport. An excellent letter from Washington, written during the winter of 1777 as he reorganized the Continental Army into the flexible force that would march on to victory some four years later at Yorktown.

\$35,000 – \$50,000

Morris Town. Feb^y 2^d 1777

Sir

In a Letter which I did myself the honour of writing to you on the 26th 1776 I could not help expressing my Sentiments of the Impropriety (as it appeared to me) of raising Troops on a Colonial Establishment, and thereby setting up a kind of separate Interest, before your Quota for the Continental Army, was completed.

At the time of my writing that Letter, I was unacquainted with the terms on which these Colonial Regiments were to be raised. I little thought that the pay of these men was to be greater than of those in the Continental Service. I suppose indeed I can be convinced enough without this, but the baneful Influence of advanced Pay and Bounty already begins to shew itself in numberless Instances, and the poisonous Effects of them have reached this Army.

I do not know in what light the Acquisition of these measures may appear to your State; to me, the Contradictions which they are setting up, appear to be fraught with every evil, manifestly injurious to the Common Cause, and an indirect Breach of the Union. My duty however as Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States compells me (however disagreeable



the task) to remonstrate against such mode of proceeding (unless coercive Measures are used to bring forth your quota of Continental Troops) and to add, that if the defence of any particular State is the governing Object of its Policy, it can be no Recommendation to me, or Inducement to Congress to bestow any extraordinary attention to the defence of such State.

You will do me the Justice to perceive, Sir that I am grounding my Complaint upon an Information that the Continental and Colonial Officers are recruiting indiscriminately; The first at Forty shillings, the other at Three pounds per Month; the former for hard and dangerous service, for distant from home perhaps, the latter for easy and secure duty at, or near, their respective homes. If my Information is wrong, and you are pursuing coercive or vigorous Measures to complete the Continental Regiments required of your State in a short time, my Remonstrance drops of course, and I have to ask your pardon for the trouble I have given you. If right, the Error of the Policy is too obvious to need further animadversion upon it; sufficient it is to me, to warn you of the Danger, and urge the Completion of the Regiments for Continental Service. The United States have a just Claim upon you for these men, and will have but too good Cause to complain if they are deprived of them by your attempts to raise others.

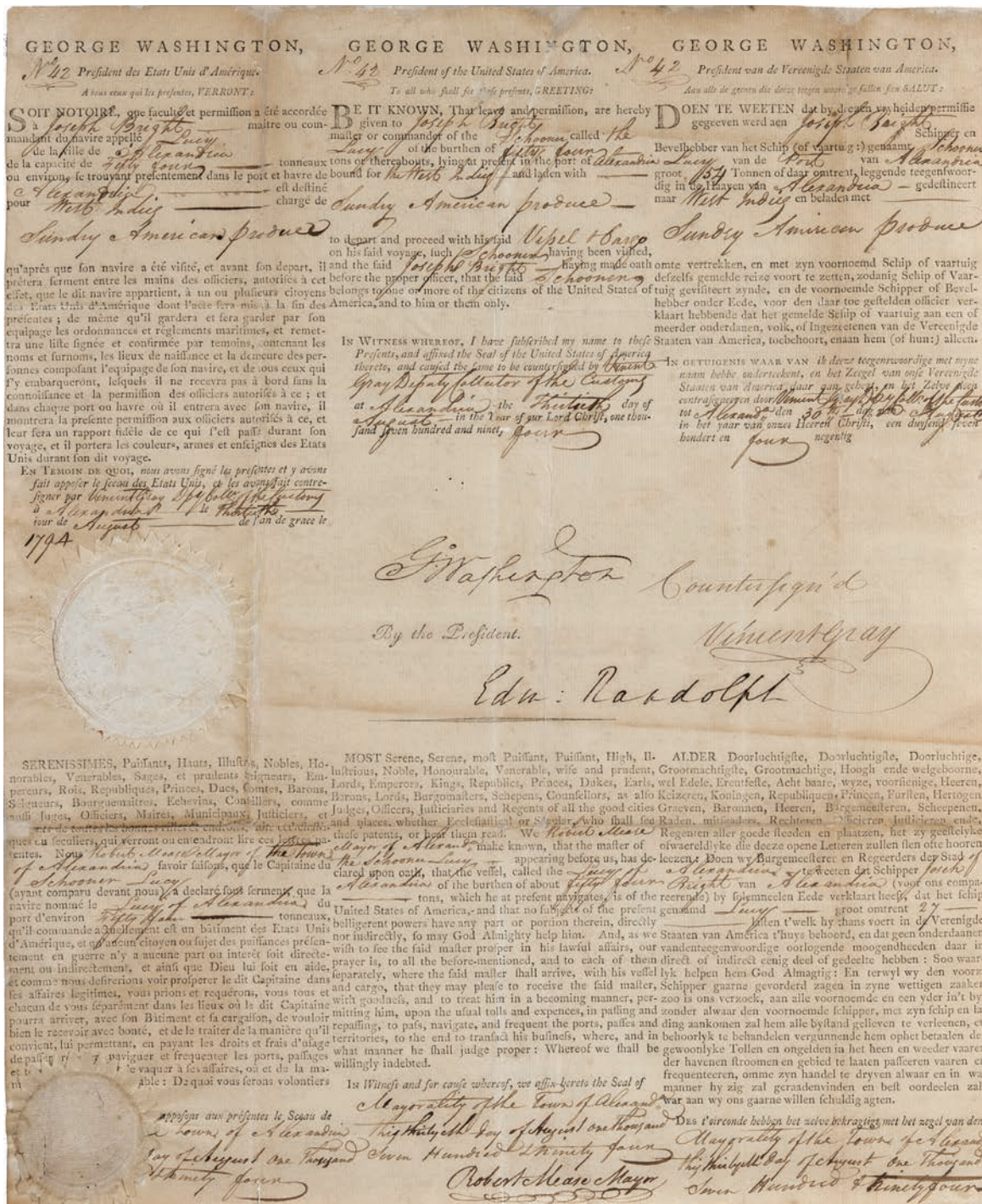
The Importance of the Subject will apologize for the Freedom & Candour of my Sentiments, especially when I assure you that with every great Esteem and Regard I have the Honour to be,

Yr. Obedt. Servt
H. G. Cooke
Rhode Island

Yr. most Obedt. Servt
G. Washington



Nicholas Cooke



190. Washington, George. Three-Language ship's papers signed ("Go: Washington") as President, 1 page (12.5 x 15.5 in.; 318 x 394 mm.), Alexandria [Virginia], 30 August 1794, being a partly-printed document in French, English and Dutch for the Schooner called "The Lucy". Countersigned by Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State. Also signed by Alexandria Mayor Robert Mease and Collector of Customs Vincent Gray. Exhibits overall toning with older repairs at fold separations on verso; both wafer seals are present.

George Washington signs a three-language ship's paper for the Schooner called "The Lucy".

The document reads in part: George Washington, President of the United States of America...Be It Known, That leave and permission are hereby given to Joseph Bright master or commander of the Schooner called The Lucy of the burthen of fifty four tons, or thereabouts, lying at present in the port of Alexandria bound for the West Indies and laden with Sundry American Produce to depart and proceed with his said Vessel & Cargo on his said voyage, such Schooner having been visited, and the said Joseph Bright having made oath before the proper officer, that the said Schooner belongs to one or more of the citizens of the United States of America...Go: Washington

\$6,000 - \$8,000



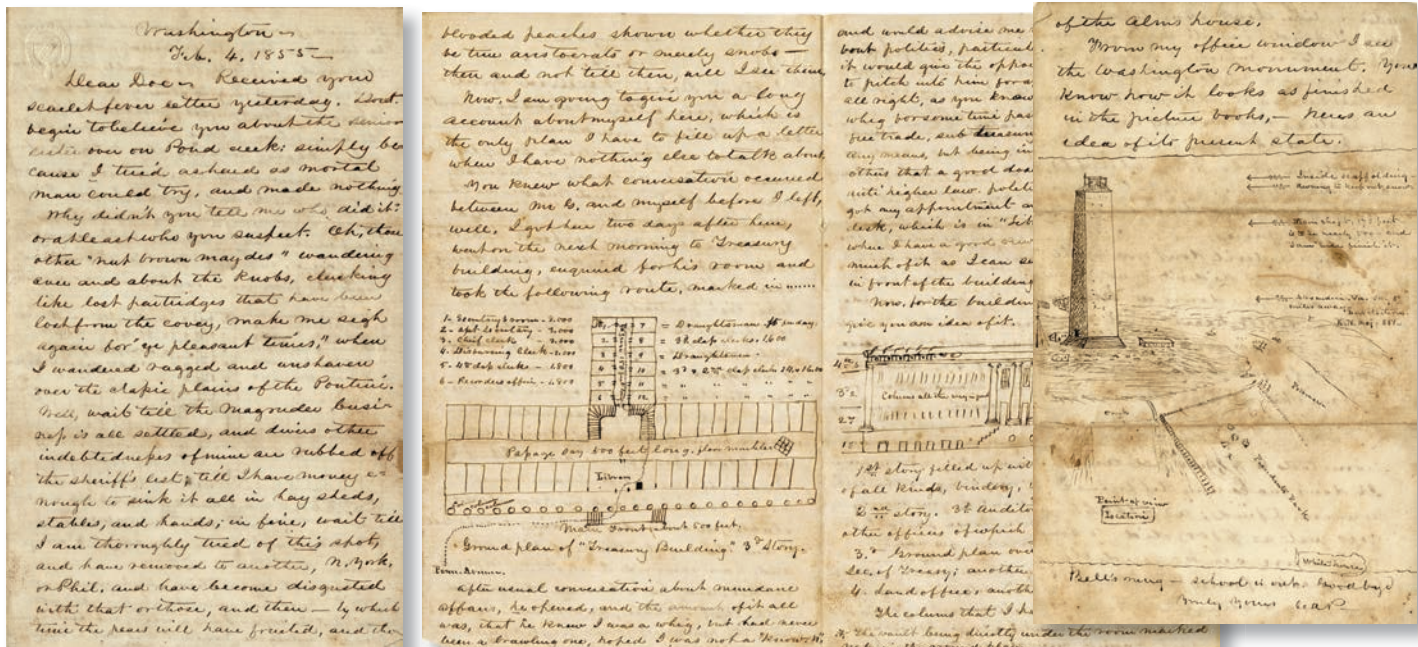
191. Washington, George. Document signed ("Go: Washington"), 1 page (20.25 x 14 in.; 514 x 356 mm.), on vellum, [no place, no date]. The partly-printed document is blank in the fill-in areas. Countersigned by Henry Knox, Secretary. Exhibits usual folding and wrinkling associated with vellum documents; minor toning; missing tiny portion of corner at white border at lower right; small tear at lower right.

George Washington signs a membership certificate as President of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The document states in part: *Be it known that _____ is a Member of the Society of the Cincinnati; instituted by the Officers of the American Army, at the Period of its Dissolution, as well to commemorate the great Event which gave Independence to North America, as for the laudable Purpose of inculcating the Duty of laying down in Peace Arms assumed for public Defence, and of uniting in Acts of brotherly Affection, and Bonds of perpetual Friendships the Members constituting the same. In testimony whereof I, the President of the said Society, have hereunto set my hand at _____ in the State of _____ this _____ Day of _____ in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and _____ and in the _____ Year of the Independence of the United States...Go: Washington*

The Society of the Cincinnati, which was open to all former officers during the Revolution, was founded in 1784, with George Washington's approval, by Henry Knox, Jedidiah Huntington, and Baron Von Steuben. A year earlier (Fall 1783), at the time of the dissolution of the Continental Army, disgruntled officers had been prepared to go home unpaid – their demands unmet. At that time, Washington, then Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army (June 1775 – December 1783), had risked his command to speak to the continuing issue of the decline of the welfare of the Continental Army and the grievances of its officers about back pay, unpaid food and clothing accounts (the Newburgh Addresses). The very soldiers who had followed him and trusted him through years of hunger, suffering, and bloodshed, now implicated Washington himself in their complaints. The dangerous potential existed for a "fascist" alliance of army officers and financiers – leading to military intervention in civil government – as a threat of military force was proposed to take that which was denied. In an important speech made on 15 March 1783, Washington met the critical situation with tact, wisdom, and sincerity, neutralizing the dangers and urging Congress to comply with the officers' petitions.

Named after "that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus," who had left his farm on two occasions to take up arms in the defense of his homeland, the Society of the Cincinnati adopted its constitution on 13 May 1783. The organization – the only one besides the Continental Congress that extended across all 13 states – had its first convention in 1784. The society was to be charitable – its purpose to ameliorate the present or future hardships of the deprived officers. Washington had gratefully accepted the post of the society's President-General (19 June 1783) with Henry Knox as Secretary, but soon learned that accusations were being made that the society existed only to create a hereditary aristocracy. Membership in the society was to pass, like aristocratic titles in Europe, by primogeniture. As well, to Washington's surprise, certain non-military citizens could be elected to the society. Washington accepted re-election as President-General only after (it seemed) he had succeeded at removing all political provisions from the society's charter. But the state societies vetoed the national meeting's actions. In 1786, Washington had the opportunity to use the society for political purposes – to suppress Shay's Rebellion – the rising up of mobs in reaction against the widespread foreclosure on the farms and other properties of western settlers who were unable to raise cash with which to pay their debts. Washington refused to attend the national meeting that year, and the society's meeting came to little – as did the rebellion. **\$8,000 – \$12,000**



192. [Washington Monument – Charles Albert Page]. Archive of four important autograph letters written by Charles Albert Page (1826–1883), a clerk in the Treasury Department, signed (“C.A.P.”), 24 pages (4.25 x 7 in.; 108 x 178 mm.), Washington, 14 January – 21 March 1855 [one letter undated], to Doc, an unknown correspondent in Louisville, Kentucky. Exhibits soiling and scattered spotting, with some contemporary ink smudges; minor separations at folds.

One of the earliest known drawings of the uncompleted Washington Monument rendered in 1855: “You know how it looks as finished in pictures books – here’s an idea of its present state.” — written by a clerk in the Treasury Department offering a vivid description of life during Franklin Pierce’s administration.

Of particular interest is Page’s depiction of the Washington Monument as it appeared in 1855 accomplished on page 4 of his 21 March 1855 letter. The drawing presents the unfinished monument and the construction sheds, as well as a view of the Potomac, the creek which ran between the monument and the President’s Park. Above the drawing Page writes: *From my office window I see the Washington Monument. You know how it looks as finished in the picture books, — here’s an idea of its present state.* In his sketch, Page offers several details noting the presence of scaffolding on the top of the unfinished monument together with an *awning to keep out snow*, and noting that the main shaft, 173 feet - it is to be nearly 500 - and “Sam” will finish it. Page’s sketch is one of the earliest known contemporary images of the Washington Monument during its construction. Although there are other images of the monument that predate these images, all of them show the monument as complete (with the colonnade surrounding it—which was never built) and not as it actually appeared during its construction. Charles Albert Page was a member of the staunchly anti-Catholic Know Nothing Party. Despite the fact that he was not a Democrat, his personal connection to Franklin Pierce’s Secretary of the Treasury, James Guthrie, enabled him to obtain a clerk’s job in the Treasury Department (though he masqueraded as a Whig, realizing this real political leanings would prove a liability). In his letter of February 4, 1855, Page writes, *You knew what conversation occurred between Mr Guthrie and myself before I left, well, I got here two days after him, went on the next morning to Treasury building, enquired for his room and took the following route, marked in [ellipses].* Below, Page sketches a floor plan depicting the third floor of the Treasury Building showing his route to Secretary of the Treasury James Guthrie’s office. Beside the floor plan, he lists the salaries of the various officers within the department. Page then continued, *After usual conversation about mundane affairs, he opened, and the amount of it all was, that he knew I was a Whig, but had never been a brawling one, hoped I was not a ‘Know N[othing]’ and would advise me not to talk much about politics, particularly Whig politics, as it would give the opposition an opportunity to pitch into him for appointing me... Well, got my appointment and was taken to my desk, which is in ‘Library’ marked [draws a square], where I have a good view of the avenue.* Page then draws an elevation of the front of the Treasury Building and noting that the 1st story filled up with old docs, and books of all kinds, bindery, wood and coal, &c &c 2nd story. 3d Auditors office and Treasury U.S. and some other offices of which I know not. 3d. Ground plan over [draws pointing hand] - with the Sec. of Treas[ur]y; another auditor’s office, &c. 4. Land office, another auditors &c. Page estimates that a total of 400 souls worked in the building. Page then discusses his view of the political landscape: *The regular K.N. party of the North, are Union, and states rights men to the back bone, and must and will triumph if the south sustains them, they could not, and once kill off, at once Free soil Whig Seward of N.Y. and the ultra abolitionism of Mass[achusetts], but they will do in course of time. Wilson of course if pledged to Union, and must, when the trial comes, let drop his anti slavery for Union principles or stand a perjured traitor, and Seward would have been beaten if he had not been supported by all of the power and influence of the Pierce party... But the day of rec[k]oning will come, when spoils Democracy, and Southern secession and northern abolitionism will all go down before the tide of popular love for the Union, and Peace to the Country.* The correspondence includes much more fine content describing Washington life in the 1850s.

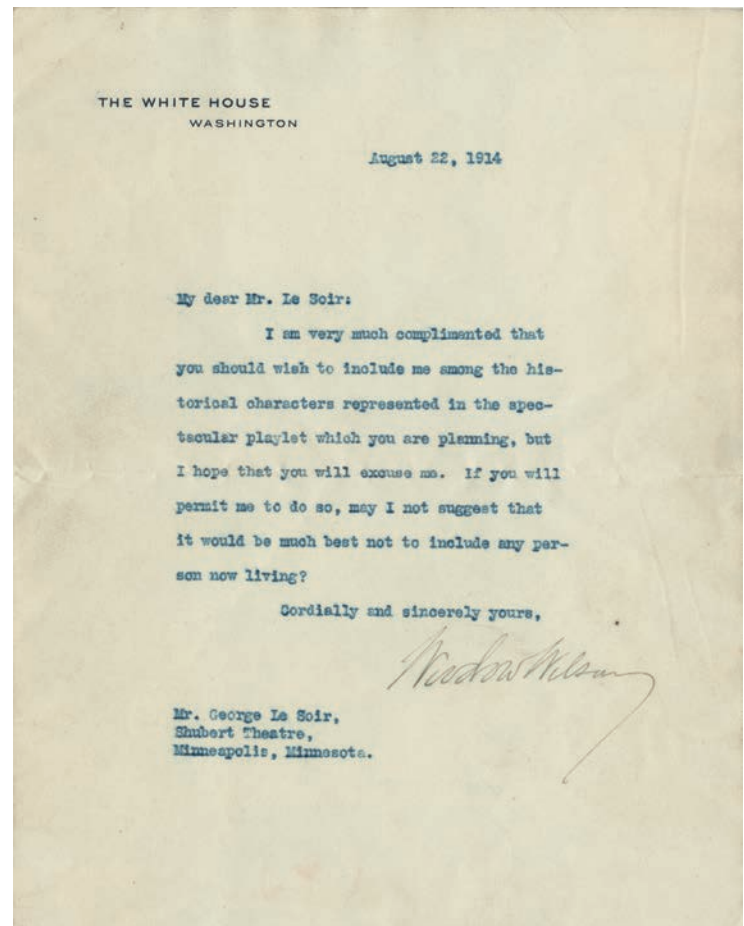
\$3,000 - \$5,000

193. Wilson, Woodrow. Typed letter signed, as President, one page, (8.87 x 7 in.; 225 x 178 mm.), Washington, D.C., 22 August 1914, to Mr. George Le Soir, on White House stationery. President Wilson gently recommends to the actor/director/film-maker George Le Soir that a planned historical playlet in the making should be about those who are no longer living. Very light soiling; accompanied by an image of Wilson.

President Wilson opines on a historical playlet.

Wilson writes in full: *I am very much complimented that you should wish to include me among the historical characters represented in the spectacular playlet which you are planning, but I hope that you will excuse me. If you will permit me to do so, may I not suggest that it would be much best not to include any person now living? Cordially and sincerely yours, Woodrow Wilson*

\$800 - \$1,200

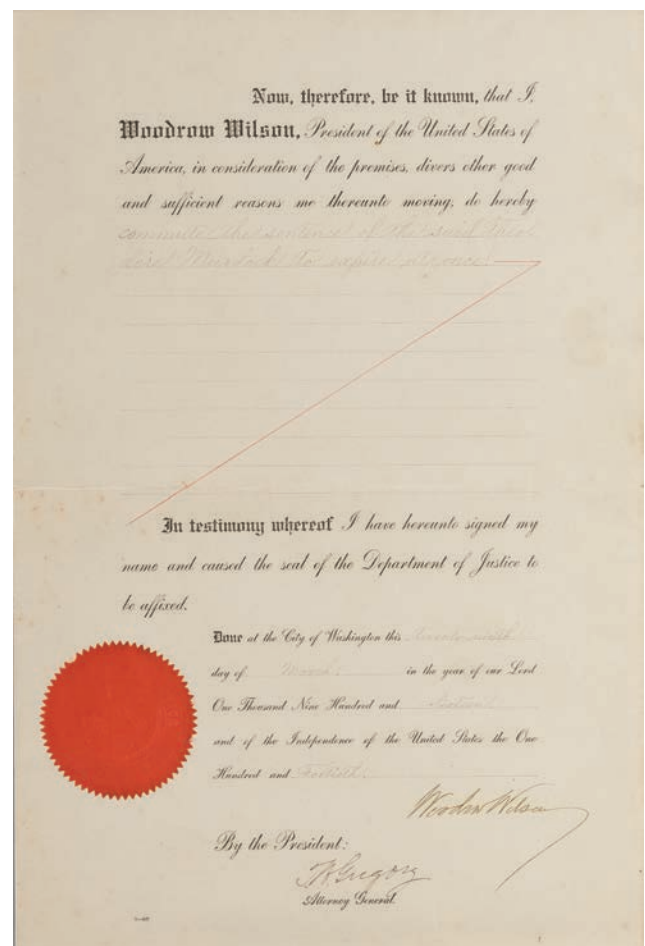


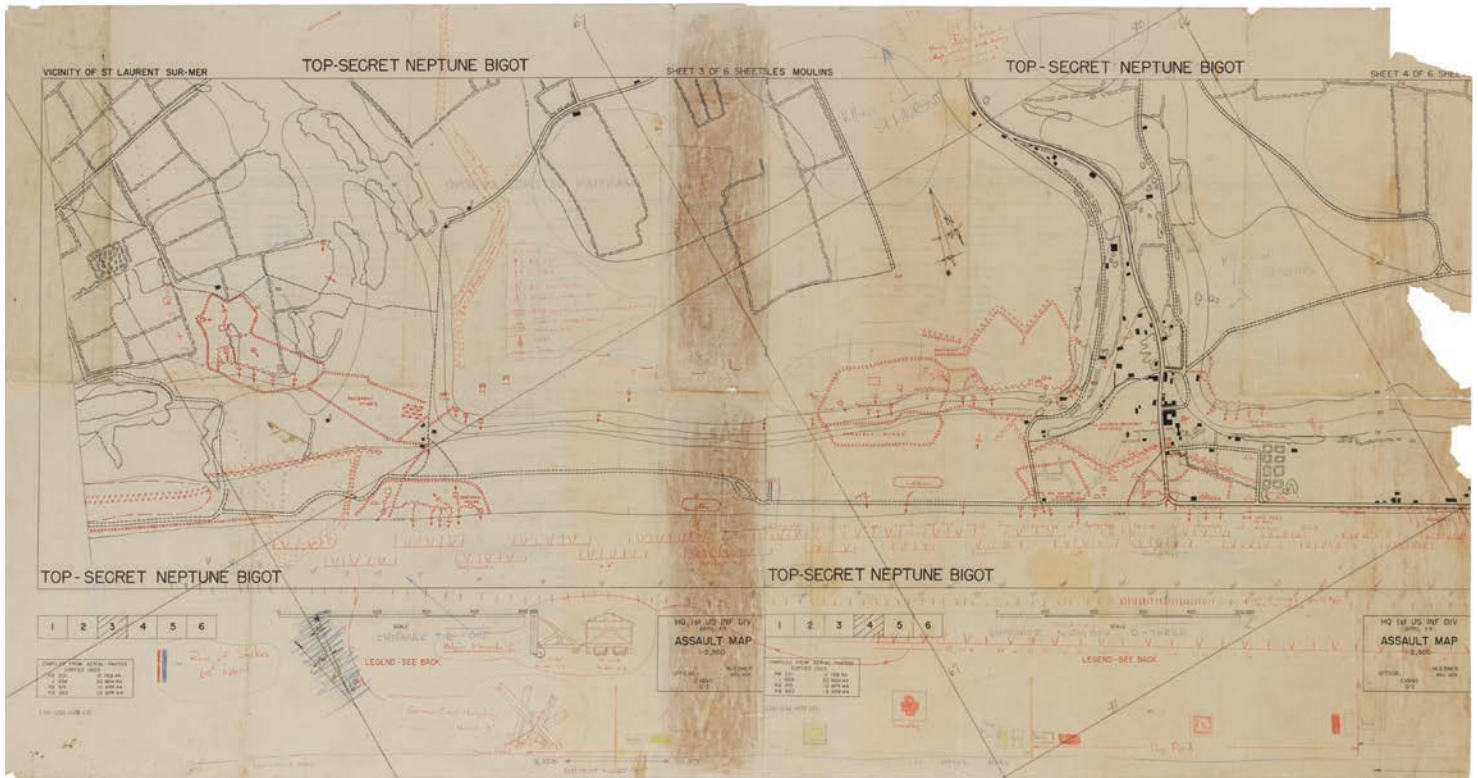
194. Wilson, Woodrow. Document signed ("Woodrow Wilson") as President, 2 pages (10.5 x 16 in.; 267 x 406 mm.), on conjoined leaves, Washington, 29 March 1916, being a partly-printed document commuting the sentence of Theodore Murdock. Countersigned by Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General. With red Department of Justice seal on page 2. Minor toning and spotting.

Woodrow Wilson commutes the sentence of Theodore Murdock who was convicted of counterfeiting.

The document reads in part: *Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America...Whereas Theodore Murdock was convicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois of counterfeiting; and on July Thirteenth, 1909, was sentenced to Terms of imprisonment aggregating Ten years, to be served in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and to pay fines aggregating two thousand dollars; and, Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that the said Theodore Murdock is a fit object of executive clemency: [page 2] Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby commute the sentence of the said Theodore Murdock to expire at once...Woodrow Wilson*

\$400 - \$600



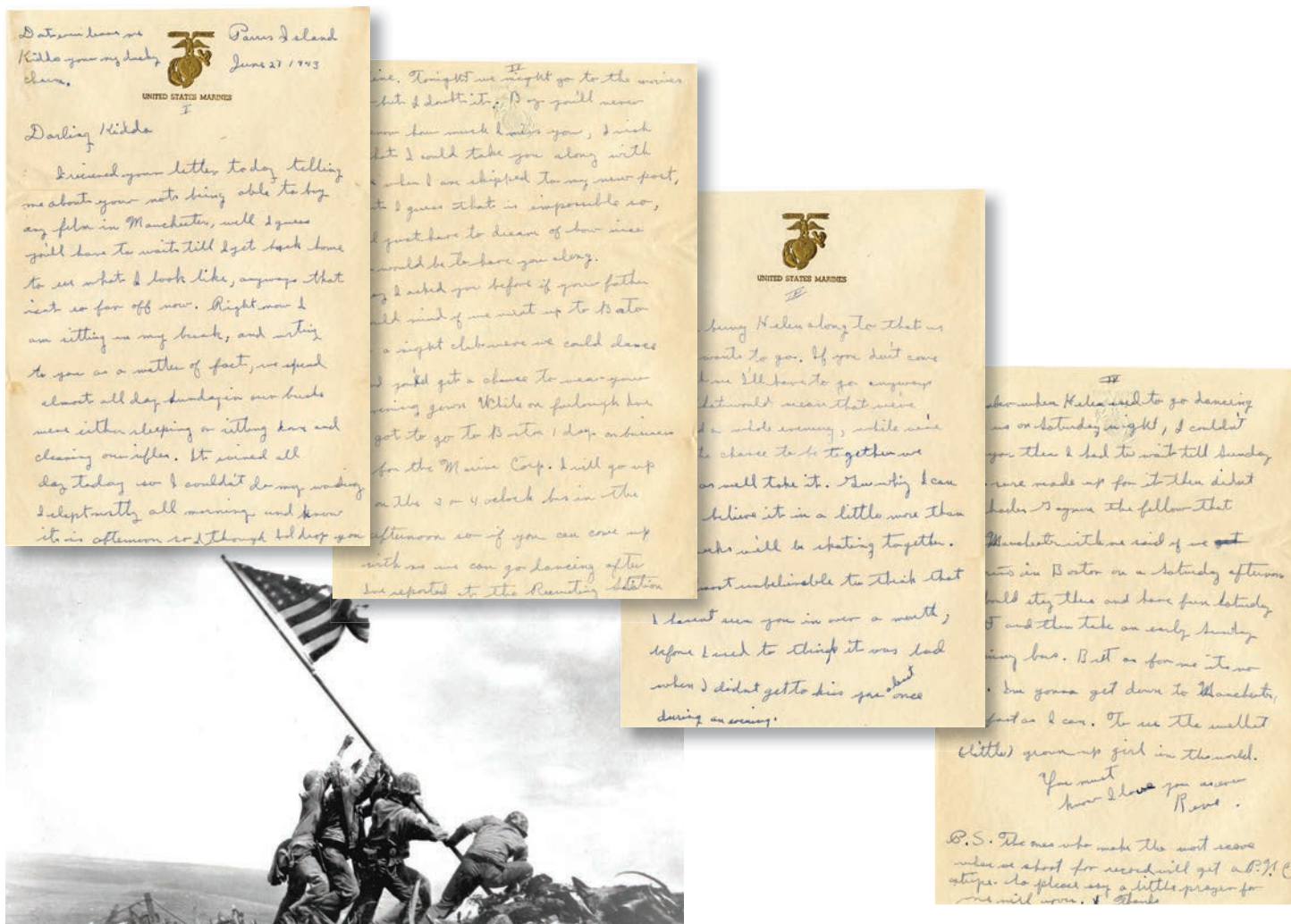


195. [World War II]. Rare hand-annotated printed planning map for the U.S. D-Day assault on Omaha Beach, printed in black with red overlays and extensive handwritten annotations in ink, as well as blue, red and green pencil, *HQ 1st US INF DIV APRIL 33 ASSAULT MAP*, and headed in several places “TOP-SECRET NEPTUNE BIGOT”, 43 x 22 in. (1092 x 559 mm.), composed of two sheets affixed vertically at center (being sheets three and four of the Omaha landing beaches), sheet three is entitled: “VICINITY OF ST. LAURENT SUR-MER”; and sheet four: *VICINITY OF LES MOULINS*, [undated, but after 19 April 1944]. Exhibits heavy use with some losses along right margin (well away from most of the detail on the map); other marginal chips; glue remnants tone the paper along seam where the two sheets are attached. Professionally mounted on linen.

A rare, heavily used, hand-annotated map used in the planning of the U.S. D-Day assault on Omaha Beach, prepared less than two months before the Normandy Invasion – with extensive drawings including the recently discovered underwater obstacles

The map depicts the center of Omaha Beach stretching from Les Moulins in the west and the farms near St. Laurent in the east, which constituted the center of Omaha beach as of 19 April 1944. The area was the site of some of the fiercest German resistance as well as one of the few places where American troops successfully penetrated the interior by the end of D-Day. Although the Allies had resolved in May 1943 to undertake a cross-channel invasion, detailed reconnaissance of the landing sites did not commence until early 1944. In order to mask the actual planned landing beaches, Allied reconnaissance planes were forced to survey the entire French coast. Those aerial photographs were complimented by intelligence sent by the French resistance concerning obstacles and troop movements. Already depicted in print are the roads, geographical features as well as representations of German mine fields, pillboxes, fortified houses, and machine gun nests. Other features shown include the notorious hedgerows that made the Allied advance particularly difficult in the weeks that followed the initial landings, the sea wall that fronted the village of Les Moulins. Other obstacles around the village included an *Anti-tank ditch 1300 feet long* and planners had assumed that *ALL HOUSES PROBABLY FORTIFIED*. Of tremendous interest are the hand-written annotations, accomplished mostly in red pencil, presumably made by one of the senior officers of the First Infantry Division, based on the most recently-received intelligence, which depict the various underwater obstacles placed by the Germans as a part of their infamous “Atlantic Wall.” One of the drawings is of a *German Steel Hedgehog Height 5*, designed as tank traps, as well what are identified as *Belgian Elemente ‘C’* obstacles which when submerged, would impede ships from coming too close to shore. The presence of these obstructions convinced Allied planners to land as close as possible to low tide as to render these visible to the pilots operating the landing craft. Along another line one finds *Rows of stakes 11’ to 15’ high 15’ to 20’ apart*. Another series of handwritten annotations note the *Low Water Mark* as well as the specific beach sectors demarked as *EASY RED* at left as well as *EASY GREEN* and *DOG RED*. Other recently discovered features above the water line are also added in pencil including a *Possible row of mines about ten feet inland from segments of hedgehog spaced at intervals of fifteen feet*. Another symbol notes the presence of *Newly installed Pillbox & 3 Mg’s commanding road leading to intersection at St. Laurent*. The extensive planning made possible by these maps enabled American soldiers to overcome the unexpected difficulties that they found on the landing beaches.

\$3,500 – \$5,500



196. [World War II – Iwo Jima]. Gagnon, Rene. Rare autograph letter signed (“Rene”), 4 pages (7 x 10.25 in.; mm.), front and back, on “United States Marines” letterhead stationery, Parris Island, South Carolina, 27 June 1943, written to *Darling Kiddo*, his future wife, Pauline Harnois. Exhibits irregular toning on page 1; otherwise, in fine condition.

A love letter from Iwo Jima Flag Raiser Rene Gagnon to his future wife from the Marine Corps Recruit Depot.

“It’s almost unbelievable to think that I haven’t seen you in over a month, before I used to think it was bad when I didn’t get to kiss you at least once during an evening ...”

Gagnon writes in part: Right now I am sitting in my bunk, and writing to you as a matter of fact, we spend almost all day Sunday in our bunks we’re either sleeping or sitting down and cleaning our rifles...Boy you’ll never know how much I miss you, I wish that I could take you along with me when I am shipped to my new post, but I guess that is impossible so, I’ll just have to dream of how nice it would be to have you along...While on furlough I’ve got to go to Boston 1 day on business for the Marine Corp. I will go up on the 3 or 4 o’clock bus in the afternoon so if you can come up with me we can go dancing after I’ve reported at the Recruiting Station...If you don’t come up with me I’ll have to go anyways and that would mean that we’ve spoiled a whole evening, while we’ve got the chance to be together we might as well take it...It’s almost unbelievable to think that I haven’t seen you in over a month, before I used to think it was bad when I didn’t get to kiss you at least once during an evening...You must know I love you as ever Rene.

On 23 February 1945, atop Mt. Suribachi on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima, six American soldiers – five Marines and one Navy corpsman – planted the American flag. Joe Rosenthal of the Associated Press was awarded the 1945 Pulitzer Prize in Photography for his photograph of the Marines planting the American flag on Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima. Three of the Marines died at Iwo Jima. On 14 May, the three surviving soldiers: Marine Private First Class Rene A. Gagnon, Marine Private First Class Ira H. Hayes, and Pharmacist Mate 2nd Class John H. Bradley toured the nation for the 7th United States War Loan drive with the tattered American flag they helped raise on Mt. Suribachi.

\$800 – \$1,200



197. Wright, Orville. Photograph signed (“Orville Wright”), being a 5.5 x 3.9 in. (140 x 99 mm.) black & white semi-gloss photograph depicting the first flight of the Wright Flyer I at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina on 17 December 1903. [No place, no date], signed by Orville in black ink on the image, *Orville Wright*. Fine condition.

Orville Wright signs an image of his historic first flight in 1903.

This photograph was taken in the first twelve seconds that the Wright Flyer I was ever airborne, travelling 120 feet at a speed of 6.8 miles per hour, with Orville at the controls and brother Wilbur running at the wingtip. It documents the first controlled, powered, and sustained heavier-than-air human flight, and is signed by pilot, and co-inventor, Orville Wright. Though Wilbur had piloted all the glider tests since the Wright brothers had started their flying project in 1900, Orville — junior by four years — finally got his chance in the fall of 1902. Wilbur helped launch him. When their motorized airplane was ready to fly a little more than a year later, the two tossed a coin to see who would pilot. Wilbur won — but his attempt ended in less than four seconds. Three days later, when the damage from Wilbur’s try had been fixed, it was Orville’s turn.

\$2,000 - \$3,000

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50 years of Ronald Reagan



To Mme Marie Curie
Thos A Edison.